# The Python/C API

发布 3.8.16

# Guido van Rossum and the Python development team

二月 09, 2023

Python Software Foundation Email: docs@python.org

# Contents

1	概述 1.1 1.2	代码标准
	1.3	有用的宏
	1.4	对象、类型和引用计数
	1.5	异常
	1.6	嵌入 Python
	1.7	调试构建
	1./	<b>则政例定,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</b>
2	稳定的	的应用程序二进制接口 13
3	极高周	层级
4	引用i	21
5	异常	<b>沙</b> 理
	5.1	打印和清理 23
	5.2	抛出异常
	5.3	警告
	5.4	查询错误指示器
	5.5	信号处理
	5.6	异常类
	5.7	异常对象
	5.8	Unicode 异常对象
	5.9	递归控制
	5.10	标准异常
	5.11	标准警告类别
6	工具	35
	6.1	操作系统实用程序 35
	6.2	系统功能
	6.3	过程控制
	6.4	导入模块40
	6.5	数据 marshal 操作支持
	6.6	解析参数并构建值变量
	6.7	字符串转换与格式化
	6.8	反射 53

	6.9	编解码器注册与支持功能 53
7	抽象》	对象层 55
	7.1	对象协议
	7.2	数字协议
	7.3	序列协议
	7.4	映射协议
	7.5	迭代器协议 66
	7.6	缓冲协议
	7.7	旧缓冲协议 72
	1.1	口级件价以 72
8	目.休育	的对象层 75
Ü	8.1	基本对象
	8.2	数值对象
	8.3	序列对象
	8.4	容器对象
	8.5	函数对象
	8.6	其他对象
9	<del>2π4</del> 4	化,终结和线程
,	9.1	在 Python 初始化之前
	9.1	全局配置变量
	9.3	Initializing and finalizing the interpreter
	9.4	Process-wide parameters
	9.5	线程状态和全局解释器锁 142
	9.6	子解释器支持
	9.7	异步通知149
	9.8	分析和跟踪
	9.9	高级调试器支持
	9.10	线程本地存储支持
10	D (1	Acade H. Martin
10		on 初始化配置 155
		PyWideStringList
		PyStatus
		PyPreConfig
		Preinitialization with PyPreConfig
		PyConfig
	10.6	Initialization with PyConfig
	10.7	Isolated Configuration
	10.8	Python Configuration
	10.9	路径配置
		Py_RunMain()
		Multi-Phase Initialization Private Provisional API
11	内存领	<b>管理</b> 171
	11.1	概述
	11.2	原始内存接口
	11.3	内存接口
		对象分配器
		默认内存分配器
	11.6	自定义内存分配器
		pymalloc 分配器
		tracemalloc C API
	11.9	例子

12	对象实现支持	179								
	12.1 在堆上分配对象	179								
	12.2 公用对象的结构	180								
	12.3 类型对象	184								
	12.4 Number Object Structures	208								
	12.5 Mapping Object Structures	211								
	12.6 Sequence Object Structures	211								
	12.7 Buffer Object Structures	212								
	12.8 Async Object Structures	213								
	12.9 Slot Type typedefs	214								
	12.10 例子	215								
	12.11 使对象类型支持循环垃圾回收	218								
13	API 和 ABI 版本管理	221								
A	术语对照表	223								
В	文档说明	235								
_	B.1 Python 文档的贡献者	235								
C	历史和许可证	237								
•	C.1 该软件的历史	_								
	C.2 获取或以其他方式使用 Python 的条款和条件									
	C.3 收录软件的许可与鸣谢									
D	版权所有	255								
安	索引									

本手册描述了希望编写扩展模块并将 Python 解释器嵌入其应用程序中的 C 和 C++ 程序员可用的 API。同时可以参阅 extending-index ,其中描述了扩展编写的一般原则,但没有详细描述 API 函数。

Contents 1

2 Contents

# CHAPTER 1

概述

Python 的应用编程接口(API)使得 C 和 C++ 程序员可以在多个层级上访问 Python 解释器。该 API 在 C++ 中同样可用,但为简化描述,通常将其称为 Python/C API。使用 Python/C API 有两个基本的理由。第一个理由是为了特定目的而编写 扩展模块;它们是扩展 Python 解释器功能的 C 模块。这可能是最常见的使用场景。第二个理由是将 Python 用作更大规模应用的组件;这种技巧通常被称为在一个应用中 *embedding* Python。

编写扩展模块的过程相对来说更易于理解,可以通过"菜谱"的形式分步骤介绍。使用某些工具可在一定程度上自动化这一过程。虽然人们在其他应用中嵌入 Python 的做法早已有之,但嵌入 Python 的过程没有编写扩展模块那样方便直观。

许多 API 函数在你嵌入或是扩展 Python 这两种场景下都能发挥作用;此外,大多数嵌入 Python 的应用程序也需要提供自定义扩展,因此在尝试在实际应用中嵌入 Python 之前先熟悉编写扩展应该会是个好主意。

### 1.1 代码标准

如果你想要编写可包含于 CPython 的 C 代码,你 **必须**遵循在 PEP 7 中定义的指导原则和标准。这些指导原则适用于任何你所要扩展的 Python 版本。在编写你自己的第三方扩展模块时可以不必遵循这些规范,除非你准备在日后向 Python 贡献这些模块。

### 1.2 包含文件

使用 Python/C API 所需要的全部函数、类型和宏定义可通过下面这行语句包含到你的代码之中:

#define PY\_SSIZE\_T\_CLEAN
#include <Python.h>

这意味着包含以下标准头文件: <stdio.h>, <string.h>, <errno.h>, <limits.h>, <assert.h>和 <stdlib.h> (如果可用)。

**注解:** 由于 Python 可能会定义一些能在某些系统上影响标准头文件的预处理器定义,因此在包含任何标准头文件之前,你 必须先包含 Python.h。

推荐总是在 Python.h 前定义 PY\_SSIZE\_T\_CLEAN。查看解析参数并构建值变量 来了解这个宏的更多内容。

Python.h 所定义的全部用户可见名称(由包含的标准头文件所定义的除外)都带有前缀 Py 或者 \_Py。以 \_Py 打头的名称是供 Python 实现内部使用的,不应被扩展编写者使用。结构成员名称没有保留前缀。

**注解:** 用户代码永远不应该定义以 Py 或 \_Py 开头的名称。这会使读者感到困惑,并危及用户代码对未来 Python 版本的可移植性,这些版本可能会定义以这些前缀之一开头的其他名称。

头文件通常会与 Python 一起安装。在 Unix 上,它们位于以下目录: prefix/include/pythonversion/和 exec\_prefix/include/pythonversion/,其中 prefix 和 exec\_prefix 是由向 Python 的 configure 脚本传入的对应形参所定义,而 version 则为 '%d.%d' % sys.version\_info[:2]。在 Windows 上,头文件安装于 prefix/include,其中 prefix 是向安装程序指定的安装目录。

要包含头文件,请将两个目录(如果不同)都放到你所用编译器的包含搜索路径中。请不要将父目录放入搜索路径然后使用 #include <pythonX.Y/Python.h>; 这将使得多平台编译不可用,因为 prefix 下平台无关的头文件需要包含来自 exec\_prefix 下特定平台的头文件。

C++ 用户应该注意,尽管 API 是完全使用 C 来定义的,但头文件正确地将入口点声明为 extern "C",因此 API 在 C++ 中使用此 API 不必再做任何特殊处理。

### 1.3 有用的宏

Python 头文件中定义了一些有用的宏。许多是在靠近它们被使用的地方定义的(例如 $P_{Y\_RETURN\_NONE}$ )。 其他更为通用的则定义在这里。这里所显示的并不是一个完整的列表。

### Py\_UNREACHABLE()

这个可以在你有一个不打算被触及的代码路径时使用。例如,当一个 switch 语句中所有可能的值都已被 case 子句覆盖了,就可将其用在 default:子句中。当你非常想在某个位置放一个 assert (0)或 abort ()调用时也可以用这个。

3.7 新版功能.

### $Py_ABS(x)$

返回x的绝对值。

3.3 新版功能.

#### Py MIN(x, y)

返回×和y当中的最小值。

3.3 新版功能.

### $Py_MAX(x, y)$

返回×和y当中的最大值。

3.3 新版功能.

#### Py\_STRINGIFY(X)

将 x 转换为 C 字符串。例如 Py\_STRINGIFY (123) 返回 "123"。

3.4 新版功能.

4 Chapter 1. 概述

### **Py\_MEMBER\_SIZE** (type, member)

返回结构(type)member的大小,以字节表示。

3.6 新版功能.

### Py CHARMASK (c)

参数必须为 [-128, 127] 或 [0, 255] 范围内的字符或整数类型。这个宏将 c 强制转换为 unsigned char 返回。

#### Py GETENV(S)

与 getenv(s) 类似,但是如果命令行上传递了 -E ,则返回 NULL (即如果设置了 Py\_IgnoreEnvironmentFlag)。

#### Py\_UNUSED (arg)

用于函数定义中未使用的参数,从而消除编译器警告。例如: int func(int a, int Py\_UNUSED(b)) { return a; }。

3.4 新版功能.

### Py\_DEPRECATED (version)

弃用声明。该宏必须放置在符号名称前。

示例:

```
Py_DEPRECATED(3.8) PyAPI_FUNC(int) Py_OldFunction(void);
```

在 3.8 版更改: 添加了 MSVC 支持。

### PyDoc\_STRVAR (name, str)

创建一个可以在文档字符串中使用的,名字为 name 的变量。如果不和文档字符串一起构建 Python,该值将为空。

如 PEP 7 所述,使用 $PyDoc\_STRVAR$  作为文档字符串,以支持在没有文档字符串的情况下构建 Python。示例:

### PyDoc\_STR (str)

为给定的字符串输入创建一个文档字符串,或者当文档字符串被禁用时,创建一个空字符串。

如 PEP 7 所述,使用 $PyDoc\_STR$  指定文档字符串,以支持不和文档字符串一起构建 Python 的情况。

示例:

1.3. 有用的宏 5

### 1.4 对象、类型和引用计数

多数 Python/C API 有一个或多个参数,以及一个PyObject\*类型的返回值。这种类型是指向任意 Python 对象的不透明数据类型的指针。所有 Python 对象类型在大多数情况下都被 Python 语言由相同的方式处理(例如,赋值,作用域规则,和参数传递),因此将它们由单个 C 类型表示才合适。几乎所有 Python 对象存放在堆中:你不能声明一个类型为PyObject 的自动或静态的变量,只能声明类型为PyObject\* 的指针。type 对象是唯一的例外,因为它们永远不能被释放,所以它们通常是静态的PyTypeObject\* 对象。

所有 Python 对象(甚至 Python 整数)都有一个 type 和一个  $reference\ count$ 。对象的类型确定它是什么类型的对象(例如整数、列表或用户定义函数;还有更多,如 types 中所述)。对于每个众所周知的类型,都有一个宏来检查对象是否属于该类型;例如,当(且仅当)a 所指的对象是 Python 列表时  $PyList\_Check$  (a) 为真。

### 1.4.1 引用计数

引用计数非常重要,因为现代计算机内存(通常十分)有限;它计算有多少不同的地方引用同一个对象。这样的地方可以是某个对象,或者是某个全局(或静态)C变量,亦或是某个C函数的局部变量。当一个对象的引用计数变为0,释放该对象。如果这个已释放的对象包含其它对象的引用计数,则递减这些对象的引用计数。如果这些对象的引用计数减少为零,则可以依次释放这些对象,依此类推。(这里有一个很明显的问题——对象之间相互引用;目前,解决方案是"不要那样做"。)

总是显式操作引用计数。通常的方法是使用宏 $Py\_INCREF()$  来增加一个对象的引用计数,使用宏 $Py\_DECREF()$  来减少一个对象的引用计数。宏 $Py\_DECREF()$  必须检查引用计数是否为零,然后调用对象的释放器,因此它比 incref 宏复杂得多。释放器是一个包含在对象类型结构中的函数指针。如果对象是复合对象类型(例如列表),则类型特定的释放器负责递减包含在对象中的其他对象的引用计数,并执行所需的终结。引用计数不会溢出,至少用与虚拟内存中不同内存位置一样多的位用于保存引用计数(即sizeof( $Py\_ssize\_t$ ) >= sizeof(void\*)。因此,引用计数递增是一个简单的操作。

没有必要为每个包含指向对象的指针的局部变量增加对象的引用计数。理论上,当变量指向对象时,对象的引用计数增加 1 ,当变量超出范围时,对象的引用计数减少 1 。但是,这两者相互抵消,所以最后引用计数没有改变。使用引用计数的唯一真正原因是只要我们的变量指向它,就可以防止对象被释放。如果知道至少有一个对该对象的其他引用存活时间至少和我们的变量一样长,则没必要临时增加引用计数。一个典型的情形是,对象作为参数从 Python 中传递给被调用的扩展模块中的 C 函数时,调用机制会保证在调用期间持有对所有参数的引用。

但是,有一个常见的陷阱是从列表中提取一个对象,并将其持有一段时间,而不增加其引用计数。某些操作可能会从列表中删除某个对象,减少其引用计数,并有可能重新分配这个对象。真正的危险是,这个看似无害的操作可能会调用任意 Python 代码——也许有一个代码路径允许控制流从 $Py\_DECREF()$  回到用户,因此在复合对象上的操作都存在潜在的风险。

一个安全的方式是始终使用泛型操作(名称以 PyObject\_, PyNumber\_, PySequence\_或 PyMapping\_ 开头的函数)。这些操作总是增加它们返回的对象的引用计数。这让调用者有责任在获得结果后调 用Py\_DECREF()。习惯这种方式很简单。

### 引用计数细节

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.

6 Chapter 1. 概述

相反地,当调用方函数传入一个对象的引用时,存在两种可能:该函数 窃取了一个对象的引用,或是没有窃取。窃取引用意味着当你向一个函数传入引用时,该函数会假定它拥有该引用,而你将不再对它负有责任。

很少有函数会窃取引用;两个重要的例外是 $PyList_SetItem()$  和 $PyTuple_SetItem()$ ,它们会窃取对条目的引用(但不是条目所在的元组或列表!)。这些函数被设计为会窃取引用是因为在使用新创建的对象来填充元组或列表时有一个通常的惯例;例如,创建元组(1,2,"three")的代码看起来可以是这样的(暂时不要管错误处理;下面会显示更好的代码编写方式):

```
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"));
```

在这里, $PyLong\_FromLong()$  返回了一个新的引用并且它立即被 $PyTuple\_SetItem()$  所窃取。当你想要继续使用一个对象而对它的引用将被窃取时,请在调用窃取引用的函数之前使用 $Py\_INCREF()$  来抓取另一个引用。

顺便提一下, PyTuple\_SetItem() 是设置元组条目的 唯一方式; PySequence\_SetItem()和PyObject\_SetItem()会拒绝这样做因为元组是不可变数据类型。你应当只对你自己创建的元组使用PyTuple SetItem()。

等价于填充一个列表的代码可以使用PyList\_New()和PyList\_SetItem()来编写。

然而,在实践中,你很少会使用这些创建和填充元组或列表的方式。有一个通用的函数 $Py_BuildValue()$ 可以根据 C 值来创建大多数常用对象,由一个格式字符串来指明。例如,上面的两个代码块可以用下面的代码来代替(还会负责错误检测):

```
PyObject *tuple, *list;

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

使用PyObject\_SetItem()等来处理那些你只是借入引用的条目是更为常见的,例如传给你正在编写的函数的参数。在这种情况下,他们对于引用计数的行为会更为理智,因为你不需要递增引用计数以便你可以将引用计数转出去("让它被窃取")。例如,这个函数将一个列表(实例上是任何可变序列)中的所有项设置为一个给定的条目:

```
int
set_all(PyObject *target, PyObject *item)
{
    Py_ssize_t i, n;
    n = PyObject_Length(target);
    if (n < 0)
        return -1;
    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;
}</pre>
```

对于函数返回值的情况略有不同。虽然向大多数函数传递一个引用不会改变你对该引用的所有权责任,但许多返回一个引用的函数会给你该引用的所有权。原因很简单:在许多情况下,返回的对象是临时创建的,而你得到的引用是对该对象的唯一引用。因此,返回对象引用的通用函数,如 $PyObject\_GetItem()$ 和 $PySequence\_GetItem()$ ,将总是返回一个新的引用(调用方将成为该引用的所有者)。

一个需要了解的重点在于你是否拥有一个由函数返回的引用只取决于你所调用的函数 --- 附带物 (作为参数 传给函数的对象的类型) 不会带来额外影响! 因此,如果你使用PyList\_GetItem()从一个列表提取条目,你并不会拥有其引用 --- 但是如果你使用PySequence\_GetItem()(它恰好接受完全相同的参数)从同一个列表获取同样的条目,你就会拥有一个对所返回对象的引用。

下面是说明你要如何编写一个函数来计算一个整数列表中条目的示例;一个是使用PyList\_GetItem(),而另一个是使用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;
```

```
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++) {</pre>
       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;
        }
            Py_DECREF(item); /* Discard reference ownership */
```

(下页继续)

8 Chapter 1. 概述

(续上页)

```
}
return total;
```

### 1.4.2 类型

在 Python/C API 中扮演重要角色的其他数据类型很少; 大多为简单 C 类型如 int, long, double 和 char\*。 有一些结构类型被用来描述用于列出模块导出的函数或者某个新对象类型的静态表,还有一个结构类型被用 来描述复数的值。这些结构类型将与使用它们的函数一起讨论。

### 1.5 异常

Python 程序员只需要处理特定需要处理的错误异常;未处理的异常会自动传递给调用者,然后传递给调用者 的调用者,依此类推,直到他们到达顶级解释器,在那里将它们报告给用户并伴随堆栈回溯。

然而,对于 C 程序员来说,错误检查必须总是显式进行的。Python/C API 中的所有函数都可以引发异常,除 非在函数的文档中另外显式声明。一般来说,当一个函数遇到错误时,它会设置一个异常,丢弃它所拥有的 任何对象引用,并返回一个错误标示。如果没有说明例外的文档,这个标示将为 NULL 或 -1, 具体取决于函 数的返回类型。有少量函数会返回一个布尔真/假结果值,其中假值表示错误。有极少的函数没有显式的错误 标示或是具有不明确的返回值,并需要用PyErr\_Occurred()来进行显式的检测。这些异常总是会被明确 地记入文档中。

异常状态是在各个线程的存储中维护的(这相当于在一个无线程的应用中使用全局存储)。一个线程可以处 在两种状态之一:异常已经发生,或者没有发生。函数PyErr\_Occurred()可以被用来检查此状态:当异 常发生时它将返回一个借入的异常类型对象的引用,在其他情况下则返回 NULL。有多个函数可以设置异常 状态: PyErr\_SetString() 是最常见的(尽管不是最通用的)设置异常状态的函数,而PyErr\_Clear() 可以清除异常状态。

完整的异常状态由三个对象组成 (它为都可以为 NULL): 异常类型、相应的异常值、以及回溯信息。这些对 象的含义与 Python 中 sys.exc\_info() 的结果相同;然而,它们并不是一样的: Python 对象代表由 Python try ... except 语句所处理的最后一个异常, 而 C 层级的异常状态只在异常被传入到 C 函数或在它们之间传 递时存在直至其到达 Python 字节码解释器的主事件循环,该事件循环会负责将其转移至 sys.exc\_info() 等处。

请注意自 Python 1.5 开始,从 Python 代码访问异常状态的首选的、线程安全的方式是调用函数 sys. exc\_info(), 它将返回 Python 代码的分线程异常状态。此外, 这两种访问异常状态的方式的语义都发生了 变化因而捕获到异常的函数将保存并恢复其线程的异常状态以保留其调用方的异常状态。这将防止异常处理 代码中由一个看起来很无辜的函数覆盖了正在处理的异常所造成的常见错误;它还减少了在回溯由栈帧所引 用的对象的往往不被需要的生命其延长。

作为一般的原则,一个调用另一个函数来执行某些任务的函数应当检查被调用的函数是否引发了异常,并在 引发异常时将异常状态传递给其调用方。它应当丢弃它所拥有的任何对象引用,并返回一个错误标示,但它 不应设置另一个异常 --- 那会覆盖刚引发的异常,并丢失有关错误确切原因的重要信息。

一个检测异常并传递它们的简单例子在上面的 sum\_sequence() 示例中进行了演示。这个例子恰好在检测 到错误时不需要清理所拥有的任何引用。下面的示例函数演示了一些错误清理操作。首先,为了向你提示 Python 的优势, 我们展示了等效的 Python 代码:

```
def incr_item(dict, key):
   try:
        item = dict[key]
```

9 1.5. 异常

(下页继续)

(续上页)

```
except KeyError:
   item = 0
dict[key] = item + 1
```

#### 下面是对应的闪耀荣光的 C 代码:

```
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)</pre>
       goto error;
    rv = 0; /* Success */
    /* Continue with cleanup code */
error:
   /* Cleanup code, shared by success and failure path */
   /* 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 */
}
```

这个例子代表了 C 语言中 goto 语句一种受到认可的用法! 它说明了如何使用 $PyErr_ExceptionMatches()$ 和 $PyErr_Clear()$ 来处理特定的异常,以及如何使用 $Py\_XDECREF()$ 来处理可能为 NULL 的自有引用(注意名称中的 'X';  $Py\_DECREF()$  在遇到 NULL 引用时将会崩溃)。重要的一点在于用来保存自有引用的变量要被初始化为 NULL 才能发挥作用;类似地,建议的返回值也要被初始化为 -1 (失败) 并且只有在最终执行的调用成功后才会被设置为成功。

10 Chapter 1. 概述

### 1.6 嵌入 Python

只有 Python 解释器的嵌入方(相对于扩展编写者而言)才需要担心的一项重要任务是它的初始化,可能还有它的最终化。解释器的大多数功能只有在解释器被初始化之后才能被使用。

基本的初始化函数是Py\_Initialize()。此函数将初始化已加载模块表,并创建基本模块 builtins, \_\_main\_\_ 和 sys。它还将初始化模块搜索路径(sys.path)。

Py\_Initialize() 不会设置"脚本参数列表"(sys.argv)。如果随后将要执行的 Python 代码需要此变量,则必须在调用Py\_Initialize() 之后通过调用 PySys\_SetArgvEx(argc, argv, updatepath) 来显式地设置它。

在大多数系统上(特别是 Unix 和 Windows,虽然在细节上有所不同), $Py_Initialize()$  将根据对标准 Python 解释器可执行文件的位置的最佳猜测来计算模块搜索路径,并设定 Python 库可在相对于 Python 解释器可执行文件的固定位置上找到。特别地,它将相对于在 shell 命令搜索路径 (环境变量 PATH) 上找到的名为 python 的可执行文件所在父目录中查找名为 lib/python X. Y 的目录。

举例来说,如果 Python 可执行文件位于 /usr/local/bin/python, 它将假定库位于 /usr/local/lib/python X.Y。(实际上,这个特定路径还将成为"回退"位置,会在当无法在 PATH 中找到名为 python 的可执行文件时被使用。)用户可以通过设置环境变量 PYTHONHOME,或通过设置 PYTHONPATH 在标准路径之前插入额外的目录来覆盖此行为。

嵌入的应用程序可以通过在调用Py\_Initialize()之前调用 Py\_SetProgramName(file)来改变搜索次序。请注意 PYTHONHOME 仍然会覆盖此设置并且 PYTHONPATH 仍然会被插入到标准路径之前。需要完全控制权的应用程序必须提供它自己的Py\_GetPath(), Py\_GetPrefix(), Py\_GetExecPrefix()和Py\_GetProgramFullPath()实现(这些函数均在 Modules/getpath.c 中定义)。

有时,还需要对 Python 进行"反初始化"。例如,应用程序可能想要重新启动(再次调用 $Py_Initialize()$ )或者应用程序对 Python 的使用已经完成并想要释放 Python 所分配的内存。这可以通过调用 $Py_FinalizeEx()$ 来实现。如果当前 Python 处于已初始化状态则 $Py_IsInitialized()$  函数将返回真值。有关这些函数的更多信息将在之后的章节中给出。请注意 $Py_FinalizeEx()$  不会释放所有由 Python 解释器所分配的内存,例如由扩展模块所分配的内存目前是不会被释放的。

### 1.7 调试构建

Python 可以附带某些宏来编译以启用对解释器和扩展模块的额外检查。这些检查会给运行时增加大量额外开销因此它们默认未被启用。

A full list of the various types of debugging builds is in the file Misc/SpecialBuilds.txt in the Python source distribution. Builds are available that support tracing of reference counts, debugging the memory allocator, or low-level profiling of the main interpreter loop. Only the most frequently-used builds will be described in the remainder of this section.

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.

除了前面描述的引用计数调试之外,还执行以下额外检查:

- 额外检查将添加到对象分配器。
- 额外的检查将添加到解析器和编译器中。
- 检查从宽类型向窄类型的向下强转是否损失了信息。
- 许多断言被添加到字典和集合实现中。另外,集合对象包含 test\_c\_api()方法。

1.6. 嵌入 Python 11

- 添加输入参数的完整性检查到框架创建中。
- 使用已知的无效模式初始化整型的存储,以捕获对未初始化数字的引用。
- 添加底层跟踪和额外的异常检查到虚拟机的运行时中。
- · 添加额外的检查到 arena 内存实现。
- 添加额外调试到线程模块。

这里可能没有提到的额外的检查。

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  $Py\_DEBUG$ .

有关更多详细信息,请参阅 Python 源代码中的 Misc/SpecialBuilds.txt。

12 Chapter 1. 概述

# CHAPTER 2

### 稳定的应用程序二进制接口

传统上,Python 的 C API 将随每个版本而变化。大多数更改都与源代码兼容,通常只添加 API,而不是更改现有 API 或删除 API(尽管某些接口会首先弃用然后再删除)。

不幸的是,API 兼容性没有扩展到二进制兼容性(ABI)。原因主要是结构定义的演变,在这里添加新字段或更改字段类型可能不会破坏 API,但可能会破坏 ABI。因此,每个 Python 版本都需要重新编译扩展模块(即使在未使用任何受影响的接口的情况下,Unix 上也可能会出现异常)。此外,在 Windows 上,扩展模块与特定的 pythonXY.dll 链接,需要重新编译才能与新的 pythonXY.dll 链接。

从 Python3.2 起,已经声明了一个 API 的子集,以确保稳定的 ABI。如果使用此 API (也被称为"受限 API")的扩展模块需要定义"Py\_LIMITED\_API"。许多解释器细节将从扩展模块中隐藏;反过来,在任何 3.x 版本 (x>=2) 上构建的模块都不需要重新编译

在某些情况下,需要添加新函数来扩展稳定版 ABI。希望使用这些新 API 的扩展模块需要将 Py\_LIMITED\_API 设置为他们想要支持的最低 Python 版本的 PY\_VERSION\_HEX 值(例如:Python 3.3 为  $0 \times 03030000$ )(参见 $API \approx ABI$  版本管理)。此类模块将适用于所有后续 Python 版本,但无法在旧版本上加载(因为缺少符号)。

从 Python 3.2 开始,受限 API 可用的函数集记录在 PEP 384。在 C API 文档中,不属于受限 API 的 API 元素标记为"不属于受限 API"。

极高层级

本章节的函数将允许你执行在文件或缓冲区中提供的 Python 源代码,但它们将不允许你在更细节化的方式与解释器进行交互。

这些函数中有几个接受特定的前缀语法符号作为形参。可用的前缀符号有 Py\_eval\_input, Py\_file\_input 以及 Py\_single\_input。这些符号会在接受它们作为形参的函数文档中加以说明。

还要注意这些函数中有几个可以接受 FILE\* 形参。有一个需要小心处理的特别问题是针对不同 C 库的 FILE 结构体可能是不相同而且不兼容的。(至少是)在 Windows 中,动态链接的扩展有可能会使用不同的库,所以应当特别注意只有在确定这些函数是由 Python 运行时所使用的相同的库创建的情况下才将 FILE\* 形参传给它们。

### int **Py\_Main** (int *argc*, wchar\_t \*\*argv)

针对标准解释器的主程序。嵌入了 Python 的程序将可使用此程序。所提供的 argc 和 argv 形参应当与传给 C 程序的 main () 函数的形参相同(将根据用户的语言区域转换为)。一个重要的注意事项是参数列表可能会被修改(但参数列表中字符串所指向的内容不会被修改)。如果解释器正常退出(即未引发异常)则返回值将为 0,如果解释器因引发异常而退出则返回 1,或者如果形参列表不能表示有效的Python 命令行则返回 2。

请注意如果引发了一个在其他场合下未处理的 SystemExit, 此函数将不会返回 1, 而是退出进程,只要 Py\_InspectFlag 还未被设置。

### int Py\_BytesMain (int argc, char \*\*argv)

类似于Py\_Main()但 argv 是一个包含字节串的数组。

3.8 新版功能.

### int **PyRun\_AnyFile** (FILE \*fp, const char \*filename)

这是针对下面PyRun\_AnyFileExFlags()的简化版接口,将 closeit 设为 0 而将 flags 设为 NULL。

### int PyRun\_AnyFileFlags (FILE \*fp, const char \*filename, PyCompilerFlags \*flags)

这是针对下面PyRun\_AnyFileExFlags()的简化版接口,将 closeit 参数设为 0。

### int PyRun\_AnyFileEx (FILE \*fp, const char \*filename, int closeit)

这是针对下面PyRun\_AnyFileExFlags()的简化版接口,将 flags 参数设为 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 <code>PyRun\_InteractiveLoop()</code>, otherwise return the result of <code>PyRun\_SimpleFile()</code>. filename is decoded from the filesystem encoding (sys.getfilesystemencoding()). If filename is <code>NULL</code>, this function uses "???" as the filename.

### int PyRun\_SimpleString (const char \*command)

这是针对下面PyRun\_SimpleStringFlags()的简化版接口,将PyCompilerFlags\*参数设为NULL。

### int PyRun\_SimpleStringFlags (const char \*command, PyCompilerFlags \*flags)

根据 flags 参数,在 \_\_main\_\_ 模块中执行 Python 源代码。如果 \_\_main\_\_ 尚不存在,它将被创建。成功时返回 0,如果引发异常则返回 -1。如果发生错误,则将无法获得异常信息。对于 flags 的含义,请参阅下文。

请注意如果引发了一个在其他场合下未处理的 SystemExit,此函数将不会返回 -1,而是退出进程,只要 Py\_InspectFlag 还未被设置。

### int **PyRun\_SimpleFile** (FILE \*fp, const char \*filename)

这是针对下面PyRun\_SimpleFileExFlags()的简化版接口,将 closeit 设为 0 而将 flags 设为 NULL。

### int PyRun\_SimpleFileEx (FILE \*fp, const char \*filename, int closeit)

这是针对下面PyRun\_SimpleFileExFlags()的简化版接口、将 flags 设为 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 inmemory 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.

注解: 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)

这是针对下面PyRun\_InteractiveOneFlags()的简化版接口、将 flags 设为 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()).

当输入被成功执行时返回 0,如果引发异常则返回 -1,或者如果存在解析错误则返回来自作为 Python 的组成部分发布的 errcode.h 包括文件的错误代码。(请注意 errcode.h 并未被 Python.h 所包括,因此如果需要则必须专门地包括。)

### int PyRun\_InteractiveLoop (FILE \*fp, const char \*filename)

这是针对下面PyRun InteractiveLoopFlags()的简化版接口,将 flags 设为 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)

可以被设为指向一个原型为 int func (void) 的函数。该函数将在 Python 的解释器提示符即将空闲并等待用户从终端输入时被调用。返回值会被忽略。重载这个钩子可被用来将解释器的提示符集成到其他事件循环中,就像 Python 码中 Modules/\_tkinter.c 所做的那样。

### char\* (\*PyOS\_ReadlineFunctionPointer) (FILE \*, FILE \*, const char \*)

可以被设为指向一个原型为 char \*func(FILE \*stdin, FILE \*stdout, char \*prompt)的函数,重载被用来读取解释器提示符的一行输入的默认函数。该函数被预期为如果字符串 prompt 不为

NULL 就输出它,然后从所提供的标准输入文件读取一行输入,并返回结果字符串。例如,readline 模块将这个钩子设置为提供行编辑和 tab 键补全等功能。

结果必须是一个由PyMem\_RawMalloc()或PyMem\_RawRealloc()分配的字符串,或者如果发生错误则为NULL。

在 3.4 版 更 改: 结果必须由PyMem\_RawMalloc()或PyMem\_RawRealloc()分配,而不是由PyMem Malloc()或PyMem Realloc()分配。

- 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. 这是针对下面PyRun\_StringFlags()的简化版接口,将 flags 设为 NULL。
- PyObject\* PyRun\_StringFlags (const char \*str, int start, PyObject \*globals, PyObject \*locals, PyCompiler-Flags \*flags)

Return value: New reference. 在由对象 globals 和 locals 指定的上下文中执行来自 str 的 Python 源代码,并使用以 flags 指定的编译器旗标。globals 必须是一个字典;locals 可以是任何实现了映射协议的对象。形 参 start 指定了应当被用来解析源代码的起始形符。

返回将代码作为 Python 对象执行的结果,或者如果引发了异常则返回 NULL。

- PyObject\* PyRun\_File (FILE \*fp, const char \*filename, int start, PyObject \*globals, PyObject \*locals)

  Return value: New reference. 这是针对下面PyRun\_FileExFlags()的简化版接口,将 closeit 设为 0 并将 flags 设为 NULL。
- PyObject\* PyRun\_FileEx (FILE \*fp, const char \*filename, int start, PyObject \*globals, PyObject \*locals, int closeit)

Return value: New reference. 这是针对下面PyRun\_FileExFlags () 的简化版接口,将 flags 设为 NULL。

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

Return value: New reference. 这是针对下面PyRun\_FileExFlags()的简化版接口,将 closeit 设为 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. 这是针对下面Py\_CompileStringFlags()的简化版接口,将 flags 设为

NULL.

PyObject\* Py\_CompileStringFlags (const char \*str, const char \*filename, int start, PyCompiler-Flags \*flags)

Return value: New reference. 这是针对下面Py\_CompileStringExFlags()的简化版接口,将 optimize 设为 -1。

PyObject\* Py\_CompileStringObject (const char \*str, PyObject \*filename, int start, PyCompiler-Flags \*flags, int optimize)

Return value: New reference. 解析并编译 str 中的 Python 源代码,返回结果代码对象。开始形符由 start 给出;这可被用来限制可被编译的代码并且应为 Py\_eval\_input, Py\_file\_input 或 Py\_single\_input。由 filename 指定的文件名会被用来构造代码对象并可能出现在回溯信息或 SyntaxError 异常消息中。如果代码无法被解析或编译则此函数将返回 NULL。

整数 *optimize* 指定编译器的优化级别;值 -1 将选择与 -0 选项相同的解释器优化级别。显式级别为 0 (无优化;\_\_debug\_\_ 为真值)、1 (断言被移除,\_\_debug\_\_ 为假值)或 2 (文档字符串也被移除)。

3.4 新版功能.

PyObject\* Py\_CompileStringExFlags (const char \*str, const char \*filename, int start, PyCompiler-Flags \*flags, int optimize)

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

3.2 新版功能.

### PyObject\* PyEval\_EvalCode (PyObject \*co, PyObject \*globals, PyObject \*locals)

Return value: New reference. 这是针对PyEval\_EvalCodeEx()的简化版接口,只附带代码对象,以及全局和局部变量。其他参数均设为 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. 对一个预编译的代码对象求值,为其求值给出特定的环境。此环境由全局变量的字典,局部变量映射对象,参数、关键字和默认值的数组,仅限关键字 参数的默认值的字典和单元的封闭元组构成。

#### PyFrameObject

用于描述帧对象的C对象结构体。此类型的字段可能在任何时候被改变。

#### PyObject\* PyEval\_EvalFrame (PyFrameObject \*f)

Return value: New reference. 对一个执行帧求值。这是针对PyEval\_EvalFrameEx()的简化版接口,用于保持向下兼容性。

PyObject\* PyEval\_EvalFrameEx (PyFrameObject \*f, int throwflag)

Return value: New reference. 这是 Python 解释运行不带修饰的主函数。与执行帧 f 相关联的代码对象将被执行,解释字节码并根据需要执行调用。额外的 throwflag 形参基本可以被忽略——如果为真值,则会导致立即抛出一个异常;这会被用于生成器对象的 throw() 方法。

在 3.4 版更改: 该函数现在包含一个调试断言,用以确保不会静默地丢弃活动的异常。

### int PyEval\_MergeCompilerFlags (PyCompilerFlags \*cf)

此函数会修改当前求值帧的旗标、并在成功时返回真值、失败时返回假值。

### int Py\_eval\_input

Python 语法中用于孤立表达式的开始符号;应当与Py\_CompileString()一起使用。

### int Py\_file\_input

Python 语法中用于从文件或其他源读取语句序列的起始符号;配合 $Py\_CompileString()$ 使用。这是在编译任意长的 Python 源代码时要使用的符号。

### int Py\_single\_input

Python 语法中用于单独语句的起始符号;配合 $Py\_CompileString()$ 使用。这是用于交互式解释器循环的符号。

### struct PyCompilerFlags

这是用来存放编译器旗标的结构体。对于代码仅被编译的情况,它将作为 int flags 传入,而对于代码要被执行的情况,它将作为 PyCompilerFlags \*flags 传入。在这种情况下,from \_\_future\_\_ import 可以修改 flags。

当 PyCompilerFlags \*flags 为 NULL 时, cf\_flags 将被当作等于 0 来处理,而任何 from \_\_future\_\_ import 所导致的修改都会被丢弃。

### int cf\_flags

编译器旗标。

### int cf\_feature\_version

cf\_feature\_version 是 Python 的小版本号。它应当被初始化为 PY\_MINOR\_VERSION。

此字段默认会被忽略,当且仅当在cf\_flags中设置了PyCF\_ONLY\_AST旗标它才会被使用。

在 3.8 版更改: 增加了 cf\_feature\_version 字段。

### int CO\_FUTURE\_DIVISION

这个标志位可在 flags 中设置以使得除法运算符 / 被解读为 PEP 238 所规定的"真除法"。

20 Chapter 3. 极高层级

# CHAPTER 4

引用计数

本节介绍的宏被用于管理 Python 对象的引用计数。

### void **Py\_INCREF** (*PyObject* \*o)

增加对象o的引用计数。对象必须不为NULL;如果你不确定它不为NULL,可使用 $PY\_XINCREF()$ 。

#### void **Py XINCREF** (*PyObject* \*o)

增加对象 o 的引用计数。对象可以为 NULL, 在此情况下该宏不产生任何效果。

### void **Pv DECREF** (*PvObject* \*o)

减少对象o的引用计数。对象必须不为NULL;如果你不确定它不为NULL,可使用 $PY\_XDECREF()$ 。如果引用计数降为零,将发起调用对象所属类型的释放函数(它必须不为NULL)。

警告:释放函数可导致任意 Python 代码被发起调用(例如当一个带有 \_\_de1\_\_() 方法的类实例被释放时就是如此)。虽然此类代码中的异常不会被传播,但被执行的代码能够自由访问所有 Python 全局变量。这意味着任何可通过全局变量获取的对象在 $Py_DECREF()$  被发起调用之前都应当处于完好状态。例如,从一个列表中删除对象的代码应当将被删除对象的引用拷贝到一个临时变量中,更新列表数据结构,然后再为临时变量调用 $Py_DECREF()$ 。

### void Py\_XDECREF (PyObject \*o)

减少对象o的引用计数。对象可以为NULL,在此情况下该宏不产生任何效果;在其他情况下其效果与 $P_{Y\_DECREF}()$ 相同,并会应用同样的警告。

### void **Py\_CLEAR** (*PyObject* \*o)

减少对象o的引用计数。对象可以为NULL,在此情况下该宏不产生任何效果;在其他情况下其效果与 $P_{Y\_DECREF}()$ 相同,区别在于其参数也会被设为NULL。针对 $P_{Y\_DECREF}()$ 的警告不适用于所传递的对象,因为该宏会细心地使用一个临时变量并在减少其引用计数之前将参数设为NULL。

每当要减少在垃圾回收期间可能会被遍历的对象的引用计数时,使用该宏是一个好主意。

以下函数适用于 Python 的运行时动态嵌入: Py\_IncRef (PyObject \*o), Py\_DecRef (PyObject \*o)。它们分别只是Py\_XINCREF()和Py\_XDECREF()的简单导出函数版本。

以下函数或宏仅可在解释器核心内部使用: \_Py\_Dealloc(), \_Py\_ForgetReference(), \_Py\_NewReference()以及全局变量 \_Py\_RefTotal。

22 Chapter 4. 引用计数

异常处理

本章描述的函数将让你处理和触发 Python 异常。了解一些 Python 异常处理的基本知识是很重要的。它的工作原理有点像 POSIX 的 errno 变量: (每个线程) 有一个全局指示器显示最近发生的错误。大多数 C API 函数不会在成功时理会它,但会在失败时设置它来指示错误的原因。多数 C API 函数也返回一个错误指示器,如果它们应该返回一个指针,通常返回 NULL,如果返回一个整数,则返回 -1 (例外: PyArg\_\*() 函数成功时返回 1 而失败时返回 0)。

具体地说,错误指示器由三个对象指针组成:异常的类型,异常的值,和回溯对象。如果没有错误被设置,这些指针都可以是 NULL (尽管一些组合使禁止的,例如,如果异常类型是 NULL,你不能有一个非 NULL 的回溯)。

当一个函数由于它调用的某个函数失败而必须失败时,通常不会设置错误指示器;它调用的那个函数已经设置了它。而它负责处理错误和清理异常,或在清除其拥有的所有资源后返回(如对象应用或内存分配)。如果不准备处理异常,则\*不\*应该正常地继续。如果是由于一个错误返回,那么一定要向调用者表明已经设置了错误。如果错误没有得到处理或小心传播,对 Python/C API 的其它调用可能不会有预期的行为,并且可能会以某种神秘的方式失败。

**注解:** 错误指示器 **不是** sys.exc\_info() 的执行结果。前者对应尚未捕获的异常(异常还在传播),而后者在捕获异常后返回这个异常(异常已经停止传播)。

### 5.1 打印和清理

### void PyErr\_Clear()

清楚错误指示器。如果没有设置错误指示器,则不会有作用。

#### void PyErr PrintEx (int set sys last vars)

将标准回溯打印到 sys.stderr 并清除错误指示器。除非错误是 SystemExit,这种情况下不会打印回溯进程,且会退出 Python 进程,并显示 SystemExit 实例指定的错误代码。

只有在错误指示器被设置时才需要调用这个函数,否则这会导致错误!

如果 *set\_sys\_last\_vars* 非零,则变量 sys.last\_type, sys.last\_value 和 sys.last\_traceback 将分别设置为打印异常的类型,值和回溯。

### void PyErr\_Print()

PyErr\_PrintEx(1)的别名。

### void PyErr WriteUnraisable (PyObject \*obj)

使用当前异常和 obj 参数调用 sys.unraisablehook()。

当设置了异常,但解释器不可能实际地触发异常时,这个实用函数向 sys.stderr 打印一个警告信息。例如,当 \_\_del\_\_() 方法中发生异常时使用这个函数。

该函数使用单个参数 *obj* 进行调用,该参数标识发生不可触发异常的上下文。如果可能,*obj* 的报告将打印在警告消息中。

调用此函数时必须设置一个异常。

### 5.2 抛出异常

这些函数可帮助你设置当前线程的错误指示器。为了方便起见,一些函数将始终返回 NULL 指针,以便用于return 语句。

### void PyErr\_SetString (PyObject \*type, const char \*message)

这是设置错误指示器最常用的方法。第一个参数指定异常类型;它通常是标准异常之一, e.g. PyExc\_RuntimeError。你不务要增加它的引用计数。第二个参数是错误信息,它解码自'utf-8'。

### void PyErr\_SetObject (PyObject \*type, PyObject \*value)

此函数类似于PyErr\_SetString(), 但是允许你为异常的"值"指定任意一个 Python 对象。

### *PyObject\** **PyErr\_Format** (*PyObject \*exception*, const char \*format, ...)

Return value: Always NULL. 这个函数设置了一个错误的指针并且返回了"NULL". "exception" 应当是一个 python 中的异常类。The "format" 和随后的参数帮助格式化这个错误的信息; 他们与PyUnicode\_FromFormat()有着相同的含义和值。"format" 是一个 ASCII 编码的字符串

### PyObject\* PyErr FormatV (PyObject \*exception, const char \*format, va list vargs)

Return value: Always NULL. 和PyErr\_Format () 相同,但它接受一个 va\_list 类型的参数而不是可变数量的参数集。

3.5 新版功能.

### void PyErr SetNone (PyObject \*type)

这是 PyErr\_SetObject (type, Py\_None) 的简写。

### int PyErr\_BadArgument()

这是 PyErr\_SetString (PyExc\_TypeError, message) 的简写, 其中 message 指出使用了非法参数调用内置操作。它主要用于内部使用。

#### PvObject\* PvErr NoMemory()

Return value: Always NULL. 这是 PyErr\_SetNone (PyExc\_MemoryError) 的简写; 它返回 NULL,以便当内存耗尽时,对象分配函数可以写 return PyErr\_NoMemory(); 。

### PyObject\* PyErr\_SetFromErrno (PyObject \*type)

Return value: Always NULL. 这是个方便的函数,当C库函数返回错误并设置errno时,这个函数会触发异常。它构造一个元组对象,其第一项是整数值errno,第二项是相应的错误消息(从strerror()获取),然后调用 PyErr\_SetObject (type, object)。在 Unix 上,当errno 值是 EINTR,即中断的系统调用时,这个函数会调用 PyErr\_CheckSignals(),如果设置了错误指示器,则将其设置为该值。该函数永远返回 NULL,因此当系统调用返回错误时,围绕系统调用的包装函数可以写成return PyErr\_SetFromErrno(type);。

PyObject\* PyErr SetFromErrnoWithFilenameObject (PyObject \*type, PyObject \*filenameObject)

Return value: Always NULL. 类似于PyErr\_SetFromErrno(), 附加的行为是如果 filenameObject 不为 NULL, 它将作为第三个参数传递给 type 的构造函数。举个例子, 在 OSError 异常中, filenameObject 将用来定义异常实例的 filename 属性。

PyObject\* PyErr\_SetFromErrnoWithFilenameObjects (PyObject \*type, PyObject \*filenameObject, *PyObject* \*filenameObject2)

Return value: Always NULL. 类似于PyErr SetFromErrnoWithFilenameObject(), 但接受第二个 文件名对象,用于当一个接受两个文件名的函数失败时触发错误。

3.4 新版功能.

### PyObject\* PyErr SetFromErrnoWithFilename (PyObject \*type, const char \*filename)

Return value: Always NULL. 类似于PyErr\_SetFromErrnoWithFilenameObject(), 但 filename 以 C字符串形式给出。filename 是从文件系统编码(os.fsdecode())解码出来的。

#### PyObject\* PyErr SetFromWindowsErr (int ierr)

Return value: Always NULL. 这是触发 WindowsError 的方便的函数。如果 lerr 为 0 , 则改 用调用 GetLastError() 返回的错误代码。它调用 Win32 函数 FormatMessage() 来检索 ierr 或 GetLastError() 给定的错误代码的 Windows 描述, 然后构造一个元组对象, 其 第一项是 ierr 值,第二项是相应的错误信息(从 FormatMessage() 获取), 然后调用 PyErr\_SetObject (PyExc\_WindowsError, object)。该函数永远返回 NULL。

可用性: Windows。

### PyObject\* PyErr\_SetExcFromWindowsErr (PyObject \*type, int ierr)

Return value: Always NULL. 类似于PyErr\_SetFromWindowsErr(),额外的参数指定要触发的异常类 型。

可用性: Windows。

### PyObject\* PyErr\_SetFromWindowsErrWithFilename (int ierr, const char \*filename)

Return value: Always NULL. 类似于 PyErr\_SetFromWindowsErrWithFilenameObject(), 但是 filename 是以 C 字符串形式给出的。filename 是从文件系统编码(os.fsdecode())解码出来的。

可用性: Windows。

### PyObject\* PyErr SetExcFromWindowsErrWithFilenameObject (PyObject \*type, int ierr, PyOb*ject* \*filename)

Return value: Always NULL. 类似于 PyErr\_SetFromWindowsErrWithFilenameObject(), 额外参 数指定要触发的异常类型。

可用性: Windows。

## PyObject\* PyErr SetExcFromWindowsErrWithFilenameObjects (PyObject \*type, int ierr, PyOb-

ject \*filename, PyObject \*filename2)

Return value: Always NULL. 类似于PyErr SetExcFromWindowsErrWithFilenameObject(), 但 是接受第二个 filename 对象。

可用性: Windows。

3.4 新版功能.

### PyObject\* PyErr SetExcFromWindowsErrWithFilename (PyObject \*type, int ierr, const char \*filename)

Return value: Always NULL. 类似于PyErr\_SetFromWindowsErrWithFilename(), 额外参数指定 要触发的异常类型。

可用性: Windows。

5.2. 抛出异常 25

### PyObject\* PyErr\_SetImportError (PyObject \*msg, PyObject \*name, PyObject \*path)

Return value: Always NULL. 这是触发 ImportError 的便捷函数。msg 将被设为异常的消息字符串。name 和 path, (都可以为 NULL), 将用来被设置 ImportError 对应的属性 name 和 path。

3.3 新版功能.

### void PyErr\_SyntaxLocationObject (PyObject \*filename, int lineno, int col\_offset)

设置当前异常的文件,行和偏移信息。如果当前异常不是 SyntaxError ,则它设置额外的属性,使异常打印子系统认为异常是 SyntaxError。

3.4 新版功能.

### void PyErr\_SyntaxLocationEx (const char \*filename, int lineno, int col\_offset)

与PyErr\_SyntaxLocationObject()类似,只是 filename 是从文件系统编码(os.fsdecode())解码出的一个字节字符串。

3.2 新版功能.

### void PyErr\_SyntaxLocation (const char \*filename, int lineno)

与PyErr\_SyntaxLocationEx()类似,但省略了参数col\_offset。

#### void PyErr BadInternalCall()

这是 PyErr\_SetString (PyExc\_SystemError, message) 的缩写,其中 message 表示使用了非法参数调用内部操作(例如, Python/C API 函数)。它主要用于内部使用。

### 5.3 警告

这些函数可以从 C 代码中发出警告。它们仿照了由 Python 模块 warnings 导出的函数。它们通常向 sys.stderr 打印一条警告信息;当然,用户也有可能已经指定将警告转换为错误,在这种情况下,它们将触发异常。也有可能由于警告机制出现问题,使得函数触发异常。如果没有触发异常,返回值为 0;如果触发异常,返回值为 -1。(无法确定是否实际打印了警告信息,也无法确定异常触发的原因。这是故意为之)。如果触发了异常,调用者应该进行正常的异常处理(例如,Py\_DECREF() 持有引用并返回一个错误值)。

### int PyErr\_WarnEx (PyObject \*category, const char \*message, Py\_ssize\_t stack\_level)

发出一个警告信息。参数 category 是一个警告类别(见下面)或 NULL; message 是一个 UTF-8 编码的字符串。 $stack\_level$  是一个给出栈帧数量的正数;警告将从该栈帧中当前正在执行的代码行发出。 $stack\_level$  为 1 的是调用 $PyErr\_WarnEx$  () 的函数,2 是在此之上的函数,以此类推。

警告类别必须是 PyExc\_Warning 的子类, PyExc\_Warning 是 PyExc\_Exception 的子类; 默认警告类别是 PyExc\_RuntimeWarning。标准 Python 警告类别作为全局变量可用,所有其名称见标准警告类别。

有关警告控制的信息,参见模块文档 warnings 和命令行文档中的 -W 选项。没有用于警告控制的 C API。

# PyObject\* PyErr\_SetImportErrorSubclass (PyObject \*exception, PyObject \*msg, PyObject \*name, Py-Object \*path)

Return value: Always NULL. 和PyErr\_SetImportError() 很类似,但这个函数允许指定一个ImportError的子类来触发。

3.6 新版功能.

# 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.

3.4 新版功能.

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, ...)

类似于PyErr\_WarnEx()的函数,但使用PyUnicode\_FromFormat()来格式化警告消息。format 是使用 ASCII 编码的字符串。

3.2 新版功能.

int PyErr\_ResourceWarning (PyObject \*source, Py\_ssize\_t stack\_level, const char \*format, ...)

类似于PyErr\_WarnFormat () 的函数,但 category 是 ResourceWarning 并且它会将 source 传给warnings.WarningMessage()。

3.6 新版功能.

### 5.4 查询错误指示器

### PyObject\* PyErr\_Occurred()

Return value: Borrowed reference. 检测是否设置了错误指示器。如已设置,则返回异常 type (传给最近一次对某个 PyErr\_Set\*() 函数或 PyErr\_Restore() 的调用的第一个参数)。如未设置,则返回 NULL。你并不拥有对返回值的引用,因此你不需要对它执行 Py\_DECREF()。

**注解:** 不要将返回值与特定的异常进行比较;请改为使用PyErr\_ExceptionMatches(),如下所示。(比较很容易失败因为对于类异常来说,异常可能是一个实例而不是类,或者它可能是预期的异常的一个子类。)

### int PyErr\_ExceptionMatches (PyObject \*exc)

等价于 PyErr\_GivenExceptionMatches (PyErr\_Occurred(), exc)。此函数应当只在实际设置了异常时才被调用;如果没有任何异常被引发则将发生非法内存访问。

int PyErr\_GivenExceptionMatches (PyObject \*given, PyObject \*exc)

如果 given 异常与 exc 中的异常类型相匹配则返回真值。如果 exc 是一个类对象,则当 given 是一个子类的实例时也将返回真值。如果 exc 是一个元组,则该元组(以及递归的子元组)中的所有异常类型都将被搜索进行匹配。

void PyErr\_Fetch (PyObject \*\*ptype, PyObject \*\*pvalue, PyObject \*\*ptraceback)

将错误指示符提取到三个变量中并传递其地址。如果未设置错误指示符,则将三个变量都设为 NULL。如果已设置,则将其清除并且你将得到对所提取的每个对象的引用。值和回溯对象可以为 NULL 即使类型对象不为空。

注解: 此函数通常只被需要捕获异常的代码或需要临时保存和恢复错误指示符的代码所使用,例如:

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

/* ... code that might produce other errors ... */
PyErr_Restore(type, value, traceback);
}
```

5.4. 查询错误指示器 27

### void PyErr Restore (PyObject \*type, PyObject \*value, PyObject \*traceback)

基于三个对象设置错误指示符。如果错误指示符已设置,它将首先被清除。如果三个对象均为 NULL, 错误指示器将被清除。请不要传入 NULL 类型和非 NULL 值或回溯。异常类型应当是一个类。请不要传入无效的异常类型或值。(违反这些规则将导致微妙的后续问题。) 此调用会带走对每个对象的引用:你必须在调用之前拥有对每个对象的引用且在调用之后你将不再拥有这些引用。(如果你不理解这一点,就不要使用此函数。勿谓言之不预。)

**注解:** 此函数通常只被需要临时保存和恢复错误指示符的代码所使用。请使用 $PyErr\_Fetch()$ 来保存当前的错误指示符。

### void PyErr\_NormalizeException (PyObject\*\*exc, PyObject\*\*val, PyObject\*\*tb)

在特定情况下,下面 $PyErr_Fetch()$  所返回的值可以是"非正规化的",即 \*exc 是一个类对象而 \*val 不是同一个类的实例。在这种情况下此函数可以被用来实例化类。如果值已经是正规化的,则不做任何操作。实现这种延迟正规化是为了提升性能。

**注解:** 此函数 不会显式地在异常值上设置 \_\_traceback\_\_ 属性。如果想要适当地设置回溯,还需要以下附加代码片段:

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

### void PyErr\_GetExcInfo (PyObject \*\*ptype, PyObject \*\*pvalue, PyObject \*\*ptraceback)

提取异常信息,即从 sys.exc\_info() 所得到的。这是指一个 已被捕获的异常,而不是刚被引发的异常。返回分别指向三个对象的新引用,其中任何一个均可以为 NULL。不会修改异常信息的状态。

**注解**: 此函数通常不会被需要处理异常的代码所使用。它被使用的场合是在代码需要临时保存并恢复异常状态的时候。请使用 $PyErr\_SetExcInfo()$ 来恢复或清除异常状态。

3.3 新版功能.

#### void PyErr SetExcInfo (PvObject \*type, PvObject \*value, PvObject \*traceback)

设置异常信息,即从  $sys.exc\_info()$  所得到的。这是指一个 已被捕获的异常,而不是刚被引发的异常。此函数会偷取对参数的引用。要清空异常状态,请为所有三个参数传入 NULL。对于有关三个参数的一般规则,请参阅 $PyErr\_Restore()$ 。

**注解:** 此函数通常不会被需要处理异常的代码所使用。它被使用的场合是在代码需要临时保存并恢复异常状态的情况。请使用PyErr\_GetExcInfo()来读取异常状态。

3.3 新版功能.

### 5.5 信号处理

### 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 <code>PyErr\_CheckSignals()</code> is called, the Python signal handler for <code>SIGINT</code> will be called.

如果 Python 没有处理 signal.SIGINT (将它设为 signal.SIG\_DFL 或 signal.SIG\_IGN), 此函数 将不做任何事。

### $int PySignal_SetWakeupFd (int fd)$

这个工具函数指定了一个每当收到信号时将被作为以单个字节的形式写入信号编号的目标的文件描述符。fd 必须是非阻塞的。它将返回前一个这样的文件描述符。

设置值 -1 将禁用该特性;这是初始状态。这等价于 Python 中的 signal.set\_wakeup\_fd(),但是没有任何错误检查。fd 应当是一个有效的文件描述符。此函数应当只从主线程来调用。

在 3.5 版更改: 在 Windows 上,此函数现在也支持套接字处理。

### 5.6 异常类

### PyObject\* PyErr\_NewException (const char \*name, PyObject \*base, PyObject \*dict)

Return value: New reference. 这个工具函数会创建并返回一个新的异常类。name 参数必须为新异常的名称,是 module.classname 形式的 C 字符串。base 和 dict 参数通常为 NULL。这将创建一个派生自 Exception 的类对象(在 C 中可以通过 PyExc\_Exception 访问)。

新类的 \_\_module\_\_ 属性将被设为 *name* 参数的前半部分(最后一个点号之前),而类名将被设为后半部分(最后一个点号之后)。 *base* 参数可被用来指定替代基类;它可以是一个类或是一个由类组成的元组。 *dict* 参数可被用来指定一个由类变量和方法组成的字典。

# PyObject\* PyErr\_NewExceptionWithDoc (const char \*name, const char \*doc, PyObject \*base, PyObject \*dict)

Return value: New reference. 和PyErr\_NewException()一样,除了可以轻松地给新的异常类一个文档字符串:如果 doc 属性非空,它将用作异常类的文档字符串。

3.2 新版功能.

### 5.7 异常对象

### PyObject\* PyException\_GetTraceback (PyObject \*ex)

Return value: New reference. 将与异常相关联的回溯作为一个新引用返回,可以通过 \_\_traceback\_\_ 在 Python 中访问。如果没有已关联的回溯,则返回 NULL。

### int PyException\_SetTraceback (PyObject \*ex, PyObject \*tb)

将异常关联的回溯设置为 tb。使用 "Py\_None"清除它。

### PyObject\* PyException\_GetContext (PyObject \*ex)

Return value: New reference. 将与异常相关联的上下文(在处理 ex 的过程中引发的另一个异常实例)作

5.5. 信号处理 29

为一个新引用返回,可以通过 \_\_\_context\_\_ 在 Python 中访问。如果没有已关联的上下文,则返回 NULL。

### void PyException\_SetContext (PyObject \*ex, PyObject \*ctx)

将与异常相关联的上下文设置为 ctx。使用 NULL 来清空它。没有用来确保 ctx 是一个异常实例的类型检查。这将窃取一个指向 ctx 的引用。

#### PyObject\* PyException GetCause (PyObject \*ex)

Return value: New reference. 将关联到异常的原因(一个异常实例,或是 None,由 raise ... from ... 设置)作为一个新引用返回,可在 Python 中通过 \_\_cause\_\_ 来访问。

### void PyException\_SetCause (PyObject \*ex, PyObject \*cause)

将与异常相关联的原因设置为 cause。使用 NULL 来清空它。它没有用来确保 cause 是一个异常实例或 None 的类型检查。这将偷取一个指向 cause 的引用。

\_\_suppress\_context\_\_会被此函数隐式地设为 True。

### 5.8 Unicode 异常对象

下列函数被用于创建和修改来自 C 的 Unicode 异常。

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. 创建一个 UnicodeDecodeError 对象并附带 encoding, object, length, start, end 和 reason 等属性。encoding 和 reason 为 UTF-8 编码的字符串。

PyObject\* PyUnicodeError\_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. 创建一个 UnicodeEncodeError 对象并附带 encoding, object, length, start, end 和 reason。encoding 和 reason 都是以 UTF-8 编码的字符串。

3.3 版后已移除: 3.11

Py\_UNICODE 自 Python 3.3 起已被弃用。请迁移至 PyObject\_CallFunction (PyExc\_UnicodeEncodeError, "sOnns", ...)。

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. 创建一个 UnicodeTranslateError 对象并附带 object, length, start, end 和 reason。reason 是一个以 UTF-8 编码的字符串。

3.3 版后已移除: 3.11

Py\_UNICODE 自 Python 3.3 起已被弃用。请迁移至 PyObject\_CallFunction (PyExc\_UnicodeTranslateError, "Onns", ...)。

PyObject\* PyUnicodeDecodeError\_GetEncoding (PyObject \*exc)

PyObject\* PyUnicodeEncodeError GetEncoding (PyObject \*exc)

Return value: New reference. 返回给定异常对象的 encoding 属性

PyObject\* PyUnicodeDecodeError GetObject (PyObject \*exc)

PyObject\* PyUnicodeEncodeError GetObject (PyObject \*exc)

PyObject\* PyUnicodeTranslateError\_GetObject (PyObject \*exc)

Return value: New reference. 返回给定异常对象的 object 属性

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)
    获取给定异常对象的 start 属性并将其放入 *start。start 必须不为 NULL。成功时返回 0,失败时返回 -1。
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)
    将给定异常对象的 start 属性设为 start。成功时返回 0,失败时返回 -1。
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)
    获取给定异常对象的 end 属性并将其放入 *end。end 必须不为 NULL。成功时返回 0,失败时返回 -1。
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)
    将给定异常对象的 end 属性设为 end。成功时返回 0,失败时返回 -1。
PyObject* PyUnicodeDecodeError_GetReason (PyObject *exc)
PyObject* PyUnicodeEncodeError GetReason(PyObject *exc)
PyObject* PyUnicodeTranslateError GetReason (PyObject *exc)
    Return value: New reference. 返回给定异常对象的 reason 属性
int PyUnicodeDecodeError_SetReason (PyObject *exc, const char *reason)
int PyUnicodeEncodeError_SetReason (PyObject *exc, const char *reason)
int PyUnicodeTranslateError SetReason (PyObject *exc, const char *reason)
    将给定异常对象的 reason 属性设为 reason。成功时返回 0,失败时返回 -1。
```

# 5.9 递归控制

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)

标记一个递归的 C 层级调用即将被执行的点位。

如果定义了 USE\_STACKCHECK, 此函数会使用 PyOS\_CheckStack () 来检查操作系统堆栈是否溢出。在这种情况下,它将设置一个 MemoryError 并返回非零值。

随后此函数将检查是否达到递归限制。如果是的话,将设置一个 RecursionError 并返回一个非零值。在其他情况下,则返回零。

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()

结束一个Py\_EnterRecursiveCall()。必须针对Py\_EnterRecursiveCall()的每个成功的发起调用操作执行一次调用。

正确地针对容器类型实现 $tp\_repr$  需要特别的递归处理。在保护栈之外, $tp\_repr$  还需要追踪对象以防止出现循环。以下两个函数将帮助完成此功能。从实际效果来说,这两个函数是 C 中对应 reprlib. recursive\\_repr() 的等价物。

### int Py\_ReprEnter (PyObject \*object)

在tp\_repr 实现的开头被调用以检测循环。

如果对象已经被处理,此函数将返回一个正整数。在此情况下 $tp\_repr$  实现应当返回一个指明发生循环的字符串对象。例如,dict 对象将返回  $\{\ldots\}$  而 list 对象将返回  $[\ldots]$ 。

5.9. 递归控制 31

如果已达到递归限制则此函数将返回一个负正数。在此情况下 $tp\_repr$  实现通常应当返回 NULL。在其他情况下,此函数将返回零而 $tp\_repr$  实现将可正常继续。

# void Py\_ReprLeave (PyObject \*object)

结束一个Py\_ReprEnter()。必须针对每个返回零的Py\_ReprEnter()的发起调用操作调用一次。

# 5.10 标准异常

所有的 Python 标准异常都可用作全局变量, 其名称为 PyExc\_跟上 Python 异常名称。这些变量是 PyObject\* 类型; 都是类对象。下面列出了全部这些用作标准异常的变量:

C名称	Python 名称	注释
PyExc_BaseException	BaseException	(1)
PyExc_Exception	Exception	(1)
PyExc_ArithmeticError	ArithmeticError	(1)
PyExc_AssertionError	AssertionError	
PyExc_AttributeError	AttributeError	
PyExc_BlockingIOError	BlockingIOError	
PyExc_BrokenPipeError	BrokenPipeError	
PyExc_BufferError	BufferError	
PyExc_ChildProcessError	ChildProcessError	
PyExc_ConnectionAbortedError	ConnectionAbortedError	
PyExc_ConnectionError	ConnectionError	
PyExc_ConnectionRefusedError	ConnectionRefusedError	
PyExc_ConnectionResetError	ConnectionResetError	
PyExc_EOFError	EOFError	
PyExc_FileExistsError	FileExistsError	
PyExc_FileNotFoundError	FileNotFoundError	
PyExc_FloatingPointError	FloatingPointError	
PyExc_GeneratorExit	GeneratorExit	
PyExc_ImportError	ImportError	
PyExc_IndentationError	IndentationError	
PyExc_IndexError	IndexError	
PyExc_InterruptedError	InterruptedError	
PyExc_IsADirectoryError	IsADirectoryError	
PyExc_KeyError	KeyError	
PyExc_KeyboardInterrupt	KeyboardInterrupt	
PyExc_LookupError	LookupError	(1)
PyExc_MemoryError	MemoryError	
PyExc_ModuleNotFoundError	ModuleNotFoundError	
PyExc_NameError	NameError	
PyExc_NotADirectoryError	NotADirectoryError	
PyExc_NotImplementedError	NotImplementedError	
PyExc_OSError	OSError	(1)
PyExc_OverflowError	OverflowError	
PyExc_PermissionError	PermissionError	
PyExc_ProcessLookupError	ProcessLookupError	
PyExc_RecursionError	RecursionError	
PyExc_ReferenceError	ReferenceError	(2)

下页继续

表 1 - 续上页

C名称	Python 名称	注释
PyExc_RuntimeError	RuntimeError	
PyExc_StopAsyncIteration	StopAsyncIteration	
PyExc_StopIteration	StopIteration	
PyExc_SyntaxError	SyntaxError	
PyExc_SystemError	SystemError	
PyExc_SystemExit	SystemExit	
PyExc_TabError	TabError	
PyExc_TimeoutError	TimeoutError	
PyExc_TypeError	TypeError	
PyExc_UnboundLocalError	UnboundLocalError	
PyExc_UnicodeDecodeError	UnicodeDecodeError	
PyExc_UnicodeEncodeError	UnicodeEncodeError	
PyExc_UnicodeError	UnicodeError	
PyExc_UnicodeTranslateError	UnicodeTranslateError	
PyExc_ValueError	ValueError	
PyExc_ZeroDivisionError	ZeroDivisionError	

3.3 新版功能: 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介绍如下 PEP 3151.

3.5 新版功能: PyExc\_StopAsyncIteration 和 PyExc\_RecursionError.

3.6 新版功能: PyExc\_ModuleNotFoundError.

这些是兼容性别名 PyExc\_OSError:

C名称	注释
PyExc_EnvironmentError	
PyExc_IOError	
PyExc_WindowsError	(3)

在 3.3 版更改: 这些别名曾经是单独的异常类型。

### 注释:

- (1) 这是其他标准异常的基类。
- (2) 仅在 Windows 中定义; 检测是否定义了预处理程序宏 MS\_WINDOWS, 以便保护用到它的代码。

# 5.11 标准警告类别

所有的标准 Python 警告类别都可以用作全局变量,其名称为 "PyExc\_" 跟上 Python 异常名称。这些变量是PyObject\*类型;都是类对象。以下列出了所有用作警告的变量:

5.11. 标准警告类别 33

C名称	Python 名称	注释
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	

3.2 新版功能: PyExc\_ResourceWarning.

# 注释:

(1) 这是其他标准警告类别的基类。

工具

本章中的函数执行各种实用工具任务,包括帮助 C 代码提升跨平台可移植性,在 C 中使用 Python 模块,以及解析函数参数并根据 C 中的值构建 Python 中的值等等。

# 6.1 操作系统实用程序

#### PyObject\* PyOS\_FSPath (PyObject \*path)

Return value: New reference. 返回 path 在文件系统中的表示形式。如果该对象是一个 str 或 bytes 对象,则它的引用计数将会增加。如果该对象实现了 os.PathLike 接口,则只要它是一个 str 或 bytes 对象就将返回 \_\_fspath\_\_()。在其他情况下将引发 TypeError 并返回 NULL。

3.6 新版功能.

#### int Py\_FdIsInteractive (FILE \*fp, const char \*filename)

如果名称为 filename 的标准 I/O 文件 fp 被确认为可交互的则返回真(非零)值。isatty(fileno(fp))为真值的文件均属于这种情况。如果全局旗标  $Py_InteractiveFlag$  为真值,此函数在 filename 指针为 NULL 或者其名称等于字符串 '<stdin>' 或 '???' 时也将返回真值。

#### void PyOS\_BeforeFork()

在进程分叉之前准备某些内部状态的函数。此函数应当在调用 fork()或者任何类似的克隆当前进程的函数之前被调用。只适用于定义了 fork()的系统。

警告: C fork () 调用应当只在"main"线程(位于"main"解释器)中进行。对于PyOS\_BeforeFork ()来说也是如此。

3.7 新版功能.

## void PyOS\_AfterFork\_Parent()

在进程分叉之后更新某些内部状态的函数。此函数应当在调用 fork()或任何类似的克隆当前进程的函数之后被调用,无论进程克隆是否成功。只适用于定义了 fork()的系统。

警告: C fork() 调用应当只在"main"线程(位于"main"解释器)中进行。对于 PyOS\_AfterFork\_Parent()来说也是如此。

3.7 新版功能.

#### void PyOS\_AfterFork\_Child()

在进程分叉之后更新内部解释器状态的函数。此函数必须在调用 fork()或任何类似的克隆当前进程的函数之后在子进程中被调用,如果该进程有机会回调到 Python 解释器的话。只适用于定义了 fork()的系统。

警告: C fork() 调用应当只在"main"线程(位于"main"解释器)中进行。对于PyOS\_AfterFork\_Child()来说也是如此。

3.7 新版功能.

#### 参见:

os.register\_at\_fork() 允许注册可被PyOS\_BeforeFork(), PyOS\_AfterFork\_Parent() 和PyOS\_AfterFork\_Child() 调用的自定义 Python 函数。

#### void PyOS\_AfterFork()

在进程分叉之后更新某些内部状态的函数;如果要继续使用 Python 解释器则此函数应当在新进程中被调用。如果已将一个新的可执行文件载入到新进程中,则不需要调用此函数。

3.7 版后已移除: 此函数已被PyOS\_AfterFork\_Child()取代。

#### int PvOS CheckStack()

当解释器的栈空间耗尽时返回真值。这是一个可靠的检查,但仅在定义了 USE\_STACKCHECK 时可用 (目前在 Windows 上使用 Microsoft Visual C++ 编译器)。USE\_STACKCHECK 将被自动定义;你绝不应该在你自己的代码中改变此定义。

## PyOS\_sighandler\_t PyOS\_getsig (int i)

返回当前用于信号 *i* 的信号处理句柄。这是一个对 sigaction() 或 signal() 简单包装器。请不要直接调用那两个函数! PyOS\_sighandler\_t 是对应于 void (\*)(int)的 typedef 别名。

#### PyOS sighandler t PyOS setsig (int i, PyOS sighandler t h)

将用于信号i的信号处理句柄设为h;返回旧的信号处理句柄。这是一个对 sigaction() 或 signal() 的简单包装器。请不要直接调用那两个函数! PyOS\_sighandler\_t 是对应于 void (\*)(int)的 typedef 别名。

#### 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, Android, and VxWorks;
- UTF-8 on Windows if  $Py\_LegacyWindowsFSEncodingFlag$  is zero;
- 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.

返回一个指向新分配的由宽字符组成的字符串的指针,使用PyMem\_RawFree()来释放内存。如果size不为NULL,则将排除了null字符的宽字符数量写入到\*size

在解码错误或内存分配错误时返回 NULL。如果 size 不为 NULL,则 \*size 将在内存错误时设为 (size\_t)-1 或在解码错误时设为 (size\_t)-2。

解码错误绝对不应当发生,除非 C 库有程序缺陷。

请使用Py\_EncodeLocale()函数来将字符串编码回字节串。

#### 参见:

PyUnicode\_DecodeFSDefaultAndSize() 和PyUnicode\_DecodeLocaleAndSize() 函数。

3.5 新版功能.

在 3.7 版更改: The function now uses the UTF-8 encoding in the UTF-8 mode.

在 3.8 版更改: 现在如果在 Windows 上 Py\_Legacy Windows F S Encoding F lag 为零则此函数将使用 UTF-8 编码格式;

#### 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, Android, and VxWorks;
- UTF-8 on Windows if Py\_LegacyWindowsFSEncodingFlag is zero;
- 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

如果 error\_pos 不为 NULL,则成功时会将 \*error\_pos 设为 (size\_t)-1,或是在发生编码错误时设为无效字符的索引号。

请使用Py\_DecodeLocale()函数来将字节串解码回由宽字符组成的字符串。

#### 参见:

PyUnicode EncodeFSDefault()和PyUnicode EncodeLocale()函数。

3.5 新版功能.

在 3.7 版更改: The function now uses the UTF-8 encoding in the UTF-8 mode.

在 3.8 版更改: 现在如果在 Windows 上 Py\_Legacy Windows F S Encoding F lag 为零则此函数将使用 UTF-8 编码格式;

# 6.2 系统功能

这些是使来自 sys 模块的功能可以让 C 代码访问的工具函数。它们都可用于当前解释器线程的 sys 模块的字典,该字典包含在内部线程状态结构体中。

#### PyObject \*PySys\_GetObject (const char \*name)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回来自 sys 模块的对象 name 或者如果它不存在则返回 NULL, 并且不会设置异常。

#### int PySys SetObject (const char \*name, PyObject \*v)

将 sys 模块中的 name 设为 v 除非 v 为 NULL,在此情况下 name 将从 sys 模块中被删除。成功时返回 0,发生错误时返回 -1。

#### void PySys\_ResetWarnOptions()

将 sys.warnoptions 重置为空列表。此函数可在Py Initialize()之前被调用。

#### void PySys\_AddWarnOption (const wchar\_t \*s)

将 s 添加到 sys.warnoptions。此函数必须在 Py\_Initialize () 之前被调用以便影响警告过滤器列表。

#### void PySys\_AddWarnOptionUnicode (PyObject \*unicode)

将 unicode 添加到 sys.warnoptions。

注意:目前此函数不可在 CPython 实现之外使用,因为它必须在 $Py_Initialize()$  中的 warnings 显式导入之前被调用,但是要等运行时已初始化到足以允许创建 Unicode 对象时才能被调用。

# void PySys\_SetPath (const wchar\_t \*path)

将 sys.path 设为由在 *path* 中找到的路径组成的列表对象,该参数应为使用特定平台的搜索路径分隔符 (在 Unix 上为:,在 Windows 上为;)分隔的路径的列表。

#### void PySys\_WriteStdout (const char \*format, ...)

将以 format 描述的输出字符串写入到 sys.stdout。不会引发任何异常,即使发生了截断(见下文)。

format 应当将已格式化的输出字符串的总大小限制在 1000 字节以下 -- 超过 1000 字节后,输出字符串会被截断。特别地,这意味着不应出现不受限制的"%s"格式;它们应当使用"%.<N>s"来限制,其中 <N> 是一个经计算使得 <N> 与其他已格式化文本的最大尺寸之和不会超过 1000 字节的十进制数字。还要注意"%f",它可能为非常大的数字打印出数以百计的数位。

如果发生了错误, sys.stdout 会被清空,已格式化的消息将被写入到真正的(C层级) stdout。

#### void PySys\_WriteStderr (const char \*format, ...)

类似PySys\_WriteStdout(), 但改为写人到 sys.stderr 或 stderr。

#### void PySys FormatStdout (const char \*format, ...)

类似 PySys\_WriteStdout() 的函数将会使用PyUnicode\_FromFormatV() 来格式化消息并且不会将消息截短至任意长度。

3.2 新版功能.

#### void PySys\_FormatStderr (const char \*format, ...)

类似PySys\_FormatStdout(), 但改为写入到 sys.stderr 或 stderr。

3.2 新版功能.

# void $PySys\_AddXOption$ (const wchar\_t \*s)

将 s 解析为一个由 -X 选项组成的集合并将它们添加到 PySys\_Get XOptions () 所返回的当前选项映射。此函数可以在 Py\_Initialize () 之前被调用。

3.2 新版功能.

#### PyObject \*PySys\_GetXOptions()

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回当前-X 选项的字典,类似于 sys.\_xoptions。发生错误时,将 返回 NULL 并设置一个异常。

3.2 新版功能.

#### int PySys\_Audit (const char \*event, const char \*format, ...)

引发一个审计事件并附带任何激活的钩子。成功时返回零值或在失败时返回非零值并设置一个异常。

如果已添加了任何钩子,则将使用 format 和其他参数来构造一个用入传入的元组。除 N 以外,在 $Py\_BuildValue()$  中使用的格式字符均可使用。如果构建的值不是一个元组,它将被添加到一个单元素元组中。(格式选项 N 会消耗一个引用,但是由于没有办法知道此函数的参数是否将被消耗,因此使用它可能导致引用泄漏。)

Note that # format characters should always be treated as  $Py_ssize_t$ , regardless of whether  $PY_ssize_t_clean$  was defined.

sys.audit()会执行与来自 Python 代码的函数相同的操作。

3.8 新版功能.

在 3.8.2 版更改: Require Py\_ssize\_t for # format characters. Previously, an unavoidable deprecation warning was raised.

#### int **PySys\_AddAuditHook** (Py\_AuditHookFunction *hook*, void \*userData)

Append the callable *hook* to the list of active auditing hooks. Return zero for success and non-zero on failure. If the runtime has been initialized, also set an error on failure. Hooks added through this API are called for all interpreters created by the runtime.

userData 指针会被传入钩子函数。因于钩子函数可能由不同的运行时调用,该指针不应直接指向 Python 状态。

此函数可在 $Py_Initialize()$ )之前被安全地调用。如果在运行时初始化之后被调用,现有的审计钩子将得到通知并可能通过引发一个从 Exception 子类化的错误静默地放弃操作(其他错误将不会被静默)。

钩子函数的类型为int (\*)(const char \*event, PyObject \*args, void \*userData),其中 args 保证是一个PyTupleObject。钩子函数调用时总是附带引发该事件的 Python 解释器所持有的 GIL。

请参阅 PEP 578 了解有关审计的详细描述。在运行时和标准库中会引发审计事件的函数清单见 审计事件表。更多细节见每个函数的文档。

引发一个审计事件 sys.addaudithook, 没有附带参数。

3.8 新版功能.

# 6.3 过程控制

### void Py\_FatalError (const char \*message)

打印一个致命错误消息并杀掉进程。不会执行任何清理。此函数应当仅在检测到可能令继续使用 Python 解释器变得危险的条件时被发起调用;例如,当对象管理已被破坏的时候。在 Unix 上,标准 C 库函数 abort () 会被调用并将由它来尝试产生一个 core 文件。

#### void Py Exit (int status)

退出当前进程。这将调用Py\_FinalizeEx() 然后再调用标准 C 库函数 exit(status)。如果Py\_FinalizeEx()提示错误,退出状态将被设为120.

在 3.6 版更改: 来自最终化的错误不会再被忽略。

6.3. 过程控制 39

#### int Py\_AtExit (void (\*func)())

注册一个由 $Py\_FinalizeEx()$  调用的清理函数。调用清理函数将不传入任何参数且不应返回任何值。最多可以注册 32 个清理函数。当注册成功时, $Py\_AtExit()$  将返回 0;失败时,它将返回 -1。最后注册的清理函数会最先被调用。每个清理函数将至多被调用一次。由于 Python 的内部最终化将在清理函数之前完成,因此 Python API 不应被 func 调用。

# 6.4 导人模块

#### PyObject\* PyImport ImportModule (const char \*name)

Return value: New reference. 这是下面PyImport\_ImportModuleEx()的简化版接口,将 globals 和 locals 参数设为 NULL 并将 level 设为 0。当 name 参数包含一个点号(即指定了一个包的子模块)时,fromlist 参数会被设为列表 ['\*'] 这样返回值将为所指定的模块而不像在其他情况下那样为包含模块的最高层级包。(不幸的是,这在 name 实际上是指定一个子包而非子模块时将有一个额外的副作用:在包的 \_\_all \_\_ 变量中指定的子模块会被加载。)返回一个对所导入模块的新引用,或是在导入失败时返回 NULL 并设置一个异常。模块导入失败同模块不会留在 sys.modules 中。

该函数总是使用绝对路径导入。

#### PyObject\* PyImport\_ImportModuleNoBlock (const char \*name)

Return value: New reference. 该函数是PyImport\_ImportModule()的一个被遗弃的别名。

在 3.3 版更改: 在导入锁被另一线程掌控时此函数会立即失败。但是从 Python 3.3 起,锁方案在大多数情况下都已切换为针对每个模块加锁,所以此函数的特殊行为已无必要。

# PyObject\* PyImport\_ImportModuleEx (const char \*name, PyObject \*globals, PyObject \*locals, PyObject \*fromlist)

Return value: New reference. 导入一个模块。请参阅内置 Python 函数 \_\_\_import\_\_\_() 获取完善的相关描述。

返回值是一个对所导入模块或最高层级包的新引用,或是在导入失败时则为 NULL 并设置一个异常。与 \_\_\_import\_\_() 类似,当请求一个包的子模块时返回值通常为该最高层级包,除非给出了一个非空的 fromlist。

导入失败将移动不完整的模块对象,就像PyImport\_ImportModule()那样。

# PyObject\* PyImport\_ImportModuleLevelObject (PyObject \*name, PyObject \*globals, PyObject \*locals, PyObject \*fromlist, int level)

Return value: New reference. 导入一个模块。关于此函数的最佳说明请参考内置 Python 函数 \_\_\_import\_\_\_(),因为标准 \_\_import\_\_\_() 函数会直接调用此函数。

返回值是一个对所导入模块或最高层级包的新引用,或是在导入失败时则为 NULL 并设置一个异常。与 \_\_\_import\_\_() 类似,当请求一个包的子模块时返回值通常为该最高层级包,除非给出了一个非空的 fromlist。

3.3 新版功能.

# PyObject\* PyImport\_ImportModuleLevel (const char \*name, PyObject \*globals, PyObject \*locals, PyObject \*fromlist, int level)

Return value: New reference. 类似于PyImport\_ImportModuleLevelObject(), 但其名称为 UTF-8 编码的字符串而不是 Unicode 对象。

在 3.3 版更改: 不再接受 level 为负数值。

#### PyObject\* PyImport\_Import (PyObject \*name)

Return value: New reference. 这是一个调用了当前"导入钩子函数"的更高层级接口(显式指定 level 为0,表示绝对导入)。它将发起调用当前全局作用域下 \_\_builtins\_\_ 中的 \_\_import\_\_() 函数。这意味着将使用当前环境下安装的任何导入钩子来完成导入。

该函数总是使用绝对路径导入。

#### PyObject\* PyImport\_ReloadModule (PyObject \*m)

Return value: New reference. 重载一个模块。返回一个指向被重载模块的新引用,或者在失败时返回 NULL 并设置一个异常(在此情况下模块仍然会存在)。

## PyObject\* PyImport\_AddModuleObject (PyObject \*name)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回对应于某个模块名称的模块对象。name 参数的形式可以为package.module。如果存在 modules 字典则首先检查该字典,如果找不到,则创建一个新模块并将其插入到 modules 字典。在失败时返回 NULL 并设置一个异常。

**注解:** 此函数不会加载或导入指定模块;如果模块还未被加载,你将得到一个空的模块对象。请使用PyImport\_ImportModule()或它的某个变体形式来导入模块。*name*使用带点号名称的包结构如果尚不存在则不会被创建。

3.3 新版功能.

### PyObject\* PyImport\_AddModule (const char \*name)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 类似于PyImport\_AddModuleObject(), 但其名称为 UTF-8 编码的字符串而不是 Unicode 对象。object.

#### PyObject\* PyImport\_ExecCodeModule (const char \*name, PyObject \*co)

Return value: New reference. 给定一个模块名称 (可能为 package.module 形式) 和一个从 Pyhon 字节码文件读取或从内置函数 compile() 获取的代码对象,加载该模块。返回对该模块对象的新引用,或者如果发生错误则返回 NULL 并设置一个异常。在发生错误的情况下 name 会从 sys.modules 中被移除,即使 name 在进入 Py Import\_ExecCodeModule() 时已存在于 sys.modules 中。在 sys.modules 中保留未完全初始化的模块是危险的,因为导入这样的模块没有办法知道模块对象是否处于一种未知的(对于模块作业的意图来说可能是已损坏的)状态。

模块的 \_\_spec\_\_ 和 \_\_loader\_\_ 如果尚未设置的话,将被设置为适当的值。相应 spec 的加载器 (如果已设置) 将被设为模块的 \_\_loader\_\_ 而在其他情况下设为 SourceFileLoader 的实例。

模块的 file 属性将被设为代码对象的 co filename。如果适用, cached 也将被设置。

如果模块已被导入则此函数将重载它。请参阅 $PyImport_ReloadModule()$ 了解重载模块的预定方式。

如果 *name* 指向一个形式为 package.module 的带点号的名称,则任何尚未创建的包结构仍然不会被创建。

另请参阅PyImport ExecCodeModuleEx()和PyImport ExecCodeModuleWithPathnames()。

#### PyObject\* PyImport ExecCodeModuleEx (const char \*name, PyObject \*co, const char \*pathname)

Return value: New reference. 类似于PyImport\_ExecCodeModule(), 但如果 pathname 不为 NULL 则会被设为模块对象的 \_\_file\_\_ 属性的值。

参见PyImport ExecCodeModuleWithPathnames()。

# PyObject\* PyImport\_ExecCodeModuleObject (PyObject \*name, PyObject \*co, PyObject \*pathname, PyObject \*co, PyObject \*pathname)

Return value: New reference. 类似于PyImport\_ExecCodeModuleEx(), 但如果 cpathname 不为 NULL则会被设为模块对象的 \_\_cached\_\_ 值。在三个函数中,这是推荐使用的一个。

3.3 新版功能.

# PyObject\* PyImport\_ExecCodeModuleWithPathnames (const char \*name, PyObject \*co, const char \*pathname, const char \*cpathname)

Return value: New reference. 类似于PyImport\_ExecCodeModuleObject(),但 name, pathname 和 cpathname 为 UTF-8 编码的字符串。如果 pathname 也被设为 NULL 则还会尝试根据 cpathname 推断出前者的值。

3.2 新版功能.

6.4. 导人模块 41

在 3.3 版更改: 如果只提供了字节码路径则会使用 imp.source\_from\_cache() 来计算源路径。

#### long PyImport GetMagicNumber()

返回 Python 字节码文件(即.pyc 文件)的魔数。此魔数应当存在于字节码文件的开头四个字节中,按照小端字节序。出错时返回-1。

在 3.3 版更改: 失败时返回值 -1。

### const char \* PyImport\_GetMagicTag()

针对 PEP 3147 格式的 Python 字节码文件名返回魔术标签字符串。请记住在 sys.implementation.cache\_tag上的值是应当被用来代替此函数的更权威的值。

3.2 新版功能.

#### PyObject\* PyImport\_GetModuleDict()

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回用于模块管理的字典 (即 sys.modules)。请注意这是针对每个解释器的变量。

#### PyObject\* PyImport\_GetModule (PyObject \*name)

Return value: New reference. 返回给定名称的已导入模块。如果模块尚未导入则返回 NULL 但不会设置错误。如果查找失败则返回 NULL 并设置错误。

3.7 新版功能.

### PyObject\* PyImport\_GetImporter (PyObject \*path)

Return value: New reference. 返回针对一个 sys.path/pkg.\_\_path\_\_ 中条目 path 的查找器对象,可能会通过 sys.path\_importer\_cache 字典来获取。如果它尚未被缓存,则会遍历 sys.path\_hooks 直至找到一个能处理该 path 条目的钩子。如果没有可用的钩子则返回 None; 这将告知调用方path based finder 无法为该 path 条目找到查找器。结果将缓存到 sys.path\_importer\_cache。返回一个指向查找器对象的新引用。

#### 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. 加载名称为 name 的已冻结模块。成功时返回 1,如果未找到模块则返回 0,如果初始化失败则返回 -1 并设置一个异常。要在加载成功后访问被导入的模块,请使用 $PyImport\_ImportModule()$ 。(请注意此名称有误导性 --- 如果模块已被导入此函数将重载它。)

3.3 新版功能.

在 3.4 版更改: file 属性将不再在模块上设置。

#### int PyImport\_ImportFrozenModule (const char \*name)

类似于PyImport\_ImportFrozenModuleObject(),但其名称为UTF-8编码的字符串而不是Unicode对象。

#### struct **\_frozen**

这是针对已冻结模块描述器的结构类型定义,与由 freeze 工具所生成的一致 (请参看 Python 源代码 发行版中的 Tools/freeze/)。其定义可在 Include/import.h 中找到:

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

#### const struct \_frozen\* PyImport\_FrozenModules

该指针被初始化为指向 struct \_frozen 数组,以 NULL 或者 0 作为结束标记。当一个冻结模块被导入,首先要在这个表中搜索。第三方库可以以此来提供动态创建的冻结模块集合。

### int PyImport\_AppendInittab (const char \*name, PyObject\* (\*initfunc)(void))

向现有的内置模块表添加一个模块。这是对 $PyImport\_ExtendInittab()$ 的便捷包装,如果无法扩展表则返回 -1。新的模块可使用名称 name 来导入,并使用函数 initfunc 作为在第一次尝试导入时调用的初始化函数。此函数应当在 $Py\_Initialize()$ 之前调用。

#### struct inittab

描述内置模块列表中的一个条目的结构体。每个结构体都给出了内置在解释器中的某个模块的名称和初始化函数。名称是一个 ASCII 编码的字符串。嵌入了 Python 的程序可以使用该结构体的数组来与PyImport\_ExtendInittab() 相结合以提供额外的内置模块。该结构体在 Include/import.h 中被定义为:

# 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 数据 marshal 操作支持

这些例程允许 C 代码处理与 marshal 模块所用相同数据格式的序列化对象。其中有些函数可用来将数据写入这种序列化格式,另一些函数则可用来读取并恢复数据。用于存储 marshal 数据的文件必须以二进制模式打开。

数字值在存储时会将最低位字节放在开头。

此模块支持两种数据格式版本: 第0版为历史版本, 第1版本会在文件和 marshal 反序列化中共享固化的字符串。第2版本会对浮点数使用二进制格式。Py\_MARSHAL\_VERSION 指明了当前文件的格式(当前取值为2)。

#### void PyMarshal\_WriteLongToFile (long value, FILE \*file, int version)

将一个 long 整数 value 以 marshal 格式写入 file。这将只写入 value 最低的 32 位;无论本机 long 类型的长度如何。version 指明文件格式的版本。

#### void PyMarshal\_WriteObjectToFile (PyObject \*value, FILE \*file, int version)

将一个 Python 对象 value 以 marshal 格式写入 file。version 指明文件格式的版本。

#### PyObject\* PyMarshal\_WriteObjectToString (PyObject \*value, int version)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个包含 value 的 marshal 表示形式的字节串对象。version 指明文件格式的版本。

以下函数允许读取并恢复存储为 marshal 格式的值。

#### long PyMarshal ReadLongFromFile (FILE \*file)

从打开用于读取的 FILE\* 的对应数据流返回一个 Clong。使用只函数只能读取 32 位的值,无论本机 long 类型的长度为何。

发生错误时,将设置适当的异常(EOFError)并返回-1。

#### int PyMarshal\_ReadShortFromFile (FILE \*file)

从打开用于读取的 FILE\* 的对应数据流返回一个 C short。使用此函数只能读取 16 位的值,无论本机 short 类型的长度为何。

发生错误时,将设置适当的异常(EOFError)并返回-1。

#### PyObject\* PyMarshal\_ReadObjectFromFile (FILE \*file)

Return value: New reference. 从打开用于读取的 FILE\* 的对应数据流返回一个 Python 对象。

发生错误时,将设置适当的异常(EOFError, ValueError 或 TypeError)并返回 NULL。

## PyObject\* PyMarshal\_ReadLastObjectFromFile (FILE \*file)

Return value: New reference. 从打开用于读取的 FILE\* 的对应数据流返回一个 Python 对象。不同于PyMarshal\_ReadObjectFromFile(),此函数假定将不再从该文件读取更多的对象,允许其将文件数据积极地载入内存,以便反序列化过程可以在内存中的数据上操作而不是每次从文件读取一个字节。只有当你确定不会再从文件读取任何内容时方可使用此形式。

发生错误时,将设置适当的异常(EOFError, ValueError 或 TypeError)并返回 NULL。

#### PyObject\* PyMarshal\_ReadObjectFromString (const char \*data, Py\_ssize\_t len)

Return value: New reference. 从包含指向 data 的 len 个字节的字节缓冲区对应的数据流返回一个 Python 对象。

发生错误时,将设置适当的异常(EOFError, ValueError 或 TypeError)并返回 NULL。

# 6.6 解析参数并构建值变量

在创建你自己的扩展函数和方法时,这些函数是有用的。其它的信息和样例见 extending-index 。

这些函数描述的前三个,PyArg\_ParseTuple(),PyArg\_ParseTupleAndKeywords(),以及PyArg\_Parse(),它们都使用格式化字符串来将函数期待的参数告知函数。这些函数都使用相同语法规则的格式化字符串。

# 6.6.1 解析参数

一个格式化字符串包含 0 或者更多的格式单元。一个格式单元用来描述一个 Python 对象;它通常是一个字符或者由括号括起来的格式单元序列。除了少数例外,一个非括号序列的格式单元通常对应这些函数的具有单一地址的参数。在接下来的描述中,双引号内的表达式是格式单元;圆括号 () 内的是对应这个格式单元的 Python 对象类型;方括号 [] 内的是传递的 C 变量 (变量集) 类型。

#### 字符串和缓存区

这些格式允许将对象按照连续的内存块形式进行访问。你没必要提供返回的 unicode 字符或者字节区的原始数据存储。

一般的,当一个表达式设置一个指针指向一个缓冲区,这个缓冲区可以被相应的 Python 对象管理,并且这个缓冲区共享这个对象的生存周期。你不需要人为的释放任何内存空间。除了这些 es, es #, et and et #.

然而,当一个 $P_{Y\_buffer}$  结构被赋值,其包含的缓冲区被锁住,所以调用者在随后使用这个缓冲区,即使在 $P_{Y\_BEGIN\_ALLOW\_THREADS}$  块中,可以避免可变数据因为调整大小或者被销毁所带来的风险。因此,**你不得不调用** $P_{YBuffer\_Release}$  () 在你结束数据的处理时 (或者在之前任何中断事件中)

除非另有说明、缓冲区是不会以空终止的。

某些格式需要只读的bytes-like object,并设置指针而不是缓冲区结构。他们通过检查对象的PyBufferProcs.bf\_releasebuffer 字段是否为 NULL 来发挥作用,该字段不允许为 bytearray 这样的可变对象。

**注解:** 所有 # 表达式的变式 (s#, y#, 等等), 长度参数的类型 (整型或者 Py\_ssize\_t) 在包含 Python.h 头文件之前由 PY\_SSIZE\_T\_CLEAN 宏的定义控制。如果这个宏被定义,长度是一个 Py\_ssize\_t Python 元大小类型而不是一个 int 整型。在未来的 Python 版本中将会改变,只支持 Py\_ssize\_t 而放弃支持 int 整型。最好一直定义 PY\_SSIZE\_T\_CLEAN 这个宏。

s(str) [const char\*] 将一个 Unicode 对象转换成一个指向字符串的 C 指针。一个指针指向一个已经存在的字符串,这个字符串存储的是传如的字符指针变量。C 字符串是已空结束的。Python 字符串不能包含嵌入的无效的代码点;如果由,一个 ValueError 异常会被引发。Unicode 对象被转化成 'utf-8'编码的 C 字符串。如果转换失败,一个 UnicodeError 异常被引发。

**注解:** 这个表达式不接受bytes-like objects。如果你想接受文件系统路径并将它们转化成C字符串,建议使用O&表达式配合PyUnicode\_FSConverter()作为转化函数。

在 3.5 版更改: 以前, 当 Python 字符串中遇到了嵌入的 null 代码点会引发 TypeError。

- **s\*** (**str** or *bytes-like object*) [**Py\_buffer**] 这个表达式既接受 Unicode 对象也接受类字节类型对象。它为由调用者提供的 *Py\_buffer* 结构赋值。这里结果的 C 字符串可能包含嵌入的 NUL 字节。Unicode 对象通过'utf-8'编码转化成 C 字符串。
- **s#(str, 只读bytes-like object)** [const char \*, int or Py\_ssize\_t] 像 s\*, 除了它不接受易变的对象。结果存储在两个 C 变量中,第一个是指向 C 字符串的指针,第二个是它的长度。字符串可能包含嵌入的 null字节。Unicode 对象都被通过 'utf-8' 编码转化成 C 字符串。
- **z** (**str or None**) [**const char \***] 与 s 类似,但 Python 对象也可能为 None,在这种情况下,C 指针设置为 NULL。
- **z\* (str,** *bytes-like object* **or None) [Py\_buffer]** 与 s\* 类似,但 Python 对象也可能为 None,在这种情况下, *Py\_buffer* 结构的 buf 成员设置为 NULL。
- **z# (str, 只读bytes-like object 或 None) [const char \*, int 或 Py\_ssize\_t]** 与 s# 类似, 但 Python 对象也可能 为 None, 在这种情况下, C 指针设置为 NULL。
- y (read-only bytes-like object) [const char \*] 这个表达式将一个类字节类型对象转化成一个指向字符串的 C 指针;它不接受 Unicode 对象。字节缓存区必须不包含嵌入的 null 字节;如果包含了 null 字节,会引发一个 ValueError 异常。
  - 在 3.5 版更改: 以前,当字节缓冲区中遇到了嵌入的 null 字节会引发 TypeError 。
- y\* (bytes-like object) [Py\_buffer] s\* 的变式,不接受 Unicode 对象,只接受类字节类型变量。这是接受二进制数据的推荐方法。
- **y# (只读bytes-like object) [const char \*, int 或 Py\_ssize\_t]** s# 的变式,不接受 Unicode 对象,只接受类字节类型变量。
- S (bytes) [PyBytesObject\*] 要求 Python 对象为 bytes 对象,不尝试进行任何转换。如果该对象不为 bytes 对象则会引发 TypeError。C 变量也可被声明为PyObject\*类型。
- Y (bytearray) [PyByteArrayObject\*] 要求 Python 对象为 bytearray 对象,不尝试进行任何转换。如果该对象不为 bytearray 对象则会引发 TypeError。C 变量也可被声明为PyObject\*类型。
- u (str) [const Py\_UNICODE \*] 将一个 Python Unicode 对象转化成指向一个以空终止的 Unicode 字符缓冲区的指针。你必须传入一个Py\_UNICODE 指针变量的地址,存储了一个指向已经存在的 Unicode 缓冲区的指针。请注意一个Py\_UNICODE 类型的字符宽度取决于编译选项 (16 位或者 32 位)。Python 字符串必须不能包含嵌入的 null 代码点;如果有,引发一个 ValueError 异常。
  - 在 3.5 版更改: 以前, 当 Python 字符串中遇到了嵌入的 null 代码点会引发 TypeError。

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 3.12: 这是旧版样式Py\_UNICODE API; 请迁移至PyUnicode\_AsWideCharString().

u# (str) [const Py\_UNICODE\*, int 或 Py\_ssize\_t] u 的变式,存储两个 C 变量,第一个指针指向一个 Unicode 数据缓存区,第二个是它的长度。它允许 null 代码点。

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 3.12: 这是旧版样式Py\_UNICODE API; 请迁移至PyUnicode AsWideCharString().

**Z**(str或None)[const Py\_UNICODE\*]与 u 类似,但 Python 对象也可能为 None,在这种情况下Py\_UNICODE 指针设置为 NULL。

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 3.12: 这是旧版样式Py\_UNICODE API; 请迁移至PyUnicode AsWideCharString().

**Z# (str 或 None) [const Py\_UNICODE \*, int 或 Py\_ssize\_t]** 与 u# 类似,但 **Python** 对象也可能为 None,在这种情况下 *Py\_UNICODE* 指针设置为 NULL。

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 3.12: 这是旧版样式Py\_UNICODE API; 请迁移至PyUnicode\_AsWideCharString().

- U(str)[PyObject\*] 要求 Python 对象为 Unicode 对象,不尝试进行任何转换。如果该对象不为 Unicode 对象则会引发 TypeError。C 变量也可被声明为PyObject\*。
- w\* (可读写bytes-like object) [Py\_buffer] 这个表达式接受任何实现可读写缓存区接口的对象。它为调用者 提供的Py\_buffer 结构赋值。缓冲区可能存在嵌入的 null 字节。当缓冲区使用完后调用者需要调 用PyBuffer\_Release()。
- **es** (**str**) [**const char \*encoding, char \*\*buffer**] s 的变式,它将编码后的 Unicode 字符存入字符缓冲区。它只处理没有嵌 NUL 字节的已编码数据。

此格式需要两个参数。第一个仅用作输入,并且必须为 const char\*,它指向一个以 NUL 结束的字符串表示的编码格式名称,或者为 NULL,这表示使用 'utf-8'编码格式。如果为 Python 无法识别的编码格式名称则会引发异常。第二个参数必须为 char\*\*;它所引用的指针值将被设为带有参数文本内容的缓冲区。文本将以第一个参数所指定的编码格式进行编码。

 $PyArg\_ParseTuple()$  会分配一个足够大小的缓冲区,将编码后的数据拷贝进这个缓冲区并且设置 \*buffer 引用这个新分配的内存空间。调用者有责任在使用后调用 $PyMem\_Free()$  去释放已经分配的缓冲区。

- et (str, bytes or bytearray) [const char \*encoding, char \*\*buffer] 和 es 相同,除了不用重编码传入的 字符串对象。相反,它假设传入的参数是编码后的字符串类型。
- **es# (str) [const char \*encoding, char \*\*buffer, int 或 Py\_ssize\_t \*buffer\_length]** s# 的变式,它将已编码的 Unicode 字符存入字符缓冲区。不像 es 表达式,它允许传入的数据包含 NUL 字符。

它需要三个参数。第一个仅用作输入,并且必须为 const char\*,它指向一个编码格式名称,形式为以 NUL 结束的字符串或 NULL,在后一种情况下将使用 'utf-8'编码格式。如果编码格式名称无法被 Python 识别则会引发异常。第二个参数必须为 char\*\*;它所引用的指针值将被设为带有参数文本内容的缓冲区。文本将以第一个参数所指定的编码格式进行编码。第三个参数必须为指向一个整数的指针;被引用的整数将被设为输出缓冲区中的字节数。

### 有两种操作方式:

如果 \*buffer 指向 NULL 指针,则函数将分配所需大小的缓冲区,将编码的数据复制到此缓冲区,并设置 \*buffer 以引用新分配的存储。呼叫者负责调用PyMem\_Free()以在使用后释放分配的缓冲区。

如果 \*buffer 指向非 NULL 指针 (已分配的缓冲区),则 $PyArg\_ParseTuple()$  将使用此位置作为缓冲区,并将 \*buffer\_length 的初始值解释为缓冲区大小。然后,它将将编码的数据复制到缓冲区,并终止它。如果缓冲区不够大,将设置一个 ValueError。

在这两个例子中, \*buffer length 被设置为编码后结尾不为 NUL 的数据的长度。

et# (str, bytes 或 bytearray) [const char \*encoding, char \*\*buffer, int 或 Py\_ssize\_t \*buffer\_length] 和 es# 相同,除了不用重编码传入的字符串对象。相反,它假设传入的参数是编码后的字符串类型。

#### 数字

- **b** (int) [unsigned char] 将一个非负的 Python 整型转化成一个无符号的微整型,存储在一个 C unsigned char 类型中。
- **B(int)[unsigned char]** 将一个 **Python** 整型转化成一个微整型并不检查溢出问题,存储在一个 **C** unsigned char 类型中。
- h (int) [short int] 将一个 Python 整型转化成一个 C short int 短整型。
- H(int)[unsigned short int] 将一个 Python 整型转化成一个 Cunsigned short int 无符号短整型,并不检查溢出问题。
- i(int)[int] 将一个Python 整型转化成一个Cint 整型。
- I (int) [unsigned int] 将一个 Python 整型转化成一个 C unsigned int 无符号整型,并不检查溢出问题。
- 1(int)[long int] 将一个 Python 整型转化成一个 Clong int 长整型。
- k (int) [unsigned long] 将一个 Python 整型转化成一个 C unsigned long int 无符号长整型,并不检查溢出问题。
- L(int)[long long] 将一个 Python 整型转化成一个 Clong long 长长整型。
- K (int) [unsigned long long] 将一个 Python 整型转化成一个 C unsigned long long 无符号长长整型,并不检查溢出问题。
- n (int) [Py\_ssize\_t] 将一个 Python 整型转化成一个 C Py\_ssize\_t Python 元大小类型。
- c (bytes 或者 bytearray 长度为 1) [char] 将一个 Python 字节类型,如一个长度为 1 的 bytes 或者 bytearray 对象,转化成一个 C char 字符类型。
  - 在 3.3 版更改: 允许 bytearray 类型的对象。
- **C**(**str 长度为 1**) [**int**] 将一个 Python 字符,如一个长度为 1 的 str 字符串对象,转化成一个 C int 整型类型。
- **f(float)**[**float**] 将一个 Python 浮点数转化成一个 C float 浮点数。
- **d(float)[double]**将一个Python 浮点数转化成一个C double 双精度浮点数。
- D(complex)[Py\_complex] 将一个 Python 复数类型转化成一个 C Py\_complex Python 复数类型。

#### 其他对象

- O (object) [PyObject \*] 将 Python 对象(不进行任何转换)存储在 C 对象指针中。因此,C 程序接收已传递的实际对象。对象的引用计数不会增加。存储的指针不是 NULL。
- O! (object) [typeobject, PyObject \*] 将一个 Python 对象存入一个 C 对象指针。这类似于 O, 但是接受两个 C 参数:第一个是 Python 类型对象的地址,第二个是存储对象指针的 C 变量 (类型为PyObject \*)的地址。如果 Python 对象不具有所要求的类型,则会引发 TypeError.
- **O&** (object) [converter, anything] 通过一个 converter 函数将一个 Python 对象转换为一个 C 变量。此函数接受两个参数:第一个是函数,第二个是 C 变量 (类型任意) 的地址,转换为 void \* 类型。converter 函数将以如下方式被调用:

status = converter(object, address);

其中 object 是待转换的 Python 对象而 address 为传给PyArg\_Parse\*() 函数的 void\* 参数。返回的 status 应当以 1 代表转换成功而以 0 代表转换失败。当转换失败时,converter 函数应当引发异常并且会让 address 的内容保持未修改状态。

如果 converter 返回 Py\_CLEANUP\_SUPPORTED,则如果参数解析最终失败,它可能会再次调用该函数,从而使转换器有机会释放已分配的任何内存。在第二个调用中,object 参数将为 NULL; 因此,该参数将为 NULL; 因此,该参数将为 NULL; 因此,该参数将为 NULL; (如果值)为 ``NULL address 的值与原始呼叫中的值相同。

- 在 3.1 版更改: Py\_CLEANUP\_SUPPORTED 被添加。
- p (bool) [int] 测试传入的值是否为真 (一个布尔判断) 并且将结果转化为相对应的 C true/false 整型值。如果表达式为真置 1,假则置 0。它接受任何合法的 Python 值。参见 truth 获取更多关于 Python 如何测试值为真的信息。
  - 3.3 新版功能.
- (items) (tuple) [*matching-items*] 对象必须是 Python 序列,它的长度是 *items* 中格式单元的数量。C 参数必须对应 *items* 中每一个独立的格式单元。序列中的格式单元可能有嵌套。

传递"long"整型 (整型的值超过了平台的 LONG\_MAX 限制) 是可能的,然而没有进行适当的范围检测——当接收字段太小而接收不到值时,最重要的位被静默地截断 (实际上, C 语言会在语义继承的基础上强制类型转换——期望的值可能会发生变化)。

格式化字符串中还有一些其他的字符具有特殊的涵义。这些可能并不嵌套在圆括号中。它们是:

- Ⅰ 表明在 Python 参数列表中剩下的参数都是可选的。C 变量对应的可选参数需要初始化为默认值——当一个可选参数没有指定时,PyArg\_ParseTuple()不能访问相应的 C 变量(变量集)的内容。
- \$ PyArg\_ParseTupleAndKeywords() only: 表明在 Python 参数列表中剩下的参数都是强制关键字参数。当前,所有强制关键字参数都必须也是可选参数,所以格式化字符串中 | 必须一直在\$前面。
  - 3.3 新版功能.
- :格式单元的列表结束标志;冒号后的字符串被用来作为错误消息中的函数名(PyArg\_ParseTuple()函数引发的"关联值"异常)。
- ;格式单元的列表结束标志;分号后的字符串被用来作为错误消息取代默认的错误消息。:和;相互排斥。 注意任何由调用者提供的 Python 对象引用是 借来的引用;不要递减它们的引用计数!

传递给这些函数的附加参数必须是由格式化字符串确定的变量的地址;这些都是用来存储输入元组的值。有一些情况,如上面的格式单元列表中所描述的,这些参数作为输入值使用;在这种情况下,它们应该匹配指定的相应的格式单元。

为了转换成功,arg 对象必须匹配格式并且格式必须用尽。成功的话, $PyArg\_Parse*()$  函数返回 true,反之它们返回 false 并且引发一个合适的异常。当 $PyArg\_Parse*()$  函数因为某一个格式单元转化失败而失败时,对应的以及后续的格式单元地址内的变量都不会被使用。

#### API 函数

int PyArg\_ParseTuple (*PyObject \*args*, const char \*format, ...)

解析一个函数的参数,表达式中的参数按参数位置顺序存入局部变量中。成功返回 true;失败返回 false 并且引发相应的异常。

int PyArq VaParse (PyObject \*args, const char \*format, va list vargs)

和PyArg ParseTuple()相同,然而它接受一个 va list 类型的参数而不是可变数量的参数集。

int PyArg\_ParseTupleAndKeywords (PyObject \*args, PyObject \*kw, const char \*format, char \*keywords[1....)

分析将位置参数和关键字参数同时转换为局部变量的函数的参数。keywords参数是关键字参数名称的

NULL 终止数组。空名称表示*positional-only parameters*。成功时返回 true; 发生故障时,它将返回 false 并引发相应的异常。

在 3.6 版更改: 添加了positional-only parameters 的支持。

int PyArg\_VaParseTupleAndKeywords (PyObject \*args, PyObject \*kw, const char \*format, char \*keywords[], va\_list vargs)

和PyArg\_ParseTupleAndKeywords()相同,然而它接受一个va\_list类型的参数而不是可变数量的参数集。

int PyArg\_ValidateKeywordArguments (PyObject \*)

确保字典中的关键字参数都是字符串。这个函数只被使用于PyArg\_ParseTupleAndKeywords()不被使用的情况下,后者已经不再做这样的检查。

3.2 新版功能.

int PyArq Parse (PyObject \*args, const char \*format, ...)

函数被用来析构 "旧类型"函数的参数列表——这些函数使用的 METH\_OLDARGS 参数解析方法已从 Python 3 中移除。这不被推荐用于新代码的参数解析,并且在标准解释器中的大多数代码已被修改,已 不再用于该目的。它仍然方便于分解其他元组,然而可能因为这个目的被继续使用。

int PyArg\_UnpackTuple (PyObject \*args, const char \*name, Py\_ssize\_t min, Py\_ssize\_t max, ...)

一个更简单的参数提取方式,它不使用格式字符串来指定参数类型。使用这种方法来提取参数的函数应当在函数或方法表中被声明为METH\_VARARGS。包含实际参数的元组应当作为 args 传入;它必须确实是一个元组。元组的长度必须至少为 min 并且不超过 max; min 和 max 可能相等。额外的参数必须被传入函数,每个参数必须是一个指向PyObject\*变量的指针;它们将以来自 args 的值填充;它们将包含暂借的引用。对应于可选参数的变量不会由 args 给出的值填充;它们将由调用者来初始化。此函数执行成功时返回真值,如果 args 不是元组或者包含错误数量的元素则返回假值;如果执行失败则将设置一个异常。

这是一个使用此函数的示例,取自\_weakref帮助模块用来弱化引用的源代码:

```
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;
}
```

这个例子中调用PyArg\_UnpackTuple()完全等价于调用PyArg\_ParseTuple():

```
PyArg_ParseTuple(args, "0|0:ref", &object, &callback)
```

### 6.6.2 创建变量

#### *PyObject\** **Py BuildValue** (const char \*format, ...)

Return value: New reference. 基于类似于PyArg\_Parse\*()函数系列和一系列值的格式字符串创建新值。在出现错误时返回值或 NULL;如果返回 NULL,将引发异常。

Py\_BuildValue()并不一直创建一个元组。只有当它的格式化字符串包含两个或更多的格式单元才会创建一个元组。如果格式化字符串是空,它返回 None;如果它包含一个格式单元,它返回由格式单元描述的的任一对象。用圆括号包裹格式化字符串可以强制它返回一个大小为0或者1的元组。

当内存缓存区的数据以参数形式传递用来构建对象时,如 s 和 s# 格式单元,会拷贝需要的数据。调用者提供的缓冲区从来都不会被由 $Py_BuildValue()$  创建的对象来引用。换句话说,如果你的代码调用 malloc() 并且将分配的内存空间传递给 $Py_BuildValue()$ ,你的代码就有责任在 $Py_BuildValue()$  返回时调用 free()。

在下面的描述中,双引号的表达式使格式单元;圆括号()内的是格式单元将要返回的 Python 对象类型;方括号[]内的是传递的 C 变量(变量集)的类型。

字符例如空格,制表符,冒号和逗号在格式化字符串中会被忽略(但是不包括格式单元,如 s#)。这可以使很长的格式化字符串具有更好的可读性。

- **s (str或 None) [const char \*]** 使用 'utf-8' 编码将空终止的 C 字符串转换为 Python str 对象。如果 C 字符串指针为 NULL,则使用 None。
- s#(str或None)[const char\*, int 或 Py\_ssize\_t] 使用 'utf-8' 编码将 C 字符串及其长度转换为 Python str 对象。如果 C 字符串指针为 NULL,则长度将被忽略,并返回 None。
- **y (bytes) [const char \*]** 这将 C 字符串转换为 Python bytes 对象。如果 C 字符串指针为 NULL,则返回 None。
- **y# (bytes) [const char \*, int 或 Py\_ssize\_t]** 这会将 C 字符串及其长度转换为一个 Python 对象。如果该 C 字符串指针为 NULL,则返回 None。
- z (str or None) [const char \*] 和 s 一样。
- z#(str或None)[const char\*, int或Py\_ssize\_t]和s#一样。
- u (str) [const wchar\_t \*] 将空终止的 wchar\_t 的 Unicode (UTF-16 或 UCS-4) 数据缓冲区转换为 Python Unicode 对象。如果 Unicode 缓冲区指针为 NULL,则返回 None。
- u#(str)[const wchar\_t\*, int 或 Py\_ssize\_t] 将 Unicode (UTF-16 或 UCS-4) 数据缓冲区及其长度 转换为 Python Unicode 对象。如果 Unicode 缓冲区指针为 NULL,则长度将被忽略,并返回 None。
- U(str或None)[const char\*]和s一样。
- U# (str或 None) [const char\*, int 或 Py\_ssize\_t] 和 s# 一样。
- **i(int)[int]** 将一个 C int 整型转化成 Python 整型对象。
- **b** (int) [char] 将一个 C char 字符型转化成 Python 整型对象。
- h (int) [short int] 将一个 C short int 短整型转化成 Python 整型对象。
- 1 (int) [long int] 将一个 Clong int 长整型转化成 Python 整型对象。
- B(int)[unsigned char] 将一个 Cunsigned char 无符号字符型转化成 Python 整型对象。
- H(int)[unsigned short int] 将一个 Cunsigned long 无符号短整型转化成 Python 整型对象。
- I (int) [unsigned int] 将一个 C unsigned long 无符号整型转化成 Python 整型对象。
- k (int) [unsigned long] 将一个 C unsigned long 无符号长整型转化成 Python 整型对象。
- L(int)[long long] 将一个Clong long长长整形转化成 Python 整形对象。

- K(int)[unsigned long long] 将一个 C unsigned long long 无符号长长整型转化成 Python 整型对象。
- n (int) [Py\_ssize\_t] 将一个 C Py\_ssize\_t 类型转化为 Python 整型。
- c (bytes 长度为1) [char] 将一个 C int 整型代表的字符转化为 Python bytes 长度为1的字节对象。
- C(str长度为1)[int]将一个Cint整型代表的字符转化为Python str长度为1的字符串对象。
- **d**(**float**)[**double**]将一个C double 双精度浮点数转化为Python 浮点数类型数字。
- **f (float)** [float] 将一个 C float 单精度浮点数转化为 Python 浮点数类型数字。
- D (complex) [Py\_complex \*] 将一个 C Py\_complex 类型的结构转化为 Python 复数类型。
- O (object) [PyObject\*] 将 Python 对象传递不变(其引用计数除外,该计数由 1 递增)。如果传入的对象是 NULL 指针,则假定这是由于生成参数的调用发现错误并设置异常而引起的。因此, Py\_BuildValue() 将返回 NULL, 但不会引发异常。如果尚未引发异常, 则设置 SystemError。
- S (object) [PyObject \*] 和 相同。
- N (object) [PyObject \*] 和○相同,然而它并不增加对象的引用计数。当通过调用参数列表中的对象构造器创建对象时很实用。
- **O&** (**object**) [converter, anything] 通过 converter 函数将 anything 转换为 Python 对象。该函数调用时会传入 anything (应与 void\* 兼容) 作为参数并且应当返回一个"新的" Python 对象,或者当发生错误时返回 NULLL。
- (items) (tuple) [matching-items] 将一个C变量序列转换成Python 元组并保持相同的元素数量。
- [items] (list) [相关的元素] 将一个 C 变量序列转换成 Python 列表并保持相同的元素数量。
- {items} (dict) [相关的元素] 将一个 C 变量序列转换成 Python 字典。每一对连续的 C 变量对作为一个元素插入字典中,分别作为关键字和值。

如果格式字符串中出现错误,则设置 SystemError 异常并返回 NULL。

#### PyObject\* Py\_VaBuildValue (const char \*format, va\_list vargs)

Return value: New reference. 和Py\_BuildValue()相同,然而它接受一个 va\_list 类型的参数而不是可变数量的参数集。

# 6.7 字符串转换与格式化

用于数字转换和格式化字符串输出的函数

int PyOS\_snprintf (char \*str, size\_t size, const char \*format, ...)

根据格式字符串 format 和额外参数,输出不超过 size 个字节到 str。参见 Unix 手册页面 snprintf(3)。

int **PyOS\_vsnprintf** (char \*str, size\_t size, const char \*format, va\_list va)

根据格式字符串 format 和变量参数列表 va,输出不超过 size 个字节到 str。参见 Unix 手册页面 vsnprintf(3)。

PyOS\_snprintf()和PyOS\_vsnprintf()包装 C 标准库函数 snprintf()和 vsnprintf()。它们的目的是保证在极端情况下的一致行为,而标准 C 的函数则不然。

包装器会确保 str[size-1] 在返回时始终为 '\0'。它们从不写入超过 size 个字节 (包括末尾的 '\0') 到字符串。两个函数都要求 str != NULL, size > 0 和 format != NULL。

如果平台没有 vsnprintf() 而且缓冲区大小需要避免截断超出 size 512 字节以上, Python 会以一个Py\_FatalError()来中止。

这些函数的返回值(rv)应按照以下规则被解释:

- 当 0 <= rv < size 时,输出转换即成功并将 rv 个字符写入到 str (不包括末尾 str[rv] 位置的 '\0' 字节)。
- 当 rv >= size 时,输出转换会被截断并且需要一个具有 rv + 1 字节的缓冲区才能成功执行。在此情况下 str[size-1] 为 '\0'。
- 当 rv < 0 时,"会发生不好的事情。"在此情况下 str[size-1] 也为 '\0', 但 str 的其余部分是未定义的。错误的确切原因取决于底层平台。

以下函数提供与语言环境无关的字符串到数字转换。

#### double PyOS\_string\_to\_double (const char \*s, char \*\*endptr, PyObject \*overflow\_exception)

将字符串 s 转换为 double 类型,失败时引发 Python 异常。接受的字符串的集合对应于被 Python 的 float () 构造函数接受的字符串的集合,除了 s 必须没有前导或尾随空格。转换必须独立于当前的区域。

如果 endptr 是 NULL ,转换整个字符串。引发 ValueError 并且返回 -1.0 如果字符串不是浮点数的有效的表达方式。

如果 endptr 不是 NULL,尽可能多的转换字符串并将 \*endptr 设置为指向第一个未转换的字符。如果字符串的初始段不是浮点数的有效的表达方式,将 \*endptr 设置为指向字符串的开头,引发 ValueError 异常,并且返回 -1.0。

如果 s 表示一个太大而不能存储在一个浮点数中的值(比方说, "1e500" 在许多平台上是一个字符串)然后如果 overflow\_exception 是 NULL 返回 Py\_HUGE\_VAL (用适当的符号)并且不设置任何异常。在其他方面, overflow\_exception必须指向一个 Python 异常对象; 引发异常并返回 -1.0。在这两种情况下,设置 \*endptr 指向转换值之后的第一个字符。

如果在转换期间发生任何其他错误(比如一个内存不足的错误),设置适当的 Python 异常并且返回 -1.0。

3.1 新版功能.

## char\* PyOS\_double\_to\_string (double val, char format\_code, int precision, int flags, int \*ptype)

转换 double val 为一个使用 format\_code, precision 和 flags 的字符串

格式码必须是以下其中之一, 'e', 'E', 'f', 'F', 'g', 'G' 或者 'r'。对于 'r', 提供的 精度必须是 0。'r' 格式码指定了标准函数 repr() 格式。

flags 可以为零或者其他值 Py\_DTSF\_SIGN, Py\_DTSF\_ADD\_DOT\_0 或 Py\_DTSF\_ALT 或其组合:

- Py\_DTSF\_SIGN 表示总是在返回的字符串前附加一个符号字符,即使 val 为非负数。
- PV DTSF ADD DOT 0表示确保返回的字符串看起来不像是一个整数。
- Py\_DTSF\_ALT 表示应用"替代的"格式化规则。相关细节请参阅PyOS\_snprintf() '#'定义文档。

如果 ptype 不为 NULL,则它指向的值将被设为 Py\_DTST\_FINITE, Py\_DTST\_INFINITE 或 Py\_DTST\_NAN 中的一个,分别表示 val 是一个有限数字、无限数字或非数字。

返回值是一个指向包含转换后字符串的 buffer 的指针,如果转换失败则为 NULL。调用方要负责调用PyMem\_Free()来释放返回的字符串。

3.1 新版功能.

#### int PyOS\_stricmp (const char \*s1, const char \*s2)

字符串不区分大小写。该函数几乎与 strcmp()的工作方式相同,只是它忽略了大小写。

#### int **PyOS\_strnicmp** (const char \*s1, const char \*s2, Py\_ssize\_t size)

字符串不区分大小写。该函数几乎与 strncmp()的工作方式相同,只是它忽略了大小写。

# 6.8 反射

#### PyObject\* PyEval\_GetBuiltins()

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回当前执行帧中内置函数的字典,如果当前没有帧正在执行,则返回 线程状态的解释器。

#### PyObject\* PyEval GetLocals()

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回当前执行帧中局部变量的字典,如果没有当前执行的帧则返回 NULL。

#### PyObject\* PyEval\_GetGlobals()

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回当前执行帧中全局变量的字典,如果没有当前执行的帧则返回 NULL。

#### PyFrameObject\* PyEval\_GetFrame()

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回当前线程状态的帧,如果没有当前执行的帧则返回 NULL。

## int PyFrame\_GetLineNumber (PyFrameObject \*frame)

返回 frame 当前正在执行的行号。

### const char\* PyEval\_GetFuncName (PyObject \*func)

如果 func 是函数、类或实例对象,则返回它的名称,否则返回 func 的类型的名称。

#### const char\* PyEval GetFuncDesc (PyObject \*func)

根据 func 的类型返回描述字符串。返回值包括函数和方法的"()", " constructor", " instance" 和" object"。与PyEval\_GetFuncName () 的结果连接,结果将是 func 的描述。

# 6.9 编解码器注册与支持功能

#### int PyCodec Register (PyObject \*search function)

注册一个新的编解码器搜索函数。

作为副作用, 其尝试加载 encodings 包, 如果尚未完成, 请确保它始终位于搜索函数列表的第一位。

#### int PyCodec\_KnownEncoding (const char \*encoding)

根据注册的给定 encoding 的编解码器是否已存在而返回 1 或 0。此函数总能成功。

# PyObject\* PyCodec\_Encode (PyObject \*object, const char \*encoding, const char \*errors)

Return value: New reference. 泛型编解码器基本编码 API。

object 使用由 errors 所定义的错误处理方法传递给定 encoding 的编码器函数。errors 可以为 NULL 表示使用为编码器所定义的默认方法。如果找不到编码器则会引发 LookupError。

## PyObject\* PyCodec\_Decode (PyObject \*object, const char \*encoding, const char \*errors)

Return value: New reference. 泛型编解码器基本解码 API。

object 使用由 errors 所定义的错误处理方法传递给定 encoding 的解码器函数。errors 可以为 NULL 表示使用为编解码器所定义的默认方法。如果找不到编解码器则会引发 LookupError。

6.8. 反射 53

### 6.9.1 Codec 杏找 API

在下列函数中, encoding 字符串会被查找并转换为小写字母形式,这使得通过此机制查找编码格式实际上对大小写不敏感。如果未找到任何编解码器,则将设置 KeyError 并返回 NULL。

#### PyObject\* PyCodec Encoder (const char \*encoding)

Return value: New reference. 为给定的 encoding 获取一个编码器函数。

# PyObject\* PyCodec\_Decoder (const char \*encoding)

Return value: New reference. 为给定的 encoding 获取一个解码器函数。

#### PyObject\* PyCodec IncrementalEncoder (const char \*encoding, const char \*errors)

Return value: New reference. 为给定的 encoding 获取一个 Incremental Encoder 对象。

## PyObject\* PyCodec IncrementalDecoder (const char \*encoding, const char \*errors)

Return value: New reference. 为给定的 encoding 获取一个 Incremental Decoder 对象。

# PyObject\* PyCodec\_StreamReader (const char \*encoding, PyObject \*stream, const char \*errors)

Return value: New reference. 为给定的 encoding 获取一个 StreamReader 工厂函数。

# PyObject\* PyCodec\_StreamWriter (const char \*encoding, PyObject \*stream, const char \*errors)

Return value: New reference. 为给定的 encoding 获取一个 StreamWriter 工厂函数。

# 6.9.2 用于 Unicode 编码错误处理程序的注册表 API

#### int PyCodec\_RegisterError (const char \*name, PyObject \*error)

在给定的 *name* 之下注册错误处理回调函数 *error*。该回调函数将在一个编解码器遇到无法编码的字符/无法解码的字节数据并且 *name* 被指定为 encode/decode 函数调用的 error 形参时由该编解码器来调用。

该 回 调 函 数 会 接 受 一 个 UnicodeEncodeError, UnicodeDecodeError 或 UnicodeTranslateError 的实例作为单独参数,其中包含关于有问题字符或字节序列及其在原始序列的偏移量信息(请参阅Unicode 异常对象 了解提取此信息的函数详情)。该回调函数必须引发给定的异常,或者返回一个包含有问题序列及相应替换序列的二元组,以及一个表示偏移量的整数,该整数指明应在什么位置上恢复编码/解码操作。

成功则返回"0",失败则返回"-1"

#### PyObject\* PyCodec LookupError (const char \*name)

Return value: New reference. 查找在 name 之下注册的错误处理回调函数。作为特例还可以传入 NULL, 在此情况下将返回针对"strict"的错误处理回调函数。

## PyObject\* PyCodec\_StrictErrors (PyObject \*exc)

Return value: Always NULL. 引发 exc 作为异常。

## PyObject\* PyCodec\_IgnoreErrors (PyObject \*exc)

Return value: New reference. 忽略 unicode 错误, 跳过错误的输入。

# PyObject\* PyCodec\_ReplaceErrors (PyObject \*exc)

Return value: New reference. 使用?或 U+FFFD 替换 unicode 编码错误。

#### PyObject\* PyCodec\_XMLCharRefReplaceErrors (PyObject \*exc)

Return value: New reference. 使用 XML 字符引用替换 unicode 编码错误。

# PyObject\* PyCodec\_BackslashReplaceErrors (PyObject \*exc)

Return value: New reference. 使用反斜杠转义符 (\x, \u 和 \U) 替换 unicode 编码错误。

#### PyObject\* PyCodec NameReplaceErrors (PyObject \*exc)

Return value: New reference. 使用 \N{...} 转义符替换 unicode 编码错误。

3.5 新版功能.

# 抽象对象层

本章中的函数与 Python 对象交互,无论其类型,或具有广泛类的对象类型(例如,所有数值类型,或所有序列类型)。当使用对象类型并不适用时,他们会产生一个 Python 异常。

这些函数是不可能用于未正确初始化的对象的,如一个列表对象被 $PyList_New()$  创建,但其中的项目没有被设置为一些非 "NULL"的值。

# 7.1 对象协议

#### PyObject\* Py\_NotImplemented

Not Implemented 单例,用于标记某个操作没有针对给定类型组合的实现。

# Py\_RETURN\_NOTIMPLEMENTED

C 函数内部应正确处理Py\_NotImplemented 的返回过程 (即增加 NotImplemented 的引用计数并返回之)。

# int PyObject\_Print (PyObject \*o, FILE \*fp, int flags)

将对象 o 写入到文件 fp。出错时返回 -1。旗标参数被用于启用特定的输出选项。目前唯一支持的选项是  $Py_PRINT_RAW$ ;如果给出该选项,则将写入对象的 str()而不是 repr()。

#### int PyObject\_HasAttr (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*attr\_name)

如果o带有属性 $attr\_name$ ,则返回 1,否则返回 0。这相当于Python 表达式 hasattr(o, attr\\_name)。此函数总是成功。

注意,在调用 \_\_getattr\_\_() 和 \_\_getattribute\_\_() 方法时发生的异常将被抑制。若要获得错误报告,请换用PyObject\_GetAttr()。

# int PyObject\_HasAttrString (PyObject \*o, const char \*attr\_name)

如果o带有属性 $attr_name$ ,则返回 1,否则返回 0。这相当于Python 表达式 hasattr(o, attr\_name)。 此函数总是成功。

注意,在调用 \_\_getattr\_\_() 和 \_\_getattribute\_\_() 方法并创建一个临时字符串对象时,异常将被抑制。若要获得错误报告,请换用PyObject\_GetAttrString()。

#### PyObject\* PyObject\_GetAttr (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*attr\_name)

Return value: New reference. 从对象 o 中读取名为 attr\_name 的属性。成功返回属性值,失败则返回 NULL。这相当于 Python 表达式 o.attr\_name。

### PyObject\* PyObject\_GetAttrString (PyObject \*o, const char \*attr\_name)

Return value: New reference. 从对象 o 中读取一个名为 attr\_name 的属性。成功时返回属性值,失败则返回 NULL。这相当于 Python 表达式 o.attr\_name。

#### PyObject\* PyObject GenericGetAttr(PyObject \*o, PyObject \*name)

Return value: New reference. 通用的属性获取函数,用于放入类型对象的 tp\_getattro 槽中。它在类的字典中(位于对象的 MRO 中)查找某个描述符,并在对象的 \_\_dict\_\_ 中查找某个属性。正如 descriptors 所述,数据描述符优先于实例属性,而非数据描述符则不优先。失败则会触发 AttributeError。

#### int PyObject\_SetAttr (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*attr\_name, PyObject \*v)

将对象 o 中名为  $attr_name$  的属性值设为 v 。失败时引发异常并返回 -1; 成功时返回 "0" 。这相当于 Python 语句 o. attr name = v。

如果 v 为 NULL,属性将被删除,但是此功能已被弃用,应改用 PySequence\_DelItem()。

## int PyObject\_SetAttrString (PyObject \*o, const char \*attr\_name, PyObject \*v)

将对象 o 中名为  $attr_name$  的属性值设为 v 。失败时引发异常并返回 -1; 成功时返回 "0" 。这相当于 Python 语句 o .attr\_name = v 。

如果v为NULL,该属性将被删除,但是此功能已被弃用,应改用PySequence\_DelItem()。

### int PyObject\_GenericSetAttr (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*name, PyObject \*value)

通用的属性设置和删除函数,用于放入类型对象的 $tp\_setattro$ 槽。它在类的字典中(位于对象的MRO中)查找数据描述器,如果找到,则将比在实例字典中设置或删除属性优先执行。否则,该属性将在对象的 $\_\_$ dict $\_\_$ 中设置或删除。如果成功将返回0,否则将引发AttributeError并返回-1。

#### int PyObject\_DelAttr(PyObject \*o, PyObject \*attr\_name)

删除对象 o 中名为 attr\_name 的属性。失败时返回 -1。这相当于 Python 语句 del o.attr\_name。

# int PyObject\_DelAttrString (PyObject \*o, const char \*attr\_name)

删除对象 o 中名为 attr\_name 的属性。失败时返回 -1。这相当于 Python 语句 del o.attr\_name。

#### PyObject\* PyObject\_GenericGetDict (PyObject \*o, void \*context)

Return value: New reference. \_\_dict\_\_ 描述符的获取函数的一种通用实现。必要时会创建字典。

3.3 新版功能.

#### int PyObject\_GenericSetDict (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*value, void \*context)

\_\_dict\_\_ 描述符设置函数的一种通用实现。这里不允许删除字典。

3.3 新版功能.

### PyObject\* PyObject\_RichCompare (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2, int opid)

Return value: New reference. 用 opid 指定的操作比较 ol 和 o2 的值,必须是 Py\_LT、Py\_LE、Py\_EQ、Py\_NE、Py\_GT 或 Py\_GE 之一,分别对应于 "<="、==、!=、>或 >=。这相当于 Python 表达式 o1 op o2,其中 op 是对应于 opid 的操作符。成功时返回比较值,失败时返回 NULL。

# int PyObject\_RichCompareBool (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2, int opid)

用 opid 指定的操作比较 ol 和 ol 的值,必须是 Py\_LT、Py\_LE、Py\_EQ、Py\_NE、Py\_GT 或 Py\_GE 之一,分别对应于 < 、<=、==、!=、> 或 >=。错误时返回 -1,若结果为 false 则返回 0,否则返回 1。这相当于 Python 表达式 0l op 0l ,其中 op 是对应于 opid 的操作符。

**注解:** 如果 ol 和 o2 是同一个对象,PyObject\_RichCompareBool() 为 Py\_EQ 则返回 1 ,为 Py\_NE 则返回 0。

#### PyObject\* PyObject\_Repr (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 计算对象 o 的字符串形式。成功时返回字符串,失败时返回 NULL。这相当于 Python 表达式 repr(0)。由内置函数 repr() 调用。

在 3.4 版更改: 该函数现在包含一个调试断言,用以确保不会静默地丢弃活动的异常。

#### PyObject\* PyObject\_ASCII (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 与PyObject\_Repr() 一样, 计算对象 o 的字符串形式, 但在PyObject\_Repr() 返回的字符串中用 \x、\u 或 \U 转义非 ASCII 字符。这将生成一个类似于Python 2 中由PyObject\_Repr() 返回的字符串。由内置函数 ascii() 调用。

### PyObject\* PyObject\_Str (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 计算对象 o 的字符串形式。成功时返回字符串,失败时返回 NULL。这相当于 Python 表达式 str(o)。由内置函数 str() 调用,因此也由 print() 函数调用。

在 3.4 版更改: 该函数现在包含一个调试断言,用以确保不会静默地丢弃活动的异常。

#### PyObject\* PyObject\_Bytes (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 计算对象 o 的字节形式。失败时返回 NULL,成功时返回一个字节串对象。这相当于 o 不是整数时的 Python 表达式 bytes (o) 。与 bytes (o) 不同的是,当 o 是整数而不是初始为 0 的字节串对象时,会触发 TypeError。

#### int PyObject\_IsSubclass (PyObject \*derived, PyObject \*cls)

如果 derived 类与 cls 类相同或为其派生类,则返回 1,否则返回 0。如果出错则返回 -1。

如果 cls 是元组,则会对 cls 进行逐项检测。如果至少有一次检测返回 1,结果将为 1,否则将是 0。

正如 **PEP 3119** 所述,如果 *cls* 带有 \_\_\_subclasscheck\_\_\_()方法,将会被调用以确定子类的状态。否则,如果 *derived* 是个直接或间接子类,即包含在 cls.\_\_mro\_\_ 中,那么它就是 *cls* 的一个子类。

通常只有类对象才会被视为类,即 type 或派生类的实例。然而,对象可以通过拥有 \_\_bases\_\_ 属性(必须是基类的元组)来覆盖这一点。

# int PyObject\_IsInstance (PyObject \*inst, PyObject \*cls)

如果 inst 是 cls 类或其子类的实例,则返回 1,如果不是则返回 "0"。如果出错则返回 -1 并设置一个异常。

如果 cls 是元组,则会对 cls 进行逐项检测。如果至少有一次检测返回 1,结果将为 1,否则将是 0。

正如 **PEP 3119** 所述,如果 *cls* 带有 \_\_subclasscheck\_\_() 方法,将会被调用以确定子类的状态。否则,如果 *derived* 是 *cls* 的子类,那么它就是 *cls* 的一个实例。

实例 inst 可以通过 \_\_class\_\_ 属性来覆盖其所属类。

对象 cls 可以通过 \_\_bases\_\_ 属性(必须是基类的元组)来覆盖它是否被认作类的状态,及其基类。

### int PyCallable\_Check (PyObject \*o)

确定对象 ο 是可调对象。如果对象是可调对象则返回 1 , 其他情况返回 0 。这个函数不会调用失败。

### PyObject\* PyObject\_Call (PyObject \*callable, PyObject \*args, PyObject \*kwargs)

Return value: New reference. 调用一个可调用的 Python 对象 callable, 附带由元组 args 所给出的参数,以及由字典 kwargs 所给出的关键字参数。

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.

这等价于 Python 表达式 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.

7.1. 对象协议 57

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

这等价于 Python 表达式 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.

这等价于 Python 表达式 callable (\*args)。

请注意如果你只传入PyObject \*参数,则PyObject\_CallFunctionObjArgs()是更快速的选择。

在 3.4 版更改: 这个 format 类型已从 char \* 更改。

#### 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.

这和 Python 表达式 "obj.name(arg1, arg2, ...)"是一样的。

请注意如果你只传入PyObject \*参数,则PyObject\_CallMethodObjArgs()是更快速的选择。

在 3.4 版更改: The types of name and format were changed from char \*.

#### PyObject\* PyObject\_CallFunctionObjArgs (PyObject \*callable, ...)

*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.

这和 Python 表达式 "callable(arg1, arg2, ...)"是一样的。

#### PyObject\* PyObject\_CallMethodObjArgs (PyObject \*obj, PyObject \*name, ...)

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.

# PyObject\* \_PyObject \_Vectorcall (PyObject \*callable, PyObject \*const \*args, size\_t nargsf, PyObject \*kw-names)

Call a callable Python object *callable*, using *vectorcall* if possible.

args is a C array with the positional arguments.

nargsf is the number of positional arguments plus optionally the flag PY\_VECTORCALL\_ARGUMENTS\_OFFSET (see below). To get actual number of arguments, use PyVectorcall\_NARGS (nargsf).

kwnames can be either NULL (no keyword arguments) or a tuple of keyword names. In the latter case, the values of the keyword arguments are stored in args after the positional arguments. The number of keyword arguments does not influence nargsf.

kwnames must contain only objects of type str (not a subclass), and all keys must be unique.

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

This uses the vectorcall protocol if the callable supports it; otherwise, the arguments are converted to use  $tp\_call$ .

注解: This function is provisional and expected to become public in Python 3.9, with a different name and, possibly, changed semantics. If you use the function, plan for updating your code for Python 3.9.

3.8 新版功能.

#### PY VECTORCALL ARGUMENTS OFFSET

If set in a vectorcall nargsf argument, the callee is allowed to temporarily change args[-1]. In other words, args points to argument 1 (not 0) in the allocated vector. The callee must restore the value of args[-1] before returning.

Whenever they can do so cheaply (without additional allocation), callers are encouraged to use PY\_VECTORCALL\_ARGUMENTS\_OFFSET. Doing so will allow callables such as bound methods to make their onward calls (which include a prepended *self* argument) cheaply.

3.8 新版功能.

### Py\_ssize\_t PyVectorcall\_NARGS (size\_t nargsf)

Given a vectorcall *nargsf* argument, return the actual number of arguments. Currently equivalent to nargsf & ~PY VECTORCALL ARGUMENTS OFFSET.

3.8 新版功能.

# PyObject\*\_PyObject\_FastCallDict(PyObject \*callable, PyObject \*const \*args, size\_t nargsf, PyObject \*kwdict)

Same as \_PyObject\_Vectorcall() except that the keyword arguments are passed as a dictionary in *kwdict*. This may be NULL if there are no keyword arguments.

For callables supporting <code>vectorcall</code>, the arguments are internally converted to the vectorcall convention. Therefore, this function adds some overhead compared to <code>\_PyObject\_Vectorcall()</code>. It should only be used if the caller already has a dictionary ready to use.

注解: This function is provisional and expected to become public in Python 3.9, with a different name and, possibly, changed semantics. If you use the function, plan for updating your code for Python 3.9.

3.8 新版功能.

### Py\_hash\_t PyObject\_Hash (PyObject \*o)

计算并返回对象的哈希值 o。失败时返回 -1。这相当于 Python 表达式 hash (o)。

在 3.2 版更改: 现在的返回类型是 Py\_hash\_t。这是一个带符号整数, 与 Py\_ssize\_t 大小相同。

## Py\_hash\_t PyObject\_HashNotImplemented (PyObject \*o)

设置一个 TypeError 表示 type (o) 是不可哈希的,并返回 -1。该函数保存在 tp\_hash 槽中时会受到特别对待,允许某个类型向解释器显式表明它不可散列。

#### int PyObject IsTrue (PyObject \*o)

如果对象 o 被认为是 true,则返回 1,否则返回 0。这相当于 Python 表达式 not not o。失败则返回 -1。

# int PyObject\_Not (PyObject \*o)

如果对象 o 被认为是 true,则返回 1,否则返回 0。这相当于 Python 表达式 not not o。失败则返回 -1。

# PyObject\* PyObject\_Type (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 当 o 非 NULL 时,返回一个与对象 o 的类型相对应的类型对象。失败时,引发 SystemError 并返回 NULL。这等同于 Python 表达式 type (o)。该函数会增加返回值的引用计数。实际上没有理由不去用普通的表达式 o->ob\_type 而使用该函数,表达式会返回一个类型指针PyTypeObject\*,除非需要增加引用计数。

7.1. 对象协议 59

#### int PyObject\_TypeCheck (PyObject \*o, PyTypeObject \*type)

如果对象 Return true if the object o 为 type 类型或 type 的子类型则返回真值。两个参数都必须非 NULL。

#### Py\_ssize\_t PyObject\_Size (PyObject \*o)

### Py\_ssize\_t PyObject\_Length (PyObject \*o)

返回对象 o 的长度。如果对象 o 支持序列和映射协议,则返回序列长度。出错时返回 -1。这等同于 Python 表达式 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).

3.4 新版功能.

#### PyObject\* PyObject\_GetItem (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*key)

*Return value: New reference.* 返回对象 *key* 对应的 *o* 元素,或在失败时返回 NULL。这等同于 Python 表达式 o [key]。

# int PyObject\_SetItem (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*key, PyObject \*v)

将对象 key 映射到值 v。失败时引发异常并返回 -1;成功时返回 0。这相当于 Python 语句 o[key] = v。该函数 不会偷取 v 的引用。

#### int PyObject\_DelItem (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*key)

从对象 o 中移除对象 key 的映射。失败时返回 -1。这相当于 Python 语句 del o[key]。

#### PyObject\* PyObject \_Dir (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 相当于 Python 表达式 dir (o), 返回一个 (可能为空) 适合对象参数的字符 串列表,如果出错则返回 NULL。如果参数为 NULL,类似 Python 的 dir (),则返回当前 locals 的名字;这时如果没有活动的执行框架,则返回 NULL,但PyErr\_Occurred () 将返回 false。

#### PyObject\* PyObject\_GetIter (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 等同于 Python 表达式 iter(o)。为对象参数返回一个新的迭代器,如果该对象已经是一个迭代器,则返回对象本身。如果对象不能被迭代,会引发 TypeError,并返回 NULL。

# 7.2 数字协议

### int PyNumber\_Check (PyObject \*o)

如果对象 o 提供数字的协议,返回真 1,否则返回假。这个函数不会调用失败。

在 3.8 版更改: 如果 0 是一个索引整数则返回 1。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_Add (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

*Return value: New reference.* 返回 o1 、o2 相加的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL 。等价于 Python 中的表达式 o1 + o2 。

## PyObject\* PyNumber\_Subtract (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o1 减去 o2 的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于 Python 中的表达式 ○1 - ○2。

# PyObject\* PyNumber\_Multiply (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o1 、o2 相乘的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于 Python 中的表达式 o1 \* o2。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_MatrixMultiply (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

3.5 新版功能.

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_FloorDivide (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o1 除以 o2 的向下取整后的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于"传统"的整数除法。

## PyObject\* PyNumber\_TrueDivide (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o1 除以 o2 的一个合理的近似值,如果失败,返回 NULL。这个值是近似的,因为二进制浮点数是一个近似值,它不可能表示出以 2 为基数的所有实数。这个函数返回两个整数相除得到的浮点数。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber Remainder (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

*Return value: New reference.* 返回 *o1* 除以 *o2* 得到的余数,如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于 Python 中的表达式 ○1 % ○2。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_Divmod (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 参考内置函数 divmod()。如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于 Python 表达式 divmod(01,02)。

## PyObject\* PyNumber\_Power (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2, PyObject \*o3)

**Return value:** New reference. 请参阅内置函数 pow()。如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于 Python 中的表达式 pow(o1, o2, o3),其中 o3 是可选的。如果要忽略 o3,则需传入Py\_None 作为代替(如果传入NULL 会导致非法内存访问)。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_Negative (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o 的负值,如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于 Python 表达式 -o。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_Positive (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o, 如果失败, 返回 NULL。等价于 Python 表达式 +o。

# PyObject\* PyNumber\_Absolute (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o 的绝对值,如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于 Python 表达式 abs (o)。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_Invert (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o 的按位取反后的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于 Python 表达式 ~ ○。

# PyObject\* PyNumber\_Lshift (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o1 左移 o2 个比特后的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于 Python 表达式 ○1 << ○2。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_Rshift (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o1 右移 o2 个比特后的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于 Python 表达式 ○1 >> ○2。

### PyObject\* PyNumber\_And (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o1 和 o2 "按位与"的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于 Python 表达式 o1 & o2。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_Xor (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o1 和 o2 "按位异或"的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于 Python 中的表达式 ○1 ^○2。

# PyObject\* PyNumber\_Or (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o1 和 o2 "按位或"的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。等价于 Python 表达式 o1 | o2。

### PyObject\* PyNumber\_InPlaceAdd (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

*Return value: New reference.* 返回 o1、o2 相加的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。当 o1 支持时,这个操作直接将值赋给 o1。等价于 Python 语句 o1 + o2。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber InPlaceSubtract (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o1、o2 相减的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。当 o1 支持时,这个运算

7.2. 数字协议 61

完成后将值赋给 ol 。等价于 Python 语句 ol -= ol 02。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_InPlaceMultiply (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o1、o2\* 相乘的结果,如果失败,返回 "NULL"。当 \*o1 支持时,这个运算完成后将值赋给 o1。等价于 Python 语句 o1 += o2。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber InPlaceMatrixMultiply (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

*Return value: New reference.* 返回 o1、o2 做矩阵乘法后的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。当 o1 支持时,这个运算完成后将值赋给 o1。等价于 Python 语句 o1 @= o2。

3.5 新版功能.

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_InPlaceFloorDivide (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

*Return value: New reference.* 返回 o1 除以 o2 后向下取整的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。当 o1 支持时,这个运算完成后将值赋给 o1。等价于 Python 语句 o1 //= o2。

# PyObject\* PyNumber\_InPlaceTrueDivide (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o1 除以 o2 的一个合理的近似值,如果失败,返回 NULL。这个值是近似的,因为二进制浮点数是一个近似值,不可能以 2 为基数来表示出所有实数。这个函数返回两个整数相除得到的浮点数。当 o1 支持时,这个运算完成后将值赋给 o1。

## PyObject\* PyNumber\_InPlaceRemainder (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

*Return value: New reference.* 返回 o1 除以 o2 得到的余数,如果失败,返回 NULL。当 o1 支持时,这个运算直接使用它储存结果。等价于 Python 语句 o1 %= o2。

## PyObject\* PyNumber\_InPlacePower (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2, PyObject \*o3)

Return value: New reference. 请参阅内置函数 pow()。如果失败,返回 NULL。当 o1 支持时,这个运算直接使用它储存结果。当 o3 是 $Py_None$  时,等价于 Python 语句 o1 \*\*= o2;否则等价于在原来位置储存结果的 pow(o1, o2, o3)。如果要忽略 o3,则需传入 $Py_None$ (传入 NULL 会导致非法内存访问)。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_InPlaceLshift (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

*Return value: New reference.* 返回 *o1* 左移 *o2* 个比特后的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。当 *o1* 支持时,这个运算直接使用它储存结果。等价于 Python 语句 ○1 <<= ○2。

### PyObject\* PyNumber\_InPlaceRshift (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

*Return value: New reference.* 返回 o1 右移 o2 个比特后的结果,如果失败,返回 NULL。当 o1 支持时,这个运算直接使用它储存结果。等价于 Python 语句 o1 >>= o2。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_InPlaceAnd (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 成功时返回 ol 和 o2"按位与"的结果,失败时返回 NULL。在 ol 支持的前提下该操作将 原地执行。等价与 Python 语句 o1 &= o2。

### PyObject\* PyNumber\_InPlaceXor (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

Return value: New reference. 成功时返回 ol 和 o2"按位异或的结果,失败时返回 NULL。在 ol 支持的前提下该操作将 原地执行。等价与 Python 语句 o1 ^= o2。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_InPlaceOr (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

*Return value: New reference.* 成功时返回 ol 和 o2"按位或"的结果,失败时返回 NULL。在 ol 支持的前提下该操作将 原地执行。等价于 Python 语句 ol |= ol。

### PyObject\* PyNumber\_Long (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 成功时返回 o 换为整数对象或的结果,失败时返回 NULL。等价于 Python 表达式 int (o)。

#### PyObject\* PyNumber\_Float (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 成功时返回 o 转换为浮点对象后的结果,失败时返回 NULL。等价于 Python 表达式 float (0)。

# PyObject\* PyNumber\_Index (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 成功时返回 o 转换为 Python int 类型后的结果, 失败时返回 NULL 并引发

TypeError 异常。

#### *PyObject\** **PyNumber ToBase** (*PyObject\*n*, int *base*)

Return value: New reference. 返回整数 n 转换成以 base 为基数的字符串后的结果。这个 base 参数必须是 2, 8, 10 或者 16。对于基数 2, 8, 或 16, 返回的字符串将分别加上基数标识 '0b', '0o', or '0x'。如果 n 不是 Python 中的整数 int 类型,就先通过 $PyNumber\_Index()$  将它转换成整数类型。

#### Py ssize t PyNumber AsSsize t (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*exc)

如果 o 是一个整数类型的解释型,返回 o 转换成一个  $Py_size_t$  值项后的结果。如果调用失败,返回 -1 并引发异常。

如果 o 可以被转换为 Python int 类型但尝试转换为 Py\_ssize\_t 值则会引发 OverflowError,这时 exc 参数为将被引发的异常类型 (通常是 IndexError 或 OverflowError)。如果 exc 为 NULL,则异常会被清除并且值会被剪切到负整数 PY\_SSIZE\_T\_MIN 或正整数 PY\_SSIZE\_T\_MAX。

#### int PyIndex Check (PyObject \*o)

如果 o 是一个索引整数(存有 nb\_index 位置并有 tp\_as\_number 填入其中)则返回 1,否则返回 0 。这个函数不会调用失败。

# 7.3 序列协议

#### int PySequence Check (PyObject \*o)

如果对象提供序列协议,函数返回 1,否则返回 0。请注意它将为具有 \_\_getitem\_\_() 方法的 Python 类返回 1,除非它们是 dict 的子类,因为在一般情况下无法确定它所支持键类型。此函数总是会成功执行。

#### Py\_ssize\_t PySequence\_Size (PyObject \*o)

#### Py\_ssize\_t PySequence\_Length (PyObject \*o)

成功时返回序列中 \*o\* 的对象数, 失败时返回 "-1". 相当于 Python 的 "len(o)"表达式.

# PyObject\* PySequence\_Concat (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

*Return value: New reference.* 成功时返回 *o1* 和 *o2* 的拼接,失败时返回 NULL。这等价于 Python 表达式 ○1 + ○2。

#### PyObject\* PySequence\_Repeat (PyObject \*o, Py\_ssize\_t count)

Return value: New reference. 返回序列对象 o 重复 count 次的结果,失败时返回 NULL。这等价于 Python 表达式 o \* count。

## PyObject\* PySequence\_InPlaceConcat (PyObject \*o1, PyObject \*o2)

*Return value: New reference.* 成功时返回 *o1* 和 *o2* 的拼接,失败时返回 NULL。在 *o1* 支持的情况下操作将 原地完成。这等价于 Python 表达式 ○1 += ○2。

#### PyObject\* PySequence\_InPlaceRepeat (PyObject \*o, Py\_ssize\_t count)

*Return value: New reference.* Return the result of repeating sequence object 返回序列对象 *o* 重复 *count* 次的结果,失败时返回 NULL。在 *o* 支持的情况下该操作会 原地完成。这等价于 Python 表达式 o \*= count。

## PyObject\* PySequence\_GetItem (PyObject \*o, Py\_ssize\_t i)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o 中的第 i 号元素、失败时返回 NULL。这等价于 Python 表达式 ○[i]。

#### PyObject\* PySequence GetSlice (PyObject \*o, Py ssize t i1, Py ssize t i2)

*Return value: New reference.* 返回序列对象 *o* 的 *i1* 到 *i2* 的切片,失败时返回 NULL。这等价于 Python 表达式 o [i1:i2]。

#### int PySequence SetItem (PyObject \*o, Py ssize t i, PyObject \*v)

将对象 v 赋值给 o 的第 i 号元素。失败时会引发异常并返回 -1;成功时返回 0。这相当于 Python 语句 o[i] = v。此函数 不会改变对 v 的引用。

如果 v 为 NULL, 元素将被删除, 但是此特性已被弃用, 应当改用 PySequence\_DelItem()。

7.3. 序列协议 63

#### int PySequence\_DelItem (PyObject \*o, Py\_ssize\_t i)

删除对象 o 的第 i 号元素。失败时返回 -1。这相当于 Python 语句 del o[i]。

#### int PySequence\_SetSlice (PyObject \*o, Py\_ssize\_t i1, Py\_ssize\_t i2, PyObject \*v)

将序列对象  $\nu$  赋值给序列对象 o 的从 il 到 i2 切片。这相当于 Python 语句  $\circ$  [i1:i2] =  $\vee$ 。

# int PySequence\_DelSlice (PyObject \*o, Py\_ssize\_t i1, Py\_ssize\_t i2)

删除序列对象 o 的从 il 到 i2 的切片。失败时返回 -1。这相当于 Python 语句 del o[i1:i2]。

#### Py ssize t PySequence Count (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*value)

返回 value 在 o 中出现的次数,即返回使得 o [key] == value 的键的数量。失败时返回 -1。这相当于 Python 表达式 o.count (value)。

#### int PySequence\_Contains (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*value)

确定 o 是否包含 value。如果 o 中的某一项等于 value,则返回 1,否则返回 0。出错时,返回 -1。这相 当于 Python 表达式 value in o。

#### Py\_ssize\_t PySequence\_Index (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*value)

返回第一个索引 \*i\*, 其中 o[i] == value. 出错时, 返回 -1. 相当于 Python 的 "o.index(value)"表达式.

#### PyObject\* PvSequence List (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个列表对象,其内容与序列或可迭代对象 o 相同,失败时返回 NULL。返回的列表保证是一个新对象。这等价于 Python 表达式 list (o)。

### PyObject\* PySequence\_Tuple (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个元组对象,其内容与序列或可迭代对象 o 相同,失败时返回 NULL。如果 o 为元组,则将返回一个新的引用,在其他情况下将使用适当的内容构造一个元组。这等价于 Python 表达式 tuple (o)。

#### *PyObject\** **PySequence Fast** (*PyObject \*o*, const char \**m*)

Return value: New reference. 将序列或可迭代对象 o 作为其他 PySequence\_Fast\* 函数族可用的对象返回。如果该对象不是序列或可迭代对象,则会引发 TypeError 并将 m 作为消息文本。失败时返回 NULL。

PySequence\_Fast\*函数之所以这样命名,是因为它们会假定 o 是一个PyTupleObject 或PyListObject 并直接访问 o 的数据字段。

作为 CPython 的实现细节,如果 o 已经是一个序列或列表,它将被直接返回。

### Py\_ssize\_t PySequence\_Fast\_GET\_SIZE (PyObject \*o)

在 o 由PySequence\_Fast () 返回且 o 不为 NULL 的情况下返回 o 的长度。也可以通过在 o 上调用PySequence\_Size () 来获取大小,但是PySequence\_Fast\_GET\_SIZE () 速度更快,因为它可以假定 o 为列表或元组。

### PyObject\* PySequence\_Fast\_GET\_ITEM (PyObject \*o, Py\_ssize\_t i)

*Return value: Borrowed reference.* 在 o 由PySequence\_Fast () 返回且 o 不 NULL, 并且 i d 在索引范围内的情况下返回 o 的第 i 号元素。

#### PyObject\*\* PySequence\_Fast\_ITEMS (PyObject \*o)

返回 PyObject 指针的底层数组。假设 o 由 PySequence\_Fast () 返回且 o 不为 NULL。

请注意, 如果列表调整大小, 重新分配可能会重新定位 items 数组. 因此, 仅在序列无法更改的上下文中使用基础数组指针.

#### PyObject\* PySequence\_ITEM (PyObject \*o, Py\_ssize\_t i)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o 的第 i 个元素或在失败时返回 NULL。此形式比PySequence\_GetItem() 理馔,但不会检查 o 上的PySequence\_Check() 是否为真值,也不会对负序号进行调整。

# 7.4 映射协议

参见PyObject\_GetItem()、PyObject\_SetItem()与PyObject\_DelItem()。

#### int PyMapping\_Check (PyObject \*o)

如果对象提供映射协议或支持切片则返回 1,否则返回 0。请注意它将为具有  $\_\_$ getitem $\_\_$ () 方法的 Python 类返回 1,因为在一般情况下无法确定它所支持的键类型。此函数总是会成功执行。

#### Py ssize t PyMapping Size (PyObject \*o)

#### Py ssize t PyMapping Length (PyObject \*o)

成功时返回对象 o 中键的数量,失败时返回 -1。这相当于 Python 表达式 len(o)。

## PyObject\* PyMapping\_GetItemString (PyObject \*o, const char \*key)

Return value: New reference. 返回 o 中对应于字符串 key 的元素,或者失败时返回 NULL。这相当于 Python 表达式 o [key]。另请参见 also PyObject\_GetItem()。

### int PyMapping\_SetItemString (PyObject \*o, const char \*key, PyObject \*v)

在对象 o 中将字符串 key 映射到值 v。失败时返回 -1。这相当于 Python 语句 o [key] = v。另请参见 $PyObject\_SetItem()$ 。此函数 不会增加对 v 的引用。

# int PyMapping\_DelItem (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*key)

从对象 o 中移除对象 key 的映射。失败时返回 -1。这相当于 Python 语句 del o[key]。这是PyObject DelItem()的一个别名。

#### int PyMapping\_DelItemString (PyObject \*o, const char \*key)

从对象 o 中移除字符串 key 的映射。失败时返回 -1。这相当于 Python 语句 del o[key]。

# int PyMapping\_HasKey (PyObject \*o, PyObject \*key)

如果映射对象具有键 key 则返回 1,否则返回 0。这相当于 Python 表达式 key in 0。此函数总是会成功执行。

请注意在调用 \_\_getitem\_\_() 方法期间发生的异常将会被屏蔽。要获取错误报告请改用PyObject\_GetItem()。

#### int **PyMapping\_HasKeyString** (*PyObject* \*o, const char \*key)

如果映射对象具有键 key 则返回 1,否则返回 0。这相当于 Python 表达式 key in 0。此函数总是会成功执行。

请注意在调用 \_\_getitem\_\_() 方法期间发生的异常将会被屏蔽。要获取错误报告请改用PyMapping\_GetItemString()。

### PyObject\* PyMapping\_Keys (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 成功时,返回对象 o 中的键的列表。失败时,返回 NULL。

在 3.7 版更改: 在之前版本中, 此函数返回一个列表或元组。

#### PyObject\* PyMapping Values (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 成功时,返回对象 o 中的值的列表。失败时,返回 NULL。

在 3.7 版更改: 在之前版本中, 此函数返回一个列表或元组。

## PyObject\* PyMapping\_Items (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 成功时,返回对象 o 中条目的列表,其中每个条目是一个包含键值对的元组。失败时,返回 NULL。

在 3.7 版更改: 在之前版本中, 此函数返回一个列表或元组。

7.4. 映射协议 65

# 7.5 迭代器协议

迭代器有两个函数。

```
int PyIter Check (PyObject *o)
```

返回 true,如果对象 o 支持迭代器协议的话。

```
PyObject* PyIter_Next (PyObject *o)
```

Return value: New reference. 返回迭代 o 的下一个值。对象必须是一个迭代器(这应由调用者来判断)。如果没有余下的值,则返回 NULL 并且不设置异常。如果在获取条目时发生了错误,则返回 NULL 并且传递异常。

要为迭代器编写一个一个循环, C 代码应该看起来像这样

```
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 缓冲协议

在 Python 中可使用一些对象来包装对底层内存数组或称 缓冲的访问。此类对象包括内置的 bytes 和 bytearray 以及一些如 array array 这样的扩展类型。第三方库也可能会为了特殊的目的而定义它们自己的类型,例如用于图像处理和数值分析等。

虽然这些类型中的每一种都有自己的语义,但它们具有由可能较大的内存缓冲区支持的共同特征。在某些情况下,希望直接访问该缓冲区而无需中间复制。

Python 以缓冲协议 的形式在 C 层级上提供这样的功能。此协议包括两个方面:

- 在生产者这一方面,该类型的协议可以导出一个"缓冲区接口",允许公开它的底层缓冲区信息。该接口的描述信息在Buffer Object Structures 一节中;
- 在消费者一侧,有几种方法可用于获得指向对象的原始底层数据的指针(例如一个方法的形参)。

一些简单的对象例如 bytes 和 bytearray 会以面向字节的形式公开它们的底层缓冲区。也可能会用其他形式;例如 array.array 所公开的元素可以是多字节值。

缓冲区接口的消费者的一个例子是文件对象的 write() 方法:任何可以输出为一系列字节流的对象可以被写入文件。然而 write() 方法只需要对于传入对象的只读权限,其他的方法,如 readinto()需要参数内容的写入权限。缓冲区接口使得对象可以选择性地允许或拒绝读写或只读缓冲区的导出。

对于缓冲区接口的使用者而言,有两种方式来获取一个目的对象的缓冲:

- 使用正确的参数来调用PyObject GetBuffer()函数;
- 调用PyArg\_ParseTuple()(或其同级对象之一)并传入y\*,w\* or s\* 格式代码中的一个。

在这两种情况下,当不再需要缓冲区时必须调用 $PyBuffer_Release()$ 。如果此操作失败,可能会导致各种问题,例如资源泄漏。

## 7.6.1 缓冲区结构

缓冲区结构(或者简单地称为"buffers")对于将二进制数据从另一个对象公开给 Python 程序员非常有用。它们还可以用作零拷贝切片机制。使用它们引用内存块的能力,可以很容易地将任何数据公开给 Python 程序员。内存可以是 C 扩展中的一个大的常量数组,也可以是在传递到操作系统库之前用于操作的原始内存块,或者可以用来传递本机内存格式的结构化数据。

与 Python 解释器公开的大多部数据类型不同,缓冲区不是PyObject 指针而是简单的 C 结构。这使得它们可以非常简单地创建和复制。当需要为缓冲区加上泛型包装器时,可以创建一个内存视图 对象。

有关如何编写并导出对象的简短说明,请参阅缓冲区对象结构。要获取缓冲区对象,请参阅PyObject\_GetBuffer()。

#### Py\_buffer

#### void \*buf

指向由缓冲区字段描述的逻辑结构开始的指针。这可以是导出程序底层物理内存块中的任何位置。例如,使用负的*strides* 值可能指向内存块的末尾。

对于contiguous, '邻接'数组, 值指向内存块的开头。

#### void \*obj

对导出对象的新引用。该引用归使用者所有,并由PyBuffer\_Release() 自动递减并设置为NULL。该字段等于任何标准 C-API 函数的返回值。

作为一种特殊情况,对于由PyMemoryView\_FromBuffer()或PyBuffer\_FillInfo()包装的temporary缓冲区,此字段为NULL。通常,导出对象不得使用此方案。

## Py\_ssize\_t len

product (shape) \* itemsize。对于连续数组,这是基础内存块的长度。对于非连续数组,如果逻辑结构复制到连续表示形式,则该长度将具有该长度。

仅当缓冲区是通过保证连续性的请求获取时,才访问 ((char \*)buf)[0] up to ((char \*)buf)[len-1] 时才有效。在大多数情况下,此类请求将为PyBUF\_SIMPLE或PyBUF\_WRITABLE。

## int readonly

缓冲区是否为只读的指示器。此字段由PyBUF WRITABLE 标志控制。

#### Py ssize titemsize

单个元素的项大小(以字节为单位)。与 struct.calcsize() 调用非 NULL format 的值相同。

重要例外:如果使用者请求的缓冲区没有PyBUF\_FORMAT 标志,format 将设置为 NULL,但itemsize 仍具有原始格式的值。

如果*shape* 存在,则相等的 product (shape) \* itemsize == len 仍然存在,使用者可以使用*itemsize* 来导航缓冲区。

7.6. 缓冲协议 67

如果shape 是 NULL,因为结果为PyBUF\_SIMPLE 或PyBUF\_WRITABLE 请求,则使用者必须忽略itemsize,并假设 itemsize == 1。

#### const char \*format

在 struct 模块样式语法中 NUL 字符串,描述单个项的内容。如果这是 NULL,则假定为 ""B""(无符号字节)。

此字段由PVBUF FORMAT 标志控制。

#### int ndim

内存表示为n维数组的维数。如果是"0", buf 指向表示标量的单个项目。在这种情况下, shape、strides 和suboffsets 必须是"NULL"。

宏 PyBUF\_MAX\_NDIM 将最大维度数限制为 64。导出程序必须遵守这个限制,多维缓冲区的使用者应该能够处理最多 PyBUF\_MAX\_NDIM 维度。

#### Py ssize t\*shape

一个长度为 Py\_ssize\_t 的数组 ndim 表示作为 n 维数组的内存形状。请注意, shape[0] \* ... \* shape[ndim-1] \* itemsize 必须等于 len。

Shape 值被限定在 shape [n] >= 0 。 shape [n] == 0 这一情形需要特别注意。查看 complex arrays 来获得更多的信息。

shape 数组对于使用者来说是只读的。

#### Py\_ssize\_t \*strides

一个长度为 Py\_ssize\_t 的数组ndim给出要跳过的字节数以获取每个尺寸中的新元素。

Stride 步幅数组中的值可以为任何整数。对于常规数组,步幅通常为正数,但是使用者必须能够处理 strides [n] <= 0 的情况。更多信息请参阅complex arrays。

strides 数组对用户来说是只读的。

## Py\_ssize\_t \*suboffsets

一个长度为ndim类型为 $Py_ssize_t$ 的数组。如果 suboffsets[n] >= 0,则第n维存储的是指针,suboffset 值决定了解除引用时要给指针增加多少字节的偏移。suboffset 为负值,则表示不应解除引用(在连续内存块中移动)。

如果所有子偏移均为负(即无需取消引用),则此字段必须为 NULL(默认值)。

Python Imaging Library (PIL) 中使用了这种数组的表达方式。请参阅*complex arrays* 来了解如何从这样一个数组中访问元素。

suboffsets 数组对于使用者来说是只读的。

#### void \*internal

供输出对象内部使用。比如可能被导出器重组为一个整数,用于存储一个标志,标明在缓冲区释放时是否必须释放 shape、strides 和 suboffsets 数组。缓冲区用户 不得修改该值。

## 7.6.2 缓冲区请求的类型

通常,通过PyObject\_GetBuffer()向输出对象发送缓冲区请求,即可获得缓冲区。由于内存的逻辑结构复杂,可能会有很大差异,缓冲区使用者可用 flags 参数指定其能够处理的缓冲区具体类型。

所有Py buffer 字段均由请求类型明确定义。

## 与请求无关的字段

以下字段不会被 flags 影响,并且必须总是用正确的值填充: obj, buf, len, itemsize, ndim。

## 只读,格式

#### PyBUF\_WRITABLE

控制readonly 字段。如果设置了,输出程序必须提供一个可写的缓冲区,否则报告失败。若未设置,输出程序可以提供只读或可写的缓冲区,但对所有消费者程序必须保持一致。

## PyBUF\_FORMAT

控制format字段。如果设置,则必须正确填写此字段。其他情况下,此字段必须为"NULL"。

 $PyBUF_WRITABLE$  可以和下一节的所有标志联用。由于 $PyBUF_SIMPLE$  定义为 0,所以 $PyBUF_WRITABLE$  可以作为一个独立的标志,用于请求一个简单的可写缓冲区。

PyBUF\_FORMAT 可以被设为除了PyBUF\_SIMPLE 之外的任何标志。后者已经按暗示了 "B"(无符号字节串)格式。

#### 形状, 步幅, 子偏移量

控制内存逻辑结构的标志按照复杂度的递减顺序列出。注意,每个标志包含它下面的所有标志。

请求	形状	步幅	子偏移量
PyBUF_INDIRECT	是	是	如果需要的话
PyBUF_STRIDES	是	是	NULL
PyBUF_ND	是	NULL	NULL
PyBUF_SIMPLE	NULL	NULL	NULL

## 连续性的请求

可以显式地请求 C 或 Fortran 连续, 不管有没有步幅信息。若没有步幅信息,则缓冲区必须是 C-连续的。

请求	形状	步幅	子偏移量	邻接
PyBUF_C_CONTIGUOUS	是	是	NULL	С
PyBUF_F_CONTIGUOUS	是	是	NULL	F
PyBUF_ANY_CONTIGUOUS	是	是	NULL	C或F
PyBUF_ND	是	NULL	NULL	С

7.6. 缓冲协议 69

## 复合请求

所有可能的请求都由上一节中某些标志的组合完全定义。为方便起见,缓冲区协议提供常用的组合作为单个标志。

在下表中, U代表连续性未定义。消费者程序必须调用PyBuffer\_IsContiguous()以确定连续性。

请求	形状	步幅	子偏移量	邻接	只读	format
PyBUF_FULL	是	是	如果需要的话	U	0	是
PyBUF_FULL_RO	是	是	如果需要的话	U	1或0	是
PyBUF_RECORDS	是	是	NULL	U	0	是
PyBUF_RECORDS_RO	是	是	NULL	U	1或0	是
PyBUF_STRIDED	是	是	NULL	U	0	NULL
PyBUF_STRIDED_RO	是	是	NULL	U	1或0	NULL
PyBUF_CONTIG	是	NULL	NULL	С	0	NULL
PyBUF_CONTIG_RO	是	NULL	NULL	С	1或0	NULL

## 7.6.3 复杂数组

## NumPy-风格:形状和步幅

NumPy 风格数组的逻辑结构由itemsize、ndim、shape 和strides 定义。

如果 ndim == 0, buf 指向的内存位置被解释为大小为itemsize 的标量。这时, shape 和strides 都为 NULL。

如果strides 为 NULL,则数组将被解释为一个标准的 n 维 C 语言数组。否则,消费者程序必须按如下方式访问 n 维数组:

```
ptr = (char *)buf + indices[0] * strides[0] + ... + indices[n-1] * strides[n-1];
item = *((typeof(item) *)ptr);
```

如上所述, buf 可以指向实际内存块中的任意位置。输出者程序可以用该函数检查缓冲区的有效性。

```
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:
```

(下页继续)

(续上页)

## PIL-风格:形状,步幅和子偏移量

除了常规项之外,PIL 风格的数组还可以包含指针,必须跟随这些指针才能到达维度的下一个元素。例如,常规的三维 C 语言数组 char v[2][2][3]可以看作是一个指向 2 个二维数组的 2 个指针: char (\*v[2])[2][3]。在子偏移表示中,这两个指针可以嵌入在buf的开头,指向两个可以位于内存任何位置的 char x[2][3]数组。

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:

## 7.6.4 缓冲区相关函数

#### int PyObject\_CheckBuffer (PyObject \*obj)

如果 obj 支持缓冲区接口,则返回 1,否则返回 0。返回 1 时不保证 $PyObject\_GetBuffer()$  一定成功。本函数一定调用成功。

## int PyObject\_GetBuffer (PyObject \*exporter, Py\_buffer \*view, int flags)

向输出器程序发送请求,按照 flags 指定的内容填充 view。如果输出器程序不能提供准确类型的缓冲区,必须触发 PyExc\_BufferError,设置 view->obj 为 NULL 并返回 -1。

成功时,填充 view,将 view->obj 设为对 exporter 的新引用,并返回 0。当链式缓冲区提供程序将请求重定向到一个对象时,view->obj 可以引用该对象而不是 exporter (参见缓冲区对象结构)。

7.6. 缓冲协议 71

PyObject\_GetBuffer()必须与PyBuffer\_Release()同时调用成功,类似于 malloc()和 free()。因此,消费者程序用完缓冲区后,PyBuffer\_Release()必须保证被调用一次。

#### void PyBuffer\_Release (Py\_buffer \*view)

释放缓冲区 view 并递减 view->obj 的引用计数。该函数必须在缓冲区不再使用时才能调用,否则可能会发生引用泄漏。

若该函数针对的缓冲区不是通过PyObject GetBuffer() 获得的,将会出错。

#### 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*)

如果 view 定义的内存是 C 风格 (order 为 'C') 或 Fortran 风格 (order 为 'F') contiguous 或其中之一 (order 是 'A'),则返回 1。否则返回 0。该函数总会成功。

## void\* PyBuffer\_GetPointer (Py\_buffer \*view, Py\_ssize\_t \*indices)

获取给定 view 内的 indices 所指向的内存区域。indices 必须指向一个 view->ndim 索引的数组。

## int PyBuffer\_FromContiguous (*Py\_buffer \*view*, void \*buf, Py\_ssize\_t len, char fort)

从 buf 复制连续的 len 字节到 view 。 fort 可以是 'C' 或 'F'`` (对应于 C 风格或 Fortran 风格的顺序)。成功时返回 ``0,错误时返回 -1。

## int PyBuffer\_ToContiguous (void \*buf, Py\_buffer \*src, Py\_ssize\_t len, char order)

从 src 复制 len 字节到 buf,成为连续字节串的形式。order 可以是 'C' 或 'F' 或 'A'`` (对应于 C 风格、Fortran 风格的顺序或其中任意一种)。成功时返回 ``0,出错时返回 -1。

如果 len!= src->len 则此函数将报错。

# void **PyBuffer\_FillContiguousStrides** (int *ndims*, Py\_ssize\_t \*shape, Py\_ssize\_t \*strides, int itemsize, char order)

用给定形状的*contiguous* 字节串数组 (如果 *order* 为 'C' 则为 C 风格,如果 *order* 为 'F' 则为 Fortran 风格)来填充 *strides* 数组,每个元素具有给定的字节数。

int PyBuffer\_FillInfo (*Py\_buffer \*view*, *PyObject \*exporter*, void \*buf, Py\_ssize\_t len, int readonly, int flags)

处理导出程序的缓冲区请求,该导出程序要暴露大小为 len 的 buf ,并根据 readonly 设置可写性。bug 被解释为一个无符号字节序列。

参数 flags 表示请求的类型。该函数总是按照 flag 指定的内容填入 view,除非 buf 设为只读,并且 flag 中设置了 $PyBUF\_WRITABLE$  标志。

成功时,将 view->obj 设为 *exporter* 的新引用,并返回 0。否则,引发 PyExc\_BufferError ,将 view->obj 设为 NULL,并返回 -1。

如果此函数用作getbufferproc 的一部分,则 exporter 必须设置为导出对象,并且必须在未修改的情况下传递 flags。否则,exporter 必须是 NULL。

## 7.7 旧缓冲协议

## 3.0 版后已移除.

这些函数是 Python 2 中"旧缓冲协议"API 的组成部分。在 Python 3 中,此协议已不复存在,但这些函数仍然被公开以便移植 2.x 的代码。它们被用作新缓冲协议 的兼容性包装器,但它们并不会在缓冲被导出时向你提供对所获资源的生命周期控制。

因此,推荐你调用PyObject\_GetBuffer()(或者配合PyArg\_ParseTuple()函数族使用 y\*或 w\* 格式码)来获取一个对象的缓冲视图,并在缓冲视图可被释放时调用PyBuffer\_Release()。

- int PyObject\_AsCharBuffer (PyObject \*obj, const char \*\*buffer, Py\_ssize\_t \*buffer\_len)
  - 返回一个指向可用作基于字符的输入的只读内存地址的指针。obj 参数必须支持单段字符缓冲接口。成功时返回 0,将 buffer 设为内存地址并将 buffer\_len 设为缓冲区长度。出错时返回 -1 并设置一个 TypeError。
- int PyObject\_AsReadBuffer (*PyObject \*obj*, const void \*\*buffer, Py\_ssize\_t \*buffer\_len)

返回一个指向包含任意数据的只读内存地址的指针。*obj* 参数必须支持单段可读缓冲接口。成功时返回 0,将 *buffer* 设为内存地址并将 *buffer\_len* 设为缓冲区长度。出错时返回 -1 并设置一个 TypeError。

int PyObject\_CheckReadBuffer (PyObject \*o)

如果 o 支持单段可读缓冲接口则返回 1。否则返回 0。此函数总是会成功执行。

请注意此函数会尝试获取并释放一个缓冲区,并且在调用对应函数期间发生的异常会被屏蔽。要获取错误报告则应改用PyObject\_GetBuffer()。

int PyObject\_AsWriteBuffer (PyObject \*obj, void \*\*buffer, Py\_ssize\_t \*buffer\_len)

返回一个指向可写内存地址的指针。obj 必须支持单段字符缓冲接口。成功时返回 0,将 buffer 设为内存地址并将 buffer\_len 设为缓冲区长度。出错时返回 -1 并设置一个 TypeError。

7.7. 旧缓冲协议 73

# CHAPTER 8

具体的对象层

本章中的函数特定于某些 Python 对象类型。将错误类型的对象传递给它们并不是一个好主意;如果您从 Python 程序接收到一个对象,但不确定它是否具有正确的类型,则必须首先执行类型检查;例如,要检查对 象是否为字典,请使用 $PyDict\_Check()$ 。本章的结构类似于 Python 对象类型的"家族树"。

警告: 虽然本章所描述的函数会仔细检查传入对象的类型,但是其中许多函数不会检查传入的对象是否为 NULL。允许传入 NULL 可能导致内存访问冲突和解释器的立即终止。

## 8.1 基本对象

本节描述 Python 类型对象和单一实例对象 象 None。

## 8.1.1 类型对象

#### PyTypeObject

对象的 C 结构用于描述 built-in 类型。

## PyObject\* PyType\_Type

这是属于 type 对象的 type object,它在 Python 层面和 type 是相同的对象。

## int PyType\_Check (PyObject \*o)

如果对象 o 是一个类型对象,包括继承于标准类型对象的类型实例,返回真。在其它所有情况下返回 假。

## int PyType\_CheckExact (PyObject \*o)

如果对象 ο 是一个类型对象, 但不是标准类型对象的子类型时, 返回真。在其它所有情况下返回假。

#### unsigned int PyType\_ClearCache()

清空内部查找缓存。返回当前版本标签。

#### unsigned long PyType\_GetFlags (PyTypeObject\* type)

返回 type 的  $tp_flags$  成员。此函数主要是配合  $Py_LIMITED_API$  使用;单独的旗标位会确保在各个 Python 发行版之间保持稳定,但对  $tp_flags$  本身的访问并不是受限 API 的一部分。

3.2 新版功能.

在3.4 版更改: 返回类型现在是 unsigned long 而不是 long。

## void PyType\_Modified (PyTypeObject \*type)

使该类型及其所有子类型的内部查找缓存失效。此函数必须在对该类型的属性或基类进行任何手动修 改之后调用。

#### 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)

如果类型对象包括对循环检测器的支持则返回真值;这会测试类型旗标Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_GC。

## int PyType\_IsSubtype (PyTypeObject \*a, PyTypeObject \*b)

如果  $a \neq b$  的子类型则返回真值。

此函数只检查实际的子类型,这意味着 \_\_subclasscheck\_\_() 不会在 b 上被调用。请调用 $PyObject_IsSubclass()$  来执行与 issubclass() 所做的相同检查。

## PyObject\* PyType\_GenericAlloc (PyTypeObject \*type, Py\_ssize\_t nitems)

Return value: New reference. 类型对象的tp\_alloc 槽位的通用处理句柄。请使用 Python 的默认内存分配机制来分配一个新的实例并将其所有内容初始化为 NULL。

## PyObject\* PyType\_GenericNew (PyTypeObject \*type, PyObject \*args, PyObject \*kwds)

Return value: New reference. 类型对象的tp\_new 槽位的通用处理句柄。请使用类型的tp\_alloc 槽位来创建一个新的实例。

## int PyType\_Ready (PyTypeObject \*type)

最终化一个类型对象。这应当在所有类型对象上调用以完成它们的初始化。此函数会负责从一个类型的基类添加被继承的槽位。成功时返回 0,或是在出错时返回 -1 并设置一个异常。

#### void\* PyType\_GetSlot (PyTypeObject \*type, int slot)

返回存储在给定槽位中的函数指针。如果结果为 NULL,则表示或者该槽位为 NULL,或者该函数调用 传入了无效的形参。调用方通常要将结果指针转换到适当的函数类型。

请参阅 PyType\_Slot.slot 查看可用的 slot 参数值。

An exception is raised if *type* is not a heap type.

3.4 新版功能.

#### 创建堆分配类型

下列函数和结构体可被用来创建堆类型。

## PyObject\* PyType\_FromSpecWithBases (PyType\_Spec \*spec, PyObject \*bases)

Return value: New reference. Creates and returns a heap type object from the spec (Py\_TPFLAGS\_HEAPTYPE).

If bases is a tuple, the created heap type contains all types contained in it as base types.

If *bases* is NULL, the  $Py\_tp\_bases$  slot is used instead. If that also is NULL, the  $Py\_tp\_base$  slot is used instead. If that also is NULL, the new type derives from object.

此函数会在新类型上调用PyType\_Ready()。

3.3 新版功能.

## PyObject\* PyType\_FromSpec (PyType\_Spec \*spec)

Return value: New reference. 等价于 PyType\_FromSpecWithBases (spec, NULL)。

## PyType\_Spec

定义一个类型的行为的结构体。

#### const char\* PyType\_Spec.name

类型的名称,用来设置PyTypeObject.tp\_name。

#### int PyType\_Spec.basicsize

## int PyType\_Spec.itemsize

以字节数表示的实例大小,用来设置PyTypeObject.tp\_basicsize 和PyTypeObject.tp\_itemsize。

### int PyType\_Spec.flags

类型旗标,用来设置PyTypeObject.tp\_flags。

如果未设置 Py\_TPFLAGS\_HEAPTYPE 旗标,则PyType\_FromSpecWithBases() 会自动设置它。

#### PyType\_Slot \*PyType\_Spec.slots

PyType\_Slot 结构体的数组。以特殊槽位值 {0, NULL} 来结束。

## PyType\_Slot

定义一个类型的可选功能的结构体,包含一个槽位 ID 和一个值指针。

#### int PyType\_Slot.slot

槽位 ID。

槽位 ID 的类名像是结构体PyTypeObject, PyNumberMethods, PySequenceMethods, PyMappingMethods和PyAsyncMethods的字段名附加一个Py\_前缀。举例来说,使用:

- Py\_tp\_dealloc 设置PyTypeObject.tp\_dealloc
- Py\_nb\_add 设置PyNumberMethods.nb\_add
- Py\_sq\_length 设置PySequenceMethods.sq\_length

The following fields cannot be set using PyType\_Spec and PyType\_Slot:

- tp\_dict
- tp\_mro
- tp\_cache
- tp subclasses
- tp weaklist
- tp\_print
- tp\_weaklistoffset
- tp\_dictoffset
- bf\_getbuffer
- bf releasebuffer

设置 Py\_tp\_bases 或 Py\_tp\_base 在某些平台上可能会有问题。为了避免问题,请改用 PyType\_FromSpecWithBases()的 bases 参数。

## void \*PyType\_Slot.pfunc

该槽位的预期值。在大多数情况下,这将是一个指向函数的指针。

8.1. 基本对象 77

May not be NULL.

## 8.1.2 None 对象

请注意, None 的PyTypeObject 不会直接在Python/CAPI中公开。由于None 是单例,测试对象标识(在C中使用 == )就足够了。由于同样的原因,没有PyNone\_Check()函数。

#### PyObject\* Py\_None

Python None 对象,表示缺乏值。这个对象没有方法。它需要像引用计数一样处理任何其他对象。

#### Py\_RETURN\_NONE

正确处理来自 C 函数内的Py\_None 返回(也就是说,增加 None 的引用计数并返回它。)

## 8.2 数值对象

## 8.2.1 整数型对象

所有整数都使用以任意大小的长整数对象表示。

在出错时,大多数 PyLong\_As\* API 返回 (返回值类型)-1,无法与一般的数字区分开来。请使用PyErr\_Occurred()来区分。

#### PyLongObject

表示 Python 整数对象的 PyObject 子类型。

#### PyTypeObject PyLong\_Type

这个PyTypeObject 的实例表示 Python 的整数类型。与 Python 层中的 int 相同。

#### int PyLong Check (PyObject \*p)

如果参数是PyLongObject 或PyLongObject 的子类型,返回 true。

#### int PyLong CheckExact (PyObject \*p)

如果参数属于PyLongObject, 但不是PyLongObject 的子类型则返回真值。

#### PyObject\* PyLong\_FromLong (long v)

Return value: New reference. 由 v 返回一个新的PyLongObject 对象, 失败时返回 NULL。

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. 由 C unsigned long 类型返回一个新的PyLongObject 对象,失败时返回 NULL。

## PyObject\* PyLong\_FromSsize\_t (Py\_ssize\_t v)

Return value: New reference. 从 C Py\_ssize\_t 类型返回一个新的PyLongObject 对象,如果失败则返回"NULL"。

#### PyObject\* PyLong\_FromSize\_t (size\_t v)

Return value: New reference. 从 C size\_t 返回一个新的PyLongObject 对象, 如果失败则返回 "NULL"。

### *PyObject\** **PyLong\_FromLongLong** (long long *v*)

Return value: New reference. 从 Clong long 返回一个新的PyLongObject 对象,失败时返回"NULL"。

#### *PyObject\** **PyLong FromUnsignedLongLong** (unsigned long long *v*)

Return value: New reference. 从 C unsigned long long 返回一个新的PyLongObject 对象,失败时返回"NULL"。

## PyObject\* PyLong\_FromDouble (double v)

Return value: New reference. 从 v 的整数部分返回一个新的PyLongObject 对象,如果失败则返回"NULL"。

## PyObject\* PyLong\_FromString (const char \*str, char \*\*pend, int base)

Return value: New reference. 根据 str 字符串值返回一个新的PyLongObject, base 指定基数。如果 pend 不是 NULL, /\*pend 将指向 str 中表示这个数字部分的后面的第一个字符。如果 base 是 0, str 将使用 integers 定义来解释;在这种情况下,一个非零的十进制数中的前导零会引发一个 ValueError。如果 base 不是 0,它必须在 2 和'36'之间,包括 2 和 36。基数说明符后以及数字之间的前导空格、单下划线将被忽略。如果没有数字,将引发 ValueError。

## PyObject\* PyLong\_FromUnicode (Py\_UNICODE \*u, Py\_ssize\_t length, int base)

Return value: New reference. 将 Unicode 数字序列转换为 Python 整数值。

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 3.10: 旧的Py\_UNICODE API 的一部分; 请迁移到使用PyLong\_FromUnicodeObject()。

## PyObject\* PyLong\_FromUnicodeObject (PyObject \*u, int base)

Return value: New reference. 将字符串 u 中的 Unicode 数字序列转换为 Python 整数值。

3.3 新版功能.

## PyObject\* PyLong\_FromVoidPtr (void \*p)

*Return value: New reference.* 从指针 p 创建一个 Python 整数。可以使用 PyLong\_AsVoidPtr() 返回的指针值。

## long PyLong\_AsLong (PyObject \*obj)

返回 obj 的 C long 表达方式。如果 obj 不是PyLongObject 的实例,先调用它的 \_\_index\_\_() 或 \_\_int\_\_() 方法 (如果有) 将其转换为PyLongObject 。

如果 obj 的值溢出了 long 的范围,会抛出 OverflowError。

发生错误时返回-1。使用PyErr\_Occurred()来消歧义。

在 3.8 版更改: 如果可用将使用 \_\_\_index\_\_\_()。

3.8 版后已移除: \_\_\_int\_\_\_() 已被弃用。

## long PyLong\_AsLongAndOverflow (PyObject \*obj, int \*overflow)

返回 *obj* 的 C long 表达方式。如果 *obj* 不是*PyLongObject* 的实例,先调用它的 \_\_index\_\_() 或 \_\_int\_\_() 方法 (如果有) 将其转换为*PyLongObject* 。

如果 *obj* 的值大于 LONG\_MAX 或小于 LONG\_MIN,则会把 \**overflow* 分别置为 "1" 或 −1,并返回 1;否则,将 \**overflow* 置为 0。如果发生其他异常,则会按常规把 \**overflow* 置为 0,并返回 −1。

发生错误时返回-1。使用PyErr Occurred()来消歧义。

在 3.8 版更改: 如果可用将使用 index ()。

3.8 版后已移除: \_\_\_int\_\_\_() 已被弃用。

## 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 \_\_index\_\_() or \_\_int\_\_() method (if present) to convert it to a *PyLongObject*.

如果 obj 值超出 long long, 触发 OverflowError

发生错误时返回-1。使用PyErr\_Occurred()来消歧义。

在 3.8 版更改: 如果可用将使用 \_\_index\_\_()。

3.8 版后已移除: \_\_int\_\_() 已被弃用。

8.2. 数值对象 79

#### 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 \_\_index\_\_() or \_\_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.

发生错误时返回 -1。使用PvErr Occurred()来消歧义。

3.2 新版功能.

在 3.8 版更改: 如果可用将使用 \_\_\_index\_\_\_()。

3.8 版后已移除: int ()已被弃用。

#### Py\_ssize\_t PyLong\_AsSsize\_t (PyObject \*pylong)

返回 pylong 的 C 语言 Py\_ssize\_t 形式。pylong 必须是PyLongObject 的实例。

如果 pylong 的值超出了 Py\_ssize\_t 的取值范围则会引发 OverflowError。

发生错误时返回 -1。使用PvErr Occurred()来消歧义。

## unsigned long PyLong\_AsUnsignedLong (PyObject \*pylong)

返回 pylong 的 C unsigned long 形式。pylong 必须是PyLongObject 的实例。

如果 pylong 的值超出了 unsigned long 的取值范围则会引发 OverflowError。

出错时返回 (unsigned long)-1,请利用PyErr\_Occurred()获取详细信息。

## size\_t PyLong\_AsSize\_t (PyObject \*pylong)

返回 pylong 的 C 语言 size\_t 形式。pylong 必须是PyLongObject 的实例。

如果 pylong 的值超出了 size\_t 的取值范围则会引发 OverflowError。

出错时返回 (size\_t)-1,请利用PyErr\_Occurred()获取详细信息。

#### unsigned long long PyLong\_AsUnsignedLongLong (PyObject \*pylong)

返回 pylong 的 C 语言 unsigned long long 形式。pylong 必须是PyLongObject 的实例。

如果 pylong 的值超出了 unsigned long long 的取值范围则会引发 OverflowError。

出错时返回 (unsigned long long)-1,请利用PyErr\_Occurred() 获取详细信息。

在 3.1 版更改: 现在 pylong 为负值会触发 OverflowError, 而不是 TypeError。

#### unsigned long PyLong AsUnsignedLongMask (PyObject \*obj)

返回 obj 的 C unsigned long 表示形式。如果 obj 不是PyLongObject 的实例,则会先调用其\_\_\_index\_\_\_() 或 \_\_int\_\_\_() 方法 (如果有的话) 将其转为PyLongObject。

如果 obj 的值超出了 unsigned long 的范围,则返回该值对 ULONG MAX + 1 求模的差值。

出错时返回 (unsigned long)-1, 请利用PyErr\_Occurred() 辨别具体问题。

在 3.8 版更改: 如果可用将使用 \_\_\_index\_\_\_()。

3.8 版后已移除: \_\_\_int\_\_\_() 已被弃用。

## unsigned long long PyLong\_AsUnsignedLongLongMask (PyObject \*obj)

返回 *obj* 的 C unsigned long long 表示形式。如果 *obj* 不是 PyLongObject 的实例,则会先调用其 \_\_index\_\_() 或 \_\_int\_\_() 方法 (如果有的话) 将其转为 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.

出错时返回 (unsigned long long)-1,请利用PyErr Occurred()辨别具体问题。

在 3.8 版更改: 如果可用将使用 \_\_index\_\_()。

3.8 版后已移除: \_\_int\_\_() 已被弃用。

## double PyLong\_AsDouble (PyObject \*pylong)

返回 pylong 的 C 语言 double 形式。pylong 必须是PyLongObject 的实例。

如果 pylong 的值超出了 double 的取值范围则会引发 OverflowError。

出错时返回-1.0,请利用PyErr\_Occurred()辨别具体问题。

## void\* PyLong\_AsVoidPtr (PyObject \*pylong)

将一个 Python 整数 pylong 转换为 C 语言的 void 指针。如果 pylong 无法转换,则会触发 OverflowError。这只是保证为PyLong\_FromVoidPtr() 创建的值产生一个合法的 void 指针。

出错时返回 NULL,请利用PyErr\_Occurred()辨别具体问题。

## 8.2.2 布尔对象

Python 中的布尔值是作为整数的子类实现的。只有 Py\_False 和 Py\_True 两个布尔值。因此,正常的创建和删除功能不适用于布尔值。但是,下列宏可用。

## int PyBool\_Check (PyObject \*o)

如果 o 是 PyBool\_Type 类型,则返回 true。

#### PyObject\* Py\_False

Python 的 "False"对象。该对象没有任何方法。它应该象其它使用引用计数管理的对象一样使用。

#### PyObject\* Py\_True

Python 的 "True"对象。该对象没有任何方法。它应该象其它使用引用计数管理的对象一样使用。

## Py\_RETURN\_FALSE

从函数返回 Py\_False 时,需要增加它的引用计数。

## Py\_RETURN\_TRUE

从函数返回 Py\_True 时,需要增加它的引用计数。

## PyObject\* PyBool\_FromLong (long v)

Return value: New reference. 根据 v 的实际值, 返回一个 Py\_True 或者 Py\_False 的新引用。

## 8.2.3 浮点数对象

#### PyFloatObject

这个 C 类型PyObject 的子类型代表一个 Python 浮点数对象。

### PyTypeObject PyFloat\_Type

这是个属于 C 类型PyTypeObject 的代表 Python 浮点类型的实例。在 Python 层面的类型 float 是同一个对象。

#### int PyFloat\_Check (PyObject \*p)

当他的参数是一个 C 类型PyFloatObject 或者是 C 类型PyFloatObject 的子类型时,返回真。

#### int PyFloat\_CheckExact (PyObject \*p)

当他的参数是一个 C 类型PyFloatObject 但不是 C 类型PyFloatObject 的子类型时,返回真。

## PyObject\* PyFloat\_FromString (PyObject \*str)

Return value: New reference. 根据字符串 str 的值创建一个PyFloatObject, 失败时返回 NULL。

#### PyObject\* PyFloat FromDouble (double v)

Return value: New reference. 根据 v 创建一个PyFloatObject 对象,失败时返回 NULL。

8.2. 数值对象 81

#### double PyFloat\_AsDouble (PyObject \*pyfloat)

返回一个 C double 代表 pyfloat 的内容。如果 pyfloat 不是一个 Python 浮点数对象但是具有 \_\_\_float\_\_\_() 方法,此方法将首先被调用,将 pyfloat 转换成一个数点数。如果 \_\_\_float\_\_\_() 未定义则将回退至 \_\_\_index\_\_\_()。如果失败,此方法将返回 -1.0,因此开发者应当调用  $PyErr_Occurred()$ 来检查错误。

在 3.8 版更改: 如果可用将使用 index ()。

#### double PyFloat\_AS\_DOUBLE (PyObject \*pyfloat)

返回一个 pyfloat 内容的 C double 表示, 但没有错误检查。

#### PyObject\* PyFloat\_GetInfo (void)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个 structseq 实例,其中包含有关 float 的精度、最小值和最大值的信息。它是头文件 float.h的一个简单包装。

#### double PyFloat\_GetMax()

返回最大可表示的有限浮点数 DBL\_MAX 为 C double。

## double PyFloat\_GetMin()

返回最小可表示归一化正浮点数 DBL\_MIN 为 C double。

#### int PyFloat\_ClearFreeList()

清空浮点数释放列表。返回无法释放的项目数。

## 8.2.4 复数对象

从 C API 看, Python 的复数对象由两个不同的部分实现: 一个是在 Python 程序使用的 Python 对象, 另外的是一个代表真正复数值的 C 结构体。API 提供了函数共同操作两者。

## 表示复数的 C 结构体

需要注意的是接受这些结构体的作为参数并当做结果返回的函数,都是传递"值"而不是引用指针。此规则适用于整个 API。

## Py\_complex

这是一个对应 Python 复数对象的值部分的 C 结构体。绝大部分处理复数对象的函数都用这类型的结构体作为输入或者输出值,它可近似地定义为:

```
typedef struct {
   double real;
   double imag;
} Py_complex;
```

## *Py\_complex* **\_Py\_c\_sum** (*Py\_complex left, Py\_complex right*)

返回两个复数的和,用C类型Py\_complex表示。

## *Py\_complex* **\_Py\_c\_diff** (*Py\_complex left, Py\_complex right*)

返回两个复数的差,用 C 类型Py\_complex 表示。

## Py\_complex \_Py\_c\_neg (Py\_complex complex)

返回复数 complex 的负值、用 C 类型Py\_complex 表示。

## $Py\_complex \_Py\_c\_prod (Py\_complex left, Py\_complex right)$

返回两个复数的乘积,用 C 类型Py\_complex 表示。

## Py\_complex \_Py\_c\_quot (Py\_complex dividend, Py\_complex divisor)

返回两个复数的商,用C类型Py\_complex表示。

如果 divisor 为空,这个方法返回零并设置 errno 为 EDOM。

## Py\_complex \_Py\_c\_pow (Py\_complex num, Py\_complex exp)

返回 num 的 exp 次幂,用 C 类型Py\_complex 表示。

如果 num 为空且 exp 不是正实数,这个方法返回零并设置 errno 为 EDOM。

## 表示复数的 Python 对象

#### PyComplexObject

这个 C 类型PyObject 的子类型代表一个 Python 复数对象。

## PyTypeObject PyComplex\_Type

这是个属于PyTypeObject 的代表 Python 复数类型的实例。在 Python 层面的类型 complex 是同一个对象。

#### int PyComplex Check (PyObject \*p)

如果它的变量是一个 C 类型PyComplexObject 或者是 C 类型PyComplexObject 的子类型,返回真。

## int PyComplex\_CheckExact (PyObject \*p)

如果它的参数是一个 C 类型PyComplexObject 但不是 C 类型PyComplexObject 的子类型,返回真。

## PyObject\* PyComplex\_FromCComplex (Py\_complex v)

Return value: New reference. 根据 C 类型Py\_complex 的值生成一个新的 Python 复数对象。

## PyObject\* PyComplex\_FromDoubles (double real, double imag)

Return value: New reference. 根据 real 和 imag 返回一个新的 C 类型PyComplexObject 对象。

#### double PyComplex\_RealAsDouble (PyObject \*op)

以 C 类型 double 返回 op 的实部。

#### double PyComplex\_ImagAsDouble (PyObject \*op)

以 C 类型 double 返回 op 的虚部。

## Py\_complex PyComplex\_AsCComplex (PyObject \*op)

返回复数 op 的 C 类型Py\_complex 值。

如果 op 不是一个 Python 复数对象,但是具有 \_\_complex\_\_() 方法,此方法将首先被调用,将 op 转换为一个 Python 复数对象。如果 \_\_complex\_\_() 未定义则将回退至 \_\_float\_\_(),如果 \_\_float\_\_() 未定义则将回退至 \_\_index\_\_()。如果失败,此方法将返回 -1.0 作为实数值。

在 3.8 版更改: 如果可用将使用 \_\_\_index\_\_\_()。

## 8.3 序列对象

序列对象的一般操作在前一章中讨论过;本节介绍 Python 语言固有的特定类型的序列对象。

## 8.3.1 bytes 对象

当期望带一个字节串形参但却带一个非字节串形参被调用时,这些函数会引发 TypeError。

#### PyBytesObject

这种PyObject 的子类型表示一个 Python 字节对象。

#### PyTypeObject PyBytes\_Type

PyTypeObject 的实例代表一个 Python 字节类型, 在 Python 层面它与 bytes 是相同的对象。

#### int PyBytes\_Check (PyObject \*o)

如果对象 o 是字节对象或字节类型的子类型的实例,则返回 true。

#### int PyBytes\_CheckExact (PyObject \*o)

如果对象 o 是字节对象,但不是字节类型子类型的实例,则返回 true。

## PyObject\* PyBytes\_FromString (const char \*v)

Return value: New reference. 成功时返回一个以字符串 v 的副本为值的新字节串对象,失败时返回 NULL。形参 v 不可为 NULL;它不会被检查。

## PyObject\* PyBytes\_FromStringAndSize (const char \*v, Py\_ssize\_t len)

Return value: New reference. 成功时返回一个以字符串 v 的副本为值且长度为 len 的新字节串对象,失败时返回 NULL。如果 v 为 NULL,则不初始化字节串对象的内容。

#### PyObject\* PyBytes\_FromFormat (const char \*format, ...)

Return value: New reference. 接受一个 C printf() 风格的 format 字符串和可变数量的参数, 计算结果 Python 字节串对象的大小并返回参数值经格式化后的字节串对象。可变数量的参数必须均为 C 类型并且必须恰好与 format 字符串中的格式字符相对应。允许使用下列格式字符串:

14 5	Mr mal	)) 457
格式字符	类型	注释
용용	不适用	文字%字符。
% C	int	一个字节,被表示为一个 C 语言的整型
%d	int	相当于 printf("%d").
%u	unsigned int	相当于 printf("%u").1
%ld	长整型	相当于 printf("%ld").1
%lu	unsigned long	相当于 printf("%lu").1
%zd	Py_ssize_t	相当于 printf("%zd").1
%zu	size_t	相当于 printf("%zu").1
%i	int	相当于 printf("%i").1
%X	int	相当于 printf("%x").1
% S	const char*	以 null 为终止符的 C 字符数组。
%p	const void*	一个C指针的十六进制表示形式。基本等价于 printf("%p") 但它会
		确保以字面值 0x 开头,不论系统平台上 printf 的输出是什么。

无法识别的格式字符会导致将格式字符串的其余所有内容原样复制到结果对象,并丢弃所有多余的参数。

## PyObject\* PyBytes\_FromFormatV (const char \*format, va\_list vargs)

Return value: New reference. 与PyBytes\_FromFormat() 完全相同,除了它需要两个参数。

## PyObject\* PyBytes\_FromObject (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 返回字节表示实现缓冲区协议的对象 \*o\*。

## Py\_ssize\_t PyBytes\_Size (PyObject \*o)

返回字节对象 \*o\* 中字节的长度。

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  对于整数说明符 (d, u, ld, lu, zd, zu, i, x): 当给出精度时, 0 转换标志是有效的。

#### Py\_ssize\_t PyBytes\_GET\_SIZE (PyObject \*o)

宏版本的PyBytes Size() 但是不带错误检测。

## char\* PyBytes\_AsString (PyObject \*o)

返回对应o的内容的指针。该指针指向o的内部缓冲区,其中包含 len(o) + 1 个字节。缓冲区的最后一个字节总是为空,不论是否存在其他空字节。该数据不可通过任何形式来修改,除非是刚使用 PyBytes\_FromStringAndSize(NULL, size) 创建该对象。它不可被撤销分配。如果o根本不是一个字节串对象,则 $PyBytes_AsString()$  将返回 NULL 并引发 TypeError。

#### char\* PyBytes\_AS\_STRING (PyObject \*string)

宏版本的PyBytes\_AsString() 但是不带错误检测。

## int PyBytes\_AsStringAndSize (PyObject \*obj, char \*\*buffer, Py\_ssize\_t \*length)

通过输出变量 buffer 和 length 返回以 null 为终止符的对象 obj 的内容。

如果 length 为 NULL, 字节串对象就不包含嵌入的空字节;如果包含,则该函数将返回 -1 并引发 ValueError。

该缓冲区指向 obj 的内部缓冲,它的末尾包含一个额外的空字节(不算在 length 当中)。该数据不可通过任何方式来修改,除非是刚使用 PyBytes\_FromStringAndSize (NULL, size) 创建该对象。它不可被撤销分配。如果 obj 根本不是一个字节串对象,则 $PyBytes_AsStringAndSize$  () 将返回 -1 并引发 TypeError。

在 3.5 版更改: 以前, 当字节串对象中出现嵌入的空字节时将引发 TypeError。

## void PyBytes\_Concat (PyObject \*\*bytes, PyObject \*newpart)

在 \*bytes 中创建新的字节串对象,其中包含添加到 bytes 的 newpart 的内容;调用者将获得新的引用。对 bytes 原值的引用将被收回。如果无法创建新对象,对 bytes 的旧引用仍将被丢弃且 \*bytes 的值将被设为 NULL;并将设置适当的异常。

## void PyBytes\_ConcatAndDel (PyObject \*\*bytes, PyObject \*newpart)

在 \*bytes 中创建新的字节串对象, 其中包含添加到 bytes 的 newpart 的内容。此版本会减少 newpart 的引用计数。

#### int \_PyBytes\_Resize (PyObject \*\*bytes, Py\_ssize\_t newsize)

改变字节串大小的一种方式,即使其为"不可变对象"。此方式仅用于创建全新的字节串对象;如果字节串在代码的其他部分已知则不可使用此方式。如果输入字节串对象的引用计数不为一则调用此函数将报错。传入一个现有字节串对象的地址作为 lvalue(它可能会被写入),并传入希望的新大小。当成功时,\*bytes 将存放改变大小后的字节串对象并返回 0;\*bytes 中的地址可能与其输入值不同。如果重新分配失败,则\*bytes 上的原字节串对象将被撤销分配,\*bytes 会被设为 NULL,同时设置 MemoryError并返回 -1。

## 8.3.2 字节数组对象

### PyByteArrayObject

这个PyObject 的子类型表示一个Python 字节数组对象。

## PyTypeObject PyByteArray\_Type

Python bytearray 类型表示为PyTypeObject 的实例; 这与 Python 层面的 bytearray 是相同的对象。

## 类型检查宏

## int PyByteArray\_Check (PyObject \*o)

当对象 o 是一个字节数组对象而且是一个字节数组类型的子类型实例时,返回真。

## int PyByteArray\_CheckExact (PyObject \*o)

当对象 o 是一个字节数组对象,但不是一个字节数组类型的子类型实例时,返回真。

#### 直接 API 函数

#### PyObject\* PyByteArray\_FromObject (PyObject \*o)

Return value: New reference. 根据任何实现了缓冲区协议的对象 o, 返回一个新的字节数组对象。

#### PyObject\* PyByteArray\_FromStringAndSize (const char \*string, Py\_ssize\_t len)

Return value: New reference. 根据 string 及其长度 len 创建一个新的 bytearray 对象。当失败时返回 NULL。

## PyObject\* PyByteArray\_Concat (PyObject \*a, PyObject \*b)

Return value: New reference. 连接字节数组 a 和 b 并返回一个带有结果的新的字节数组。

## Py\_ssize\_t PyByteArray\_Size (PyObject \*bytearray)

在检查 NULL 指针后返回 bytearray 的大小。

#### char\* PyByteArray\_AsString (PyObject \*bytearray)

在检查 NULL 指针后返回将 bytearray 返回为一个字符数组。返回的数组总是会附加一个额外的空字节。

## int PyByteArray\_Resize (PyObject \*bytearray, Py\_ssize\_t len)

将 bytearray 的内部缓冲区的大小调整为 len。

#### 宏

这些宏减低安全性以换取性能,它们不检查指针。

## char\* PyByteArray\_AS\_STRING (PyObject \*bytearray)

C函数PyByteArray\_AsString()的宏版本。

## Py\_ssize\_t PyByteArray\_GET\_SIZE (PyObject \*bytearray)

C函数PyByteArray\_Size()的宏版本。

## 8.3.3 Unicode 对象和编码解码器

#### Unicode 对象

自从 python3.3 中实现了:pep:393 以来, Unicode 对象在内部使用各种表示形式, 以便在保持内存效率的同时处理完整范围的 Unicode 字符。对于所有代码点都低于 128、256 或 65536 的字符串, 有一些特殊情况; 否则, 代码点必须低于 1114112(这是完整的 Unicode 范围)。

 $P_{Y\_UNICODE}*$  and UTF-8 representations are created on demand and cached in the Unicode object. The  $P_{Y\_UNICODE}*$  representation is deprecated and inefficient.

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.

注解: The "legacy" Unicode object will be removed in Python 3.12 with deprecated APIs. All Unicode objects will be "canonical" since then. See **PEP 623** for more information.

## Unicode 类型

These are the basic Unicode object types used for the Unicode implementation in Python:

#### Pv 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*.

3.3 新版功能.

#### Py\_UNICODE

This is a typedef of wchar\_t, which is a 16-bit type or 32-bit type depending on the platform.

在 3.3 版更改: 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.

3.3 新版功能.

## 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.

3.3 新版功能.

Deprecated since version 3.10, will be removed in version 3.12: This API will be removed with PyUnicode\_FromUnicode().

## 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).

3.3 新版功能.

```
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 <code>PyUnicode\_KIND()</code> to select the right macro. Make sure <code>PyUnicode\_READY()</code> has been called before accessing this.

3.3 新版功能.

```
PyUnicode_WCHAR_KIND
PyUnicode_1BYTE_KIND
PyUnicode_2BYTE_KIND
PyUnicode_4BYTE_KIND
```

返回PyUnicode\_KIND() 宏的值。

3.3 新版功能.

Deprecated since version 3.10, will be removed in version 3.12: PyUnicode\_WCHAR\_KIND 已被弃用。

#### 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).

3.3 新版功能.

## 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).

3.3 新版功能.

## 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.

3.3 新版功能.

#### 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.

3.3 新版功能.

## 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.

3.3 新版功能.

## PyUnicode\_MAX\_CHAR\_VALUE (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.

3.3 新版功能.

#### int PyUnicode\_ClearFreeList()

清空释放列表。返回所释放的条目数。

#### 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 3.12: 旧式 Unicode API 的一部分,请迁移到使用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 3.12: 旧式 Unicode API 的一部分,请迁移到使用PyUnicode\_GET\_LENGTH()。

## Py\_UNICODE\* PyUnicode\_AS\_UNICODE (PyObject \*o)

#### const char\* PyUnicode\_AS\_DATA (PyObject \*o)

Return a pointer to a <code>Py\_UNICODE</code> 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 <code>C</code> functions. The <code>AS\_DATA</code> form casts the pointer to <code>const\_char \*</code>. The <code>o</code> argument has to be a Unicode object (not checked).

在 3.3 版更改: 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 3.12: 旧式 Unicode API 的一部分,请迁移到使用 PyUnicode\_nBYTE\_DATA() 宏族。

### Unicode 字符属性

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)

根据 ch 是否为空白字符返回 1 或 0。

#### int Py\_UNICODE\_ISLOWER (Py\_UNICODE ch)

根据 ch 是否为小写字符返回 1 或 0。

## 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.

3.3 版后已移除: This function uses simple case mappings.

## Py\_UNICODE Py\_UNICODE\_TOUPPER (Py\_UNICODE ch)

Return the character ch converted to upper case.

3.3 版后已移除: This function uses simple case mappings.

#### Py\_UNICODE Py\_UNICODE\_TOTITLE (Py\_UNICODE ch)

Return the character *ch* converted to title case.

3.3 版后已移除: 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).

## $\textbf{Py\_UNICODE\_IS\_HIGH\_SURROGATE}\ (ch)$

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.

3.3 新版功能.

## 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.

3.3 新版功能.

## 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  $PyUnicode\_New$  (), and will be removed in Python 3.12.

## 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:

格式字符	类型	注释
88	不适用	文字%字符。
%C	int	单个字符,表示为 C 语言的整型。
%d	int	相当于 printf("%d").1
응u	unsigned int	相当于 printf("%u"). <sup>1</sup>
%ld	长整型	相当于 printf("%ld"). <sup>1</sup>
%li	长整型	相当于 printf("%li"). <sup>1</sup>
%lu	unsigned long	相当于 printf("%lu"). <sup>1</sup>
%lld	long long	相当于 printf("%lld").1
%11i	long long	相当于 printf("%lli").1
%llu	unsigned long long	相当于 printf("%llu").1
೪zd	Py_ssize_t	相当于 printf("%zd"). <sup>1</sup>
%zi	Py_ssize_t	相当于 printf("%zi"). <sup>1</sup>
%zu	size_t	相当于 printf("%zu"). <sup>1</sup>
%i	int	相当于 printf ("%i"). <sup>I</sup>
%X	int	相当于 printf("%x"). <sup>I</sup>
% S	const char*	以 null 为终止符的 C 字符数组。
%p	const void*	一个C指针的十六进制表示形式。基本等价于 printf("%p")
		但它会确保以字面值 0x 开头,不论系统平台上 printf 的输
		出是什么。
%A	PyObject*	ascii()调用的结果。
%U	PyObject*	A Unicode object.
용V	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).
용S	PyObject*	The result of calling PyObject_Str().
%R	PyObject*	The result of calling PyObject_Repr().

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.

注解: The width formatter unit is number of characters rather than bytes. The precision formatter unit 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).

在 3.2 版更改: Support for "%lld" and "%llu" added.

在 3.3 版更改: Support for "%li", "%lli" and "%zi" added.

在 3.4 版更改: Support width and precision formatter for "%s", "%A", "%U", "%V", "%S", "%R" added.

## PyObject\* PyUnicode\_FromFormatV (const char \*format, va\_list vargs)

*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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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.

3.3 新版功能.

# 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.

3.3 新版功能.

# 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.

3.3 新版功能.

#### 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 <code>PyUnicode\_New()</code>. 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 it its reference count is one).

3.3 新版功能.

#### 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 <code>PyUnicode\_READ\_CHAR()</code>.

3.3 新版功能.

#### 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.

3.3 新版功能.

## 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.

3.3 新版功能.

#### 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.

3.3 新版功能.

## Deprecated Py\_UNICODE APIs

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 3.12.

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().

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 3.12: Part of the old-style Unicode API, 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.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 3.12: Part of the old-style Unicode API, please migrate to using PyUnicode\_AsUCS4(), PyUnicode\_AsWideChar(), PyUnicode\_ReadChar() or similar new APIs.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 3.10.

#### 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.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 3.11: Part of the old-style *Py\_UNICODE* API; please migrate to using *Py\_UNICODE\_TODECIMAL()*.

#### 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.

3.3 新版功能.

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 3.12: Part of the old-style Unicode API, please migrate to using PyUnicode\_AsUCS4(), PyUnicode\_AsWideChar(), PyUnicode\_ReadChar() or similar new APIs.

## 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.

3.2 新版功能.

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).

Deprecated since version 3.3, will be removed in version 3.12: 旧式 Unicode API 的一部分,请迁移到使用PyUnicode\_GET\_LENGTH()。

#### 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 and VxWorks, 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.

#### 参见:

The Py\_DecodeLocale()函数。

3.3 新版功能.

在 3.7 版更改: The function now also uses the current locale encoding for the <code>surrogateescape</code> error handler, except on Android. Previously, <code>Py\_DecodeLocale()</code> was used for the <code>surrogateescape</code>, and the current locale encoding was used for <code>strict</code>.

#### PyObject\* PyUnicode DecodeLocale (const char \*str, const char \*errors)

Return value: New reference. Similar to PyUnicode\_DecodeLocaleAndSize(), but compute the string length using strlen().

3.3 新版功能.

## PyObject\* PyUnicode\_EncodeLocale (PyObject \*unicode, const char \*errors)

Return value: New reference. Encode a Unicode object to UTF-8 on Android and VxWorks, 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.

#### 参见:

The Py\_EncodeLocale() function.

3.3 新版功能.

在 3.7 版更改: The function now also uses the current locale encoding for the <code>surrogateescape</code> error handler, except on Android. Previously, <code>Py\_EncodeLocale()</code> was used for the <code>surrogateescape</code>, and the current locale encoding was used for <code>strict</code>.

#### 文件系统编码格式

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 <code>PyUnicode\_EncodeFSDefault()</code>; bytes objects are output as-is. result must be a <code>PyBytesObject\*</code> which must be released when it is no longer used.

3.1 新版功能.

在 3.6 版更改: 接受一个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 <code>PyUnicode\_DecodeFSDefaultAndSize()</code>; str objects are output as-is. result must be a <code>PyUnicodeObject\*</code> which must be released when it is no longer used.

3.2 新版功能.

在 3.6 版更改: 接受一个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().

### 参见:

The Py DecodeLocale()函数。

在 3.6 版更改: 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.

在 3.6 版更改: 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().

#### 参见:

The Py\_EncodeLocale() function.

3.2 新版功能.

在 3.6 版更改: 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.

3.2 新版功能.

在 3.7 版更改: 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 <code>PyUnicode\_FSConverter()</code> for encoding file names. This uses the variable <code>Py\_FileSystemDefaultEncoding</code> 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 3.11: Part of the old-style *Py\_UNICODE* API; please migrate to using *PyUnicode\_AsEncodedString()*.

## UTF-8 编解码器

以下是 UTF-8 编解码器 API:

- 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 <code>PyUnicode\_DecodeUTF8()</code>. If consumed is not <code>NULL</code>, 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 <code>consumed</code>.

- *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.

- 3.3 新版功能.
- 在 3.7 版更改: 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.

3.3 新版功能.

在 3.7 版更改: 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 3.11: 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 \*by-teorder, 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 byte-order)

*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 3.11: 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 \ufeff 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 *by-teorder, 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 byte-order)
```

*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  $Py_UNICODE$  values 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 3.11: 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 <code>PyUnicode\_DecodeUTF7()</code>. If consumed is not <code>NULL</code>, 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 <code>consumed</code>.

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 3.11: Part of the old-style *Py\_UNICODE* API; please migrate to using *PyUnicode AsEncodedString()*.

#### Unicode-Escape 编解码器

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 3.11: 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 3.11: 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 3.11: 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 3.11: 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 <code>encodings</code> package). The codec uses mapping to encode and decode characters. The mapping objects provided must support the <code>\_\_getitem\_\_</code>() 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 3.11: 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 *str, PyObject *table, const char *errors)
```

*Return value: New reference.* Translate a string by applying a character mapping table to it and return the resulting Unicode object. Return NULL if an exception was raised by the codec.

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_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 3.11: Part of the old-style Py\_UNICODE API; please migrate to using PyUnicode\_Translate(). or generic codec based API

8.3. 序列对象 103

#### **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\_DecodeMBCS (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\_DecodeMBCSStateful (const char \*s, Py\_ssize\_t size, const char \*errors, Py\_ssize\_t \*consumed)

Return value: New reference. If consumed is NULL, behave like <code>PyUnicode\_DecodeMBCS()</code>. If consumed is not <code>NULL</code>, <code>PyUnicode\_DecodeMBCSStateful()</code> will not decode trailing lead byte and the number of bytes that have been decoded will be stored in <code>consumed</code>.

- *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.

  3.3 新版功能.
- 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**

# 方法与槽位函数

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\_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,  $Py\_UCS4ch$ , Py\_ssize\_t start, Py\_ssize\_t end, int direction)

  Return the first position of the character end 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.
  - 在 3.7 版更改: 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.

3.3 新版功能.

PyObject\* PyUnicode\_RichCompare (PyObject \*left, PyObject \*right, int op)

Return value: New reference. 对两个 Unicode 字符串执行富比较并返回以下值之一:

- NULL in case an exception was raised
- Py\_True or Py\_False for successful comparisons
- $\bullet$  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

8.3. 序列对象 105

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 元组对象

# PyTupleObject

这个PyObject 的子类型代表一个 Python 的元组对象。

#### PyTypeObject PyTuple\_Type

PyTypeObject 的实例代表一个 Python 元组类型,这与 Python 层面的 tuple 是相同的对象。

#### int PyTuple\_Check (PyObject \*p)

如果 p 是一个元组对象或者元组类型的子类型的实例,则返回真值。

# int PyTuple\_CheckExact (PyObject \*p)

如果p是一个元组对象,而不是一个元组子类型的实例,则返回真值。

#### PyObject\* PyTuple\_New (Py\_ssize\_t len)

Return value: New reference. 成功时返回一个新的元组对象,长度为 len,失败时返回"NULL"。

# PyObject\* PyTuple\_Pack (Py\_ssize\_t n, ...)

Return value: New reference. 成功时返回一个新的元组对象,大小为n,失败时返回 NULL。元组值初始化为指向 Python 对象的后续 n C 参数。PyTuple\_Pack(2, a, b) 和 Py\_BuildValue("(OO)", a, b) 相等。

# Py\_ssize\_t PyTuple\_Size (PyObject \*p)

获取指向元组对象的指针,并返回该元组的大小。

#### Py\_ssize\_t PyTuple\_GET\_SIZE (PyObject \*p)

返回元组 \*p\* 的大小,它必须是非 "NULL"并且指向一个元组;不执行错误检查

# PyObject\* PyTuple\_GetItem (PyObject \*p, Py\_ssize\_t pos)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回 p 所指向的元组中,位于 pos 处的对象。如果 pos 超出界限,返回 NULL,并抛出一个 IndexError 异常。

# PyObject\* PyTuple\_GET\_ITEM (PyObject \*p, Py\_ssize\_t pos)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 类似于PyTuple GetItem(), 但不检查其参数。

# PyObject\* PyTuple\_GetSlice (PyObject \*p, Py\_ssize\_t low, Py\_ssize\_t high)

Return value: New reference. 返回 \*p\* 所指向的元组的切片,在 \*low\* 和 \*high\* 之间,或者在失败时返回 "NULL"。这等同于 Python 表达式: p[low:high]。不支持从列表末尾索引。

# int PyTuple\_SetItem (PyObject \*p, Py\_ssize\_t pos, PyObject \*o)

在 p 指向的元组的 pos 位置插入对对象 o 的引用。成功时返回 0;如果 pos 越界,则返回 -1,并抛出一个 IndexError 异常。

注解: 此函数会"窃取"对\*o\*的引用,并丢弃对元组中已在受影响位置的条目的引用。

# void PyTuple\_SET\_ITEM (PyObject \*p, Py\_ssize\_t pos, PyObject \*o)

类似于PyTuple\_SetItem(), 但不进行错误检查, 并且应该 只是被用来填充全新的元组。

**注解:** 这个宏会"偷走"一个对o的引用,但与 $PyTuple\_SetItem()$ 不同,它不会丢弃对任何被替换项的引用;元组中位于pos位置的任何引用都将被泄漏。

# int \_PyTuple\_Resize(PyObject \*\*p, Py\_ssize\_t newsize)

可以用于调整元组的大小。newsize 将是元组的新长度。因为元组 被认为是不可变的,所以只有在对象 仅有一个引用时,才应该使用它。如果元组已经被代码的其他部分所引用,请不要使用此项。元组在 最后总是会增长或缩小。把它看作是销毁旧元组并创建一个新元组,只会更有效。成功时返回 0 。客 户端代码不应假定 \*p 的结果值将与调用此函数之前的值相同。如果替换了 \*p 引用的对象,则原始的 \*p 将被销毁。失败时,返回 "-1",将 \*p 设置为 NULL,并引发 MemoryError 或者 SystemError。

#### int PyTuple\_ClearFreeList()

清空释放列表。返回所释放的条目数。

# 8.3.5 结构序列对象

结构序列对象是等价于 namedtuple()的 C 对象,即一个序列,其中的条目也可以通过属性访问。要创建结构序列,你首先必须创建特定的结构序列类型。

# PyTypeObject\* PyStructSequence\_NewType (PyStructSequence\_Desc \*desc)

Return value: New reference. 根据 desc 中的数据创建一个新的结构序列类型,如下所述。可以使用PyStructSequence\_New()创建结果类型的实例。

# void **PyStructSequence\_InitType** (*PyTypeObject \*type*, *PyStructSequence\_Desc \*desc*) 从 \*desc\* 就地初始化结构序列类型 \*type\*。

# int PyStructSequence\_InitType2 (PyTypeObject \*type, PyStructSequence\_Desc \*desc)

与 PyStructSequence\_InitType 相同,但成功时返回 0 ,失败时返回 -1 。

3.4 新版功能.

# PyStructSequence\_Desc

包含要创建的结构序列类型的元信息。

域	│ C 类型	含义
name	const char *	结构序列类型的名称
doc	const char *	指向要忽略类型的文档字符串或 NULL 的指针
fields	PyStructSequence_Field	指向以 NULL 结尾的数组的指针,其字段名称为
	*	新类型
n_in_sequence	int	Python 侧可见的字段数(如果用作元组)

# PyStructSequence\_Field

描述结构序列的一个字段。当结构序列被建模为元组时,所有字段的类型都是PyObject\*。在 $PyStructSequence\_Desc$ 的 fields 数组中的索引确定了结构序列描述的是哪个字段。

域	C类型	含义	
name	const	字段的名称或 "NULL", 若要结束命名字段的列表, 请设置为:	
	char *	PyStructSequence_UnnamedField以保留未命名字段	
doc	const	要忽略的字段 docstring 或 "NULL"	
	char *		

# char\* PyStructSequence\_UnnamedField

字段名的特殊值将保持未命名状态。

8.3. 序列对象 107

#### PyObject\* PyStructSequence\_New (PyTypeObject \*type)

Return value: New reference. 创建 type 的实例,该实例必须使用PyStructSequence\_NewType () 创建。

# PyObject\* PyStructSequence\_GetItem (PyObject \*p, Py\_ssize\_t pos)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回 \*p\* 所指向的结构序列中,位于 \*pos\* 处的对象。不需要进行边界检查。

#### PyObject\* PyStructSequence GET ITEM (PyObject \*p, Py ssize t pos)

Return value: Borrowed reference. PyStructSequence GetItem()的宏版本。

# void PyStructSequence\_SetItem (PyObject \*p, Py\_ssize\_t pos, PyObject \*o)

将结构序列 p 的索引 pos 处的字段设置为值 o。与 $PyTuple\_SET\_ITEM()$  一样,它应该只用于填充全新的实例。

注解: 这个函数"窃取"了指向\*o\*的一个引用。

# void PyStructSequence\_SET\_ITEM (PyObject \*p, Py\_ssize\_t \*pos, PyObject \*o)

PyStructSequence\_SetItem()的宏版本。

注解: 这个函数"窃取"了指向\*o\*的一个引用。

# 8.3.6 列表对象

#### PyListObject

这个 C 类型PyObject 的子类型代表一个 Python 列表对象。

# PyTypeObject PyList\_Type

这是个属于PyTypeObject 的代表 Python 列表类型的实例。在 Python 层面和类型 list 是同一个对象。

#### int PyList\_Check (PyObject \*p)

如果p是一个列表对象或者是一个列表类型的子类型实例时,返回真。

# int PyList\_CheckExact (PyObject \*p)

当 p 是一个列表对象,但是不是列表类型的子类型实例时,返回真。

# PyObject\* PyList\_New (Py\_ssize\_t len)

Return value: New reference. 成功时返回一个长度为 len 的新列表,失败时返回 NULL。

**注解:** 当 len 大于零时,被返回的列表对象项目被设成 NULL。因此你不能用类似 C 函数PySequence\_SetItem()的抽象 API 或者用 C 函数PyList\_SetItem() 将所有项目设置成真实对象前对 Python 代码公开这个对象。

# Py\_ssize\_t PyList\_Size (PyObject \*list)

返回 list 中列表对象的长度;这等于在列表对象调用 len(list)。

# Py\_ssize\_t PyList\_GET\_SIZE (PyObject \*list)

宏版本的 C 函数PyList\_Size(),没有错误检测。

# PyObject\* PyList\_GetItem (PyObject \*list, Py\_ssize\_t index)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回 list 所指向列表中 index 位置上的对象。位置值必须为非负数;不支持从列表末尾进行索引。如果 index 超出边界 (<0 or >=len(list)),则返回 NULL 并设置 IndexError 异常。

#### PyObject\* PyList\_GET\_ITEM (PyObject \*list, Py\_ssize\_t i)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 宏版本的 C 函数PyList\_GetItem(), 没有错误检测。

# int PyList\_SetItem (PyObject \*list, Py\_ssize\_t index, PyObject \*item)

将列表中索引为 index 的项设为 item。成功时返回 0。如果 index 超出范围则返回 -1 并设定 IndexError 异常。

注解: 此函数会"偷走"一个对 item 的引用并丢弃一个对列表中受影响位置上的已有条目的引用。

# void PyList\_SET\_ITEM (PyObject \*list, Py\_ssize\_t i, PyObject \*o)

不带错误检测的宏版本PyList\_SetItem()。这通常只被用于新列表中之前没有内容的位置进行填充。

**注解:** 该宏会"偷走"一个对 *item* 的引用,但与 $PyList\_SetItem()$  不同的是它 不会丢弃对任何被替换条目的引用;在 *list* 的 *i* 位置上的任何引用都将被泄露。

#### int PyList\_Insert (*PyObject \*list*, Py\_ssize\_t index, *PyObject \*item*)

将条目 item 插入到列表 list 索引号 index 之前的位置。如果成功将返回 0;如果不成功则返回 -1 并设置一个异常。相当于 list.insert (index, item)。

#### int PyList\_Append (PyObject \*list, PyObject \*item)

将对象 item 添加到列表 list 的末尾。如果成功将返回 0;如果不成功则返回 -1 并设置一个异常。相当于 list.append(item)。

# PyObject\* PyList\_GetSlice (PyObject \*list, Py\_ssize\_t low, Py\_ssize\_t high)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个对象列表,包含 list 当中位于 low 和 high 之间的对象。如果不成功则返回 NULL 并设置异常。相当于 list [low:high]。不支持从列表末尾进行索引。

# int PyList\_SetSlice (PyObject \*list, Py\_ssize\_t low, Py\_ssize\_t high, PyObject \*itemlist)

将 list 当中 low 与 high 之间的切片设为 itemlist 的内容。相当于 list [low:high] = itemlist。itemlist 可以为 NULL,表示赋值为一个空列表(删除切片)。成功时返回 0,失败时返回 -1。这里不支持从列表末尾进行索引。

#### int PyList\_Sort (PyObject \*list)

对 list 中的条目进行原地排序。成功时返回 0, 失败时返回 -1。这等价于 list.sort()。

# int PyList\_Reverse (PyObject \*list)

对 list 中的条目进行原地反转。成功时返回 0,失败时返回 -1。这等价于 list.reverse()。

# PyObject\* PyList\_AsTuple (PyObject \*list)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个新的元组对象,其中包含 list 的内容;等价于 tuple (list)。

#### int PyList ClearFreeList()

清空释放列表。返回所释放的条目数。

3.3 新版功能.

8.3. 序列对象 109

# 8.4 容器对象

# 8.4.1 字典对象

# PyDictObject

这个PyObject 的子类型代表一个 Python 字典对象。

#### PyTypeObject PyDict\_Type

Python 字典类型表示为PyTypeObject 的实例。这与 Python 层面的 dict 是相同的对象。

#### int PyDict\_Check (PyObject \*p)

如果 p 是字典对象或者字典类型的子类型的实例,则返回真。

#### int PyDict\_CheckExact (PyObject \*p)

如果p是字典对象但不是字典类型的子类型的实例,则返回真。

#### PyObject\* PyDict\_New()

Return value: New reference. 返回一个新的空字典,失败时返回 NULL。

#### PyObject\* PyDictProxy\_New (PyObject \*mapping)

Return value: New reference. 返回 types.MappingProxyType 对象,用于强制执行只读行为的映射。这通常用于创建视图以防止修改非动态类类型的字典。

# void PyDict\_Clear (PyObject \*p)

清空现有字典的所有键值对。

#### int PyDict\_Contains (PyObject \*p, PyObject \*key)

确定 key 是否包含在字典 p 中。如果 key 匹配上 p 的某一项,则返回 1 ,否则返回 0 。返回 -1 表示出错。这等同于 Python 表达式 key in p 。

# PyObject\* PyDict\_Copy (PyObject \*p)

Return value: New reference. 返回与 p 包含相同键值对的新字典。

# int PyDict\_SetItem (PyObject \*p, PyObject \*key, PyObject \*val)

使用 key 作为键将 val 插入字典 p。key 必须为hashable;如果不是,则将引发 TypeError。成功时返回 0,失败时返回 -1。此函数 不会附带对 val 的引用。

# int PyDict\_SetItemString (PyObject \*p, const char \*key, PyObject \*val)

使用 key 作为键将 val 插入到字典 p。key 应当为 const char\*。键对象是使用 PyUnicode\_FromString(key) 创建的。成功时返回 0,失败时返回 -1。此函数 不会附带对 val 的引用。

# int PyDict\_DelItem (PyObject \*p, PyObject \*key)

移除字典 p 中键为 key 的条目。key 必须是可哈希的;如果不是,则会引发 TypeError。如果字典中没有 key,则会引发 KeyError。成功时返回 0,失败时返回 -1。

# int PyDict\_DelItemString (PyObject \*p, const char \*key)

移除字典 p 中由字符串 key 指定的键的条目。如果字典中没有 key,则会引发 KeyError。成功时返回 0,失败时返回 -1。

# PyObject\* PyDict\_GetItem (PyObject \*p, PyObject \*key)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 从字典 p 中返回以 key 为键的对象。如果键名 key 不存在但 没有设置一个异常则返回 NULL。

需要注意的是,调用 \_\_hash\_\_() 和 \_\_eq\_\_() 方法产生的异常不会被抛出。改用 $PyDict\_GetItemWithError()$ 获得错误报告。

# PyObject\* PyDict\_GetItemWithError (PyObject \*p, PyObject \*key)

Return value: Borrowed reference. PyDict\_GetItem() 的变种,它不会屏蔽异常。当异常发生时将返回 NULL 并且设置一个异常。如果键不存在则返回 NULL 并且不会设置一个异常。

#### *PyObject\** **PyDict\_GetItemString** (*PyObject\*p*, const char \*key)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 这与PyDict\_GetItem() 一样, 但是 key 被指定为 const char\*, 而不是PyObject\*。

需要注意的是,调用 \_\_hash\_\_() 、\_\_eq\_\_() 方法和创建一个临时的字符串对象时产生的异常不会被抛出。改用PyDict\_GetItemWithError() 获得错误报告。

# PyObject\* PyDict\_SetDefault (PyObject \*p, PyObject \*key, PyObject \*defaultobj)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 这跟 Python 层面的 dict.setdefault() 一样。如果键 key 存在,它 返回在字典 p 里面对应的值。如果键不存在,它会和值 defaultobj 一起插入并返回 defaultobj 。这个函数 只计算 key 的哈希函数一次,而不是在查找和插入时分别计算它。

3.4 新版功能.

#### PyObject\* PyDict Items (PyObject \*p)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个包含字典中所有键值项的PyListObject。

# PyObject\* PyDict\_Keys (PyObject \*p)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个包含字典中所有键 (keys) 的PyListObject。

#### PyObject\* PyDict Values (PyObject \*p)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个包含字典中所有值 (values) 的PyListObject。

# Py\_ssize\_t PyDict\_Size (PyObject \*p)

返回字典中项目数,等价于对字典p使用 len(p)。

# int PyDict\_Next (PyObject \*p, Py\_ssize\_t \*ppos, PyObject \*\*pkey, PyObject \*\*pvalue)

迭代字典p中的所有键值对。在第一次调用此函数开始迭代之前,由ppos 所引用的 $Py_ssize_t$  必须被初始化为 0;该函数将为字典中的每个键值对返回真值,一旦所有键值对都报告完毕则返回假值。形 参pkey 和pvalue 应当指向PyObject\* 变量,它们将分别使用每个键和值来填充,或者也可以为Pyobject\* 变量,它们将分别使用每个键和值来填充,或者也可以为Pyobject\* 通过它们返回的任何引用都是暂借的。ppos 在迭代期间不应被更改。它的值表示内部字典结构中的偏移量,并且由于结构是稀疏的,因此偏移量并不连续。

例如

```
PyObject *key, *value;
Py_ssize_t pos = 0;
while (PyDict_Next(self->dict, &pos, &key, &value)) {
    /* do something interesting with the values... */
    ...
}
```

字典p不应该在遍历期间发生改变。在遍历字典时,改变键中的值是安全的,但仅限于键的集合不发生改变。例如:

```
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;
    }
}</pre>
```

(下页继续)

8.4. 容器对象 111

(续上页)

```
}
Py_DECREF(0);
}
```

#### int PyDict\_Merge (*PyObject* \*a, *PyObject* \*b, int override)

对映射对象 b 进行迭代,将键值对添加到字典 a。b 可以是一个字典,或任何支持 $PyMapping\_Keys$  ()和 $PyObject\_GetItem$  ()的对象。如果 override 为真值,则如果在 b 中找到相同的键则 a 中已存在的相应键值对将被替换,否则如果在 a 中没有相同的键则只是添加键值对。当成功时返回 0 或者当引发异常时返回 -1。

# int PyDict\_Update (PyObject \*a, PyObject \*b)

这与 C 中的 PyDict\_Merge(a, b, 1) 一样,也类似于 Python 中的 a.update(b),差别在于PyDict\_Update() 在第二个参数没有"keys"属性时不会回退到迭代键值对的序列。当成功时返回 0 或者当引发异常时返回 -1。

# int PyDict\_MergeFromSeq2 (PyObject \*a, PyObject \*seq2, int override)

将 seq2 中的键值对更新或合并到字典 a。 seq2 必须为产生长度为 2 的用作键值对的元素的可迭代对象。 当存在重复的键时,如果 override 真值则最后出现的键胜出。当成功时返回 0 或者当引发异常时返回 -1。等价的 Python 代码(返回值除外):

```
def PyDict_MergeFromSeq2(a, seq2, override):
    for key, value in seq2:
        if override or key not in a:
        a[key] = value
```

#### int PyDict\_ClearFreeList()

清空释放列表。返回所释放的条目数。

3.3 新版功能.

# 8.4.2 集合对象

这一章节详细介绍了 set 和 frozenset 对象的公共 API。任何未在下面列出的功能最好是使用抽象对象协议 (包括PyObject\_CallMethod(), PyObject\_RichCompareBool(), PyObject\_Hash(), PyObject\_Repr(), PyObject\_IsTrue(), PyObject\_Print() 以及PyObject\_GetIter())或者抽象数字协议 (包括PyNumber\_And(), PyNumber\_Subtract(), PyNumber\_Or(), PyNumber\_Xor(), PyNumber\_InPlaceAnd(), PyNumber\_InPlaceSubtract(), PyNumber\_InPlaceOr() 以及PyNumber\_InPlaceXor())来访问。

# PySetObject

这个PyObject 的子类型被用来保存 set 和 frozenset 对象的内部数据。它类似于PyDictObject,因为对于小尺寸集合来说它是固定大小的(很像元组的存储方式),并且对于中等和大尺寸集合来说它将指向单独的可变大小的内存块(很像列表的存储方式)。此结构体的字段不应被视为公有并且可能发生改变。所有访问应当通过已写入文档的 API 来进行,而不可通过操纵结构体中的值。

# PyTypeObject PySet\_Type

这是一个PyTypeObject 实例,表示 Python set 类型。

# PyTypeObject PyFrozenSet\_Type

这是一个PyTypeObject 实例,表示 Python frozenset 类型。

下列类型检查宏适用于指向任意 Python 对象的指针。类似地,这些构造函数也适用于任意可迭代的 Python 对象。

# int PySet\_Check (PyObject \*p)

如果p是一个 set 对象或者是其子类型的实例则返回真值。

# int PyFrozenSet\_Check (PyObject \*p)

如果p是一个frozenset对象或者是其子类型的实例则返回真值。

#### int PyAnySet\_Check (PyObject \*p)

如果p是一个 set 对象、frozenset 对象或者是其子类型的实例则返回真值。

# int PyAnySet\_CheckExact (PyObject \*p)

如果p是一个 set 对象或 frozenset 对象但不是其子类型的实例则返回真值。

#### int PyFrozenSet CheckExact (PyObject \*p)

如果p是一个 frozenset 对象但不是其子类型的实例则返回真值。

#### PyObject\* PySet\_New (PyObject \*iterable)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个新的 set, 其中包含 iterable 所返回的对象。iterable 可以为 NULL 表示创建一个新的空集合。成功时返回新的集合,失败时返回 NULL。如果 iterable 实际上不是可迭代对象则引发 TypeError。该构造器也适用于拷贝集合 (c=set (s))。

# PyObject\* PyFrozenSet\_New (PyObject \*iterable)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个新的 frozenset, 其中包含 iterable 所返回的对象。iterable 可以为 NULL 表示创建一个新的空冻结集合。成功时返回新的冻结集合,失败时返回 NULL。如果 iterable 实际上不是可迭代对象则引发 TypeError。

下列函数和宏适用于 set 或 frozenset 的实例或是其子类型的实例。

# Py\_ssize\_t PySet\_Size (PyObject \*anyset)

返回 set 或 frozenset 对象的长度。等价于 len(anyset)。如果 anyset 不是 set, frozenset 或其子类型的实例则会引发 PyExc\_SystemError。

# Py ssize t PySet GET SIZE (PyObject \*anyset)

宏版本的PySet Size(),不带错误检测。

# int PySet\_Contains (PyObject \*anyset, PyObject \*key)

如果找到返回 1,如果未找到返回 0,如果遇到错误则返回 -1。不同于 Python \_\_contains\_\_() 方法,此函数不会自动将不可哈希的集合转换为临时的冻结集合。如果 key 为不可哈希对象则会引发 TypeError。如果 anyset 不是 set, frozenset 或其子类型的实例则会引发 PyExc\_SystemError。

#### int PySet\_Add (PyObject \*set, PyObject \*key)

添加 key 到一个 set 实例。也可用于 frozenset 实例(类似于 $PyTuple\_SetItem()$ ,它可被用来为全新冻结集合在公开给其他代码之前填充全新的值)。成功时返回 0,失败时返回 -1。如果 key 为不可哈希对象则会引发 TypeError。如果没有增长空间则会引发 MemoryError。如果 set 不是 set 或其子类型的实例则会引发 SystemError。

下列函数适用于 set 或其子类型的实例,但不可用于 frozenset 或其子类型的实例。

#### int PySet Discard (PyObject \*set, PyObject \*key)

如果找到并移除返回 1,如果未找到(无操作)返回 0,如果遇到错误则返回 -1。对于不存在的键不会引发 KeyError。如果 key 为不可哈希对象则会引发 TypeError。不同于 Python discard () 方法,此函数不会自动将不可哈希的集合转换为临时的冻结集合。如果 set 不是 set 或其子类型的实例则会引发 PyExc\_SystemError。

# PyObject\* PySet\_Pop (PyObject \*set)

Return value: New reference. 返回 set 中任意对象的新引用,并从 set 中移除该对象。失败时返回 NULL。如果集合为空则会引发 KeyError。如果 set 不是 set 或其子类型的实例则会引发 SystemError。

#### int PySet\_Clear (PyObject \*set)

清空现有字典的所有键值对。

# int PySet\_ClearFreeList()

清空释放列表。返回所释放的条目数。

3.3 新版功能.

8.4. 容器对象 113

# 8.5 函数对象

# 8.5.1 函数对象

有一些特定于 Python 函数的函数。

#### PyFunctionObject

用于函数的C结构体。

# PyTypeObject PyFunction\_Type

这是一个PyTypeObject 实例并表示 Python 函数类型。它作为 types.FunctionType 向 Python 程序员公开。

#### int PyFunction\_Check (PyObject \*o)

如果 o 是函数对象 (类型为PyFunction\_Type) 则返回真值。形参必须不为 NULL。

# PyObject\* PyFunction\_New (PyObject \*code, PyObject \*globals)

Return value: New reference. 返回与代码对象 code 关联的新函数对象。globals 必须是一个字典,该函数可以访问全局变量。

从代码对象中提取函数的文档字符串和名称。\_\_module\_\_ 会从 globals 中提取。参数 defaults, annotations 和 closure 设为 NULL。\_\_qualname\_\_ 设为与函数名称相同的值。

# PyObject\* PyFunction\_NewWithQualName (PyObject \*code, PyObject \*globals, PyObject \*qualname)

Return value: New reference. 类似PyFunction\_New(), 但还允许设置函数对象的 \_\_qualname\_\_ 属性。qualname 应当是 unicode 对象或 NULL; 如果是 NULL 则 \_\_qualname\_\_ 属性设为与其 \_\_name\_\_ 属性相同的值。

3.3 新版功能.

#### PyObject\* PyFunction GetCode (PyObject \*op)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回与函数对象 op 关联的代码对象。

# PyObject\* PyFunction\_GetGlobals (PyObject \*op)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回与函数对象 \*op\* 相关联的全局字典。

#### PyObject\* PyFunction\_GetModule (PyObject \*op)

*Return value: Borrowed reference.* 返回函数对象 *op* 的 \_\_module\_\_ 属性,通常为一个包含了模块名称的字符串,但可以通过 Python 代码设为返回其他任意对象。

#### PyObject\* PyFunction\_GetDefaults (PyObject \*op)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回函数对象 op 的参数默认值。这可以是一个参数元组或 NULL。

# int PyFunction\_SetDefaults (PyObject \*op, PyObject \*defaults)

为函数对象 op 设置参数默认值。defaults 必须为 Pv None 或一个元组。

失败时引发 SystemError 异常并返回 -1。

#### PyObject\* PyFunction\_GetClosure (PyObject \*op)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回关联到函数对象 op 的闭包。这可以是 NULL 或 cell 对象的元组。

# int PyFunction\_SetClosure (PyObject \*op, PyObject \*closure)

设置关联到函数对象 op 的闭包。closure 必须为 Py None 或 cell 对象的元组。

失败时引发 SystemError 异常并返回 -1。

#### PyObject \*PyFunction\_GetAnnotations (PyObject \*op)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回函数对象 op 的标注。这可以是一个可变字典或 NULL。

# int PyFunction\_SetAnnotations (PyObject \*op, PyObject \*annotations)

设置函数对象 op 的标注。annotations 必须为一个字典或 Py\_None。

失败时引发 SystemError 异常并返回 -1。

# 8.5.2 实例方法对象

实例方法是PyCFunction 的包装器,也是将PyCFunction 绑定到类对象的一种新方式。它替代了原先的调用 PyMethod\_New (func, NULL, class)。

# PyTypeObject PyInstanceMethod\_Type

这个PyTypeObject 实例代表 Python 实例方法类型。它并不对 Python 程序公开。

# int PyInstanceMethod\_Check (PyObject \*o)

如果 o 是实例方法对象(类型为PyInstanceMethod\_Type)则返回真值。形参必须不为 NULL。

# PyObject\* PyInstanceMethod New (PyObject \*func)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个新的实例方法对象, func 应为任意可调用对象, func 将在实例方法被调用时作为函数被调用。

# PyObject\* PyInstanceMethod\_Function (PyObject \*im)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回关联到实例方法 im 的函数对象。

# PyObject\* PyInstanceMethod\_GET\_FUNCTION (PyObject \*im)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 宏版本的PyInstanceMethod\_Function(), 略去了错误检测。

# 8.5.3 方法对象

方法是绑定的函数对象。方法总是会被绑定到一个用户自定义类的实例。未绑定方法(绑定到一个类的方法)已不再可用。

#### PyTypeObject PyMethod Type

这个PyTypeObject 实例代表 Python 方法类型。它作为 types. MethodType 向 Python 程序公开。

#### int PyMethod\_Check (PyObject \*o)

如果 o 是方法对象 (类型为PyMethod\_Type) 则返回真值。形参必须不为 NULL。

# PyObject\* PyMethod\_New (PyObject \*func, PyObject \*self)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个新的方法对象,func 应为任意可调用对象,self 为该方法应绑定的实例。在方法被调用时 func 将作为函数被调用。self 必须不为 NULL。

#### PyObject\* PyMethod\_Function (PyObject \*meth)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回关联到方法 meth 的函数对象。

# PyObject\* PyMethod\_GET\_FUNCTION (PyObject \*meth)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 宏版本的PyMethod Function(), 略去了错误检测。

#### PyObject\* PyMethod Self (PyObject \*meth)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回关联到方法 meth 的实例。

# PyObject\* PyMethod\_GET\_SELF (PyObject \*meth)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 宏版本的PyMethod\_Self(),略去了错误检测。

# int PyMethod\_ClearFreeList()

清空释放列表。返回所释放的条目数。

8.5. 函数对象 115

# 8.5.4 Cell 对象

"Cell"对象用于实现由多个作用域引用的变量。对于每个这样的变量,一个"Cell"对象为了存储该值而被创建;引用该值的每个堆栈框架的局部变量包含同样使用该变量的对外部作用域的"Cell"引用。访问该值时,将使用"Cell"中包含的值而不是单元格对象本身。这种对"Cell"对象的非关联化的引用需要支持生成的字节码;访问时不会自动非关联化这些内容。"Cell"对象在其他地方可能不太有用。

#### PyCellObject

用于 Cell 对象的 C 结构体。

# PyTypeObject PyCell\_Type

与 Cell 对象对应的类型对 象。

#### int PyCell\_Check (ob)

如果 ob 是一个 cell 对象则返回真值; ob 必须不为 NULL。

#### PyObject\* PyCell New (PyObject \*ob)

Return value: New reference. 创建并返回一个包含值 ob 的新 cell 对象。形参可以为 NULL。

#### PyObject\* PyCell\_Get (PyObject \*cell)

Return value: New reference. 返回 cell 对象 cell 的内容。

# PyObject\* PyCell\_GET (PyObject \*cell)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回 cell 对象 cell 的内容,但是不检测 cell 是否非 NULL 并且为一个 cell 对象。

# int PyCell\_Set (PyObject \*cell, PyObject \*value)

将 cell 对象 cell 的内容设为 value。这将释放任何对 cell 对象当前内容的引用。value 可以为 NULL。cell 必须为非 NULL;如果它不是一个 cell 对象则将返回 -1。如果设置成功则将返回 0。

# void PyCell\_SET (PyObject \*cell, PyObject \*value)

将 cell 对象 cell 的值设为 value。不会调整引用计数,并且不会进行检测以保证安全;cell 必须为非 NULL 并且为一个 cell 对象。

#### 8.5.5 代码对象

代码对象是 CPython 实现的低级细节。每个代表一块尚未绑定到函数中的可执行代码。

#### PyCodeObject

用于描述代码对象的对象的C结构。此类型字段可随时更改。

#### PyTypeObject PyCode\_Type

这是一个PyTypeObject 实例, 其表示 Python 的 code 类型。

#### int PyCode\_Check (PyObject \*co)

如果 co 是一个 code 对象则返回 true。

# int PyCode\_GetNumFree (PyCodeObject \*co)

返回 co 中的自由变量数。

# PyCodeObject\* PyCode\_New (int argcount, int kwonlyargcount, int nlocals, int stacksize, int flags, PyObject \*code, PyObject \*consts, PyObject \*names, PyObject \*varnames, PyObject \*filename, PyObject \*name, int first-lineno, PyObject \*lnotab)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个新的代码对象。如果你需要一个虚拟代码对象来创建一个代码帧,请使用PyCode\_NewEmpty()。调用PyCode\_New()直接可以绑定到准确的 Python 版本,因为字节码的定义经常变化。

PyCodeObject\* PyCode\_NewWithPosOnlyArgs (int argcount, int posonlyargcount, int kwonlyargcount, int nlocals, int stacksize, int flags, PyObject \*code, PyObject \*consts, PyObject \*names, PyObject \*rames, PyObject \*freevars, PyObject \*flename, PyObject \*name, int firstlineno, PyObject \*lnotab)

Return value: New reference. 类似于PyCode\_New(),但带有一个额外的"posonlyargcount"用于仅限位置参数。

3.8 新版功能.

PyCodeObject\* PyCode NewEmpty (const char \*filename, const char \*funcname, int firstlineno)

Return value: New reference. 返回具有指定文件名、函数名和第一行号的新空代码对象。对于 exec()或 eval() 生成的代码对象是非法的。

# 8.6 其他对象

# 8.6.1 文件对象

这此 API 是对内置文件对象的 Python 2 C API 的最小仿真,它过去依赖于 C 标准库的缓冲 I/O (FILE\*) 支持。在 Python 3 中,文件和流使用新的 i o 模块,该模块在操作系统的低层级无缓冲 I/O 之上定义了几个层。下面所描述的函数是针对这些新 API 的便捷 C 包装器,主要用于解释器的内部错误报告;建议第三方代码改为访问 i o API。

PyObject\* 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. 根据已打开文件 fd 的文件描述符创建一个 Python 文件对象。参数 name, encoding, errors 和 newline 可以为 NULL 表示使用默认值; buffering 可以为 -1 表示使用默认值。name 会被忽略仅保留用于向下兼容。失败时返回 NULL。有关参数的更全面描述,请参阅 io.open() 函数的文档。

**警告:**由于 Python 流具有自己的缓冲层,因此将它们与 OS 级文件描述符混合会产生各种问题(例如数据的意外排序)。

在 3.2 版更改: 忽略 name 属性。

#### int PyObject AsFileDescriptor (PyObject \*p)

将与p关联的文件描述器返回为 int。如果对象是整数,则返回其值。如果没有,则调用对象的fileno()方法(如果存在);该方法必须返回一个整数,该整数作为文件描述器值返回。设置异常并在失败时返回-1。

#### PyObject\* PyFile\_GetLine (PyObject \*p, int n)

Return value: New reference. 等价于 p.readline([n]),这个函数从对象 p 中读取一行。p 可以是文件对象或具有 readline() 方法的任何对象。如果 n 是 0,则无论该行的长度如何,都会读取一行。如果 n 大于 "0",则从文件中读取不超过 n 个字节;可以返回行的一部分。在这两种情况下,如果立即到达文件末尾,则返回空字符串。但是,如果 n 小于 0,则无论长度如何都会读取一行,但是如果立即到达文件末尾,则引发 EOFError。

# int PyFile\_SetOpenCodeHook (Py\_OpenCodeHookFunction handler)

重载 io.open\_code()的正常行为,将其形参通过所提供的处理程序来传递。

处理程序是一个类型为 PyObject \*(\*)(PyObject \*path, void \*userData)的函数, 其中 path 确保为 PyUnicodeObject。

userData 指针会被传入钩子函数。因于钩子函数可能由不同的运行时调用,该指针不应直接指向 Python 状态。

鉴于这个钩子专门在导入期间使用的,请避免在新模块执行期间进行导入操作,除非已知它们为冻结状态或者是在 sys.modules 中可用。

一旦钩子被设定,它就不能被移除或替换,之后对 $PyFile\_SetOpenCodeHook()$ 的调用也将失败,如果解释器已经被初始化,函数将返回 -1 并设置一个异常。

此函数可以安全地在Py\_Initialize()之前调用。

引发一个审计事件 setopencodehook, 不附带任何参数。

3.8 新版功能.

# int PyFile\_WriteObject (PyObject \*obj, PyObject \*p, int flags)

将对象 obj 写入文件对象 p 。 flags 唯一支持的标志是 Py\_PRINT\_RAW; 如果给定,则写入对象的 str() 而不是 repr()。成功时返回 0,失败时返回 -1。将设置适当的例外。

#### int PyFile\_WriteString (const char \*s, PyObject \*p)

将字符串 s 写入文件对象 p。成功返回 0 失败返回 -1;将设定相应的异常。

# 8.6.2 模块对象

# PyTypeObject PyModule\_Type

这个PyTypeObject 的实例代表 Python 模块类型。它以 types. Module Type 的形式暴露给 Python 程序。

# 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. 返回新的模块对象,其属性 \_\_name \_\_ 为 name。模块的这些属性 \_\_name \_\_, \_\_doc\_\_\_, \_\_package \_\_\_, and \_\_loader \_\_\_ (所有属性除了 \_\_name \_\_ 都被设为 "None")。调用时应当提供 \_\_\_file \_\_ 属性。

3.3 新版功能.

在 3.4 版更改: 属性 \_\_\_package\_\_ 和 \_\_\_loader\_\_ 被设为 "None"。

# PyObject\* PyModule\_New (const char \*name)

*Return value: New reference.* 这类似于PyModule\_NewObject(), 但其名称为 UTF-8 编码的字符串而不是 Unicode 对象。

# PyObject\* PyModule GetDict (PyObject \*module)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回实现 module 的命名空间的字典对象;此对象与模块对象的\_\_\_dict\_\_\_属性相同。如果 module 不是一个模块对象 (或模块对象的子类型),则会引发 SystemError 并返回 NULL。

建议扩展使用其他 PyModule\_\*() and PyObject\_\*() 函数而不是直接操纵模块的 \_\_dict\_\_。

# PyObject\* PyModule\_GetNameObject (PyObject \*module)

Return value: New reference. 返回 module 的 \_\_\_name\_\_ 值。如果模块未提供该值,或者如果它不是一个字符串,则会引发 SystemError 并返回 NULL。

3.3 新版功能.

# const char\* PyModule\_GetName (PyObject \*module)

类似于PyModule\_GetNameObject()但返回 'utf-8' 编码的名称。

# void\* PyModule\_GetState (PyObject \*module)

返回模块的"状态",也就是说,返回指向在模块创建时分配的内存块的指针,或者 NULL。参见PyModuleDef.m size。

# PyModuleDef\* PyModule\_GetDef (PyObject \*module)

返回指向模块创建所使用的PyModuleDef 结构体的指针,或者如果模块不是使用结构体定义创建的则返回 NULL。

# PyObject\* PyModule\_GetFilenameObject (PyObject \*module)

Return value: New reference. 返回使用 module 的 \_\_\_file\_\_ 属性所加载的 模块的文件名。如果属性未定义,或者如果它不是一个 Unicode 字符串,则会引发 SystemError 并返回 NULL; 在其他情况下将返回一个指向 Unicode 对象的引用。

3.2 新版功能.

#### const char\* PyModule\_GetFilename (PyObject \*module)

Similar to PyModule\_GetFilenameObject () but return the filename encoded to 'utf-8'.

3.2 版后已移除: PyModule\_GetFilename() raises UnicodeEncodeError on unencodable filenames, use PyModule\_GetFilenameObject() instead.

#### 初始化 C 模块

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 <code>PyImport\_AppendInittab()</code>). See building or extending-with-embedding for details.

The initialization function can either pass a module definition instance to <code>PyModule\_Create()</code>, 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

新模块的名称。

#### 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 <code>PyModule\_GetState()</code>, 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.

请参阅 PEP 3121 了解详情。

# 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, \text{NULL}\}\$  entry. When using single-phase initialization, m slots must be NULL.

在 3.5 版更改: 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.

注解: Most uses of this function should be using <code>PyModule\_Create()</code> 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.

3.5 新版功能.

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.

3.5 新版功能.

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  $Py_{module_New()}$ . 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 <code>PyModule\_Type</code>. Any type can be used, as long as it supports setting and getting import-related attributes. However, only <code>PyModule\_Type</code> instances may be returned if the <code>PyModuleDef</code> has non-NULL <code>m\_traverse</code>, <code>m\_clear</code>, <code>m\_free</code>; non-zero <code>m\_size</code>; or slots other than <code>Py\_mod\_create</code>.

# 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  $Py_{mod}=xec$  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.

3.5 新版功能.

# 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.

注解: Most uses of this function should be using <code>PyModule\_FromDefAndSpec()</code> instead; only use this if you are sure you need it.

3.5 新版功能.

#### int PyModule\_ExecDef (PyObject \*module, PyModuleDef \*def)

Process any execution slots (Py\_mod\_exec) given in def.

3.5 新版功能.

# 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.

3.5 新版功能.

#### 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.

3.5 新版功能.

# **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.

注解: 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;
}</pre>
```

#### 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 <code>PyState\_FindModule()</code>.

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.

3.3 新版功能.

#### int PyState RemoveModule (PyModuleDef \*def)

Removes the module object created from def from the interpreter state. Return 0 on success or -1 on failure.

3.3 新版功能.

# 8.6.3 迭代器对象

Python 提供了两个通用迭代器对象。第一个是序列迭代器,它使用支持 \_\_getitem\_\_() 方法的任意序列。第二个使用可调用对象和一个 sentinel 值,为序列中的每个项调用可调用对象,并在返回 sentinel 值时结束迭代。

#### PyTypeObject PySeqIter Type

PySeqIter\_New()返回迭代器对象的类型对象和内置序列类型内置函数 iter()的单参数形式。

# int PySeqIter\_Check (op)

如果 op 的类型为PySeqIter\_Type 则返回 true。

# PyObject\* PySeqIter\_New (PyObject \*seq)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个与常规序列对象一起使用的迭代器 seq。当序列订阅操作引发 IndexError 时, 迭代结束。

#### PyTypeObject PyCallIter\_Type

由函数PyCallIter\_New()和iter()内置函数的双参数形式返回的迭代器对象类型对象。

# int PyCallIter\_Check (op)

如果 op 的类型为PyCallIter Type 则返回 true。

# PyObject\* PyCallIter\_New (PyObject \*callable, PyObject \*sentinel)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个新的迭代器。第一个参数 callable 可以是任何可以在没有参数的情况下调用的 Python 可调用对象;每次调用都应该返回迭代中的下一个项目。当 callable 返回等于 sentinel 的值时,迭代将终止。

# 8.6.4 描述符对象

"描述符"是描述对象的某些属性的对象。它们存在于类型对象的字典中。

# PyTypeObject PyProperty\_Type

内建描述符类型的类型对象。

# PyObject\* PyDescr\_NewGetSet (PyTypeObject \*type, struct PyGetSetDef \*getset)

Return value: New reference.

# PyObject\* PyDescr\_NewMember (PyTypeObject \*type, struct PyMemberDef \*meth)

Return value: New reference.

#### PyObject\* PyDescr\_NewMethod (PyTypeObject \*type, struct PyMethodDef \*meth)

Return value: New reference.

# PyObject\* PyDescr\_NewWrapper (PyTypeObject \*type, struct wrapperbase \*wrapper, void \*wrapped)

Return value: New reference.

PyObject\* PyDescr\_NewClassMethod (PyTypeObject \*type, PyMethodDef \*method)

Return value: New reference.

int PyDescr\_IsData (PyObject \*descr)

如果描述符对象 descr 描述数据属性,则返回 true;如果描述方法,则返回 false。descr 必须是描述符对象;没有错误检查。

PyObject\* PyWrapper New (PyObject \*, PyObject \*)

Return value: New reference.

# 8.6.5 切片对象

#### PyTypeObject PySlice\_Type

切片对象的类型对象。它与 Python 层面的 slice 是相同的对象。

int PySlice\_Check (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 是一个 slice 对象则返回真值; ob 必须不为 NULL。

PyObject\* PySlice\_New (PyObject \*start, PyObject \*stop, PyObject \*step)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个具有给定值的新 slice 对象。start, stop 和 step 形参会被用作 slice 对象相应名称的属性的值。这些值中的任何一个都可以为 NULL,在这种情况下将使用 None 作为对应属性的值。如果新对象无法被分配则返回 NULL。

int PySlice\_GetIndices (*PyObject* \*slice, Py\_ssize\_t length, Py\_ssize\_t \*start, Py\_ssize\_t \*stop, Py\_ssize\_t \*step)

从 slice 对象 *slice* 提取 start, stop 和 step 索引号,将序列长度视为 *length*。大于 *length* 的序列号将被当作错误。

成功时返回 0, 出错时返回 -1 并且不设置异常(除非某个序列号不为 None 且无法被转换为整数, 在这种情况下会返回 -1 并且设置一个异常)。

你可能不会打算使用此函数。

在 3.2 版更改: 之前 slice 形参的形参类型是 PySliceObject\*。

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)

*PySlice\_GetIndices ()* 的可用替代。从 slice 对象 slice 提取 start, stop 和 step 索引号,将序列长度 视为 *length*,并将切片的长度保存在 slicelength 中,超出范围的索引号会以与普通切片一致的方式进行剪切。

成功时返回 0, 出错时返回 -1 并且不设置异常。

**注解:** 此函数对于可变大小序列来说是不安全的。对它的调用应被替换为PySlice\_Unpack()和PySlice\_AdjustIndices()的组合,其中

```
if (PySlice_GetIndicesEx(slice, length, &start, &stop, &step, &slicelength) < 0) {
    // return error
}</pre>
```

# 会被替换为

```
if (PySlice_Unpack(slice, &start, &stop, &step) < 0) {
    // return error
}
slicelength = PySlice_AdjustIndices(length, &start, &stop, step);</pre>
```

在 3.2 版更改: 之前 slice 形参的形参类型是 PySliceObject\*。

在 3.6.1 版更改: 如果 Py\_LIMITED\_API 未设置或设置为 0x03050400 与 0x03060000 之前的值(不包含边界)或 0x03060100或更大则 PySlice\_GetIndicesEx()会被实现为一个使用 PySlice\_Unpack()和 PySlice\_AdjustIndices()的宏。参数 start, stop和 step 会被多被求值。

3.6.1 版后已移除: 如果 Py\_LIMITED\_API 设置为小于 0x03050400 或 0x03060000 与 0x03060100 之间的值(不包括边界)则 PySlice\_GetIndicesEx() 为已弃用的函数。

# int PySlice\_Unpack (PyObject \*slice, Py\_ssize\_t \*start, Py\_ssize\_t \*stop, Py\_ssize\_t \*step)

从切片对象中将 start, stop 和 step 数据成员提取为 C 整数。会静默地将大于 PY\_SSIZE\_T\_MAX 的值减小为 PY\_SSIZE\_T\_MAX,静默地将小于 PY\_SSIZE\_T\_MIN 的 start 和 stop 值增大为 PY\_SSIZE\_T\_MIN,并静默地将小于 -PY\_SSIZE\_T\_MAX 的 step 值增大为 -PY\_SSIZE\_T\_MAX。

出错时返回-1,成功时返回0。

3.6.1 新版功能.

# Py\_ssize\_t PySlice\_AdjustIndices (Py\_ssize\_t length, Py\_ssize\_t \*start, Py\_ssize\_t \*stop, Py\_ssize\_t step)

将 start/end 切片索引号根据指定的序列长度进行调整。超出范围的索引号会以与普通切片一致的方式进行剪切。

返回切片的长度。此操作总是会成功。不会调用 Python 代码。

3.6.1 新版功能.

# 8.6.6 Ellipsis 对象

#### PyObject \*Py\_Ellipsis

Python 的 Ellipsis 对象。该对象没有任何方法。它必须以与任何其他对象一样的方式遵循引用计数。它与Py\_None 一样是单例对象。

# 8.6.7 MemoryView 对象

一个 memoryview 对象 C 级别的缓冲区接口 暴露为一个可以像任何其他对象一样传递的 Python 对象。

# PyObject \*PyMemoryView\_FromObject (PyObject \*obj)

Return value: New reference. 从提供缓冲区接口的对象创建 memoryview 对象。如果 obj 支持可写缓冲区导出,则 memoryview 对象将可以被读/写,否则它可能是只读的,也可以是导出器自行决定的读/写。

#### PyObject \*PyMemoryView\_FromMemory (char \*mem, Py\_ssize\_t size, int flags)

Return value: New reference. 使用 mem 作为底层缓冲区创建一个 memoryview 对象。flags 可以是 PyBUF\_READ 或者 PyBUF\_WRITE 之一.

3.3 新版功能.

#### PyObject \*PyMemoryView FromBuffer(Py buffer \*view)

Return value: New reference. 创建一个包含给定缓冲区结构 view 的 memoryview 对象。对于简单的字节缓冲区, PyMemoryView\_FromMemory() 是首选函数。

# PyObject \*PyMemoryView\_GetContiguous (PyObject \*obj, int buffertype, char order)

Return value: New reference. 从定义缓冲区接口的对象创建一个 memoryview 对象contiguous 内存块(在'C'或'F'ortran order 中)。如果内存是连续的,则 memoryview 对象指向原始内存。否则,复制并且 memoryview 指向新的 bytes 对象。

# int PyMemoryView\_Check (PyObject \*obj)

如果对象 obj 是 memoryview 对象,则返回 true。目前不允许创建 memoryview 的子类。

# Py\_buffer \*PyMemoryView\_GET\_BUFFER (PyObject \*mview)

返回指向 memoryview 的导出缓冲区私有副本的指针。*mview 必须*是一个 memoryview 实例;这个宏不检查它的类型,你必须自己检查,否则你将面临崩溃风险。

# Py\_buffer \*PyMemoryView\_GET\_BASE (PyObject \*mview)

返回 memoryview 所基于的导出对象的指针,或者如果 memoryview 已由函数PyMemoryView\_FromMemory()或PyMemoryView\_FromBuffer()创建则返回NULL。mview必须是一个memoryview实例。

# 8.6.8 弱引用对象

Python 支持"弱引用"作为一类对象。具体来说,有两种直接实现弱引用的对象。第一种就是简单的引用对象,第二种尽可能地作用为一个原对象的代理。

# int PyWeakref\_Check (ob)

如果 "ob"是一个引用或者一个代理对象,则返回 true。

# int PyWeakref\_CheckRef (ob)

如果"ob"是一个引用、则返回 true。

#### int PyWeakref\_CheckProxy (ob)

如果"ob"是一个代理对象,则返回 true。

# PyObject\* PyWeakref\_NewRef (PyObject \*ob, PyObject \*callback)

Return value: New reference. 返回对象 ob 的一个弱引用对象。该函数总是会返回一个新的引用,但不保证创建一个新的对象;它有可能返回一个现有的引用对象。第二个形参 callback 为一个可调用对象,它会在 ob 被作为垃圾回收时接收通知;它应该接受一个单独形参,即弱引用对象本身。callback 也可以为 None 或 NULL。如果 ob 不是一个弱引用对象,或者如果 callback 不是可调用对象,None 或 NULL,该函数将返回 NULL 并且引发 TypeError。

# PyObject\* PyWeakref\_NewProxy (PyObject \*ob, PyObject \*callback)

Return value: New reference. 返回对象 ob 的一个弱引用代理对象。该函数将总是返回一个新的引用,但不保证创建一个新的对象;它有可能返回一个现有的代理对象。第二个形参 callback 为一个可调用对象,它会在 ob 被作为垃圾回收时接收通知;它应该接受一个单独形参,即弱引用对象本身。callback 也可以为 None 或 NULL。如果 ob 不是一个弱引用对象,或者如果 callback 不是可调用对象,None 或 NULL,该函数将返回 NULL 并且引发 TypeError。

# PyObject\* PyWeakref\_GetObject (PyObject \*ref)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 返回弱引用对象 ref 的被引用对象。如果被引用对象不再存在,则返回 Py\_None。

**注解:** 该函数返回被引用对象的一个 \*\* 借来的引用 \*\*。这意味着除非你很清楚在你使用期间这个对象不可能被销毁,否则你应该始终对该对象调用 $P_{V\_INCREF}()$ 。

# PyObject\* PyWeakref\_GET\_OBJECT (PyObject \*ref)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 类似PyWeakref\_GetObject(), 但实现为一个不做类型检查的宏。

# 8.6.9 胶囊

有关使用这些对象的更多信息请参阅 using-capsules。

3.1 新版功能.

# PyCapsule

这个PyObject 的子类型代表一个隐藏的值,适用于需要将隐藏值(作为 void\* 指针)通过 Python 代码传递到其他 C 代码的 C 扩展模块。它常常被用来让在一个模块中定义的 C 函数指针在其他模块中可用,这样就可以使用常规导入机制来访问在动态加载的模块中定义的 C API。

#### PyCapsule\_Destructor

这种类型的一个析构器返回一个胶囊, 定义如下:

typedef void (\*PyCapsule\_Destructor) (PyObject \*);

参阅PyCapsule\_New() 来获取 PyCapsule\_Destructor 返回值的语义。

# int PyCapsule\_CheckExact (PyObject \*p)

如果参数是一个PyCapsule 则返回 True

# PyObject\* PyCapsule\_New (void \*pointer, const char \*name, PyCapsule\_Destructor destructor)

Return value: New reference. 创建一个封装了 pointer 的PyCapsule。pointer 参考可以不为 NULL。

在失败时设置一个异常并返回 NULL。

字符串 name 可以是 NULL 或是一个指向有效的 C 字符串的指针。如果不为 NULL,则此字符串必须比 capsule 长(虽然也允许在 destructor 中释放它。)

如果 destructor 参数不为 NULL,则当它被销毁时将附带 capsule 作为参数来调用。

如果此 capsule 将被保存为一个模块的属性,则 name 应当被指定为 modulename.attributename。这将允许其他模块使用PyCapsule Import()来导入此 capsule。

# void\* PyCapsule\_GetPointer (PyObject \*capsule, const char \*name)

提取保存在 capsule 中的 pointer。在失败时设置一个异常并返回 NULL。

name 形参必须与保存在 capsule 中的名称进行精确比较。如果保存在 capsule 中的名称为 NULL,则传入的 name 也必须为 NULL。Python 会使用 C 函数 strcmp() 来比较 capsule 名称。

# PyCapsule\_Destructor PyCapsule\_GetDestructor (PyObject \*capsule)

返回保存为 capsule 中的当前析构器。在失败时设置一个异常并返回 NULL。

具有 NULL 析构器是合法的。这会使得 NULL 返回值有些歧义;请使用PyCapsule\_IsValid()或PyErr\_Occurred()来消除歧义。

# void\* PyCapsule\_GetContext (PyObject \*capsule)

返回保存在 capsule 中的当前上下文。在失败时设置一个异常并返回 NULL。

capsule 具有 NULL 上下文是全法的。这会使得 NULL 返回码有些歧义;请使用 Py Capsule\_Is Valid()或 Py Err Occurred()来消除歧义。

#### const char\* PyCapsule\_GetName (PyObject \*capsule)

返回保存在 capsule 中的当前名称。在失败时设置一个异常并返回 NULL。

capsule 具有 NULL 名称是合法的。这会使得 NULL 返回码有些歧义;请使用PyCapsule\_IsValid()或PyErr\_Occurred()来消除歧义。

# void\* PyCapsule\_Import (const char \*name, int no\_block)

从一个模块的 capsule 属性导入指向 C 对象的指针。name 形参应当指定属性的完整名称,与 module.attribute 中的一致。保存在 capsule 中的 name 必须完全匹配此字符串。如果 no\_block 为真值,则以无阻塞模式导入模块 (使用PyImport\_ImportModuleNoBlock())。如果 no\_block 为假值,则以传统模式导入模块 (使用PyImport\_ImportModule())。

成功时返回 capsule 的内部 指针。在失败时设置一个异常并返回 NULL。

#### int PyCapsule\_IsValid (*PyObject \*capsule*, const char \*name)

确定 capsule 是否是一个有效的。有效的 capsule 必须不为 NULL,传递PyCapsule\_CheckExact(),在 其 中 存 储 一 个 不 为 NULL 的 指 针,并 且 其 内 部 名 称 与 name 形 参 相 匹 配。 (请 参阅PyCapsule\_GetPointer() 了解如何对 capsule 名称进行比较的有关信息。)

换句话说,如果*PyCapsule\_IsValid()* 返回真值,则任何对访问器(以 PyCapsule\_Get() 开头的任何函数)的调用都保证会成功。

如果对象有效并且匹配传入的名称则返回非零值。否则返回 0。此函数一定不会失败。

# int PyCapsule\_SetContext (PyObject \*capsule, void \*context)

将 capsule 内部的上下文指针设为 context。

成功时返回 0。失败时返回非零值并设置一个异常。

# int PyCapsule\_SetDestructor (PyObject \*capsule, PyCapsule\_Destructor destructor)

将 capsule 内部的析构器设为 destructor。

成功时返回 0。失败时返回非零值并设置一个异常。

# int PyCapsule\_SetName (*PyObject \*capsule*, const char \*name)

将 capsule 内部的名称设为 name。如果不为 NULL,则名称的存在期必须比 capsule 更长。如果之前保存在 capsule 中的 name 不为 NULL,则不会尝试释放它。

成功时返回 0。失败时返回非零值并设置一个异常。

# int PyCapsule\_SetPointer (PyObject \*capsule, void \*pointer)

将 capsule 内部的空指针设为 pointer。指针不可为 NULL。

成功时返回 0。失败时返回非零值并设置一个异常。

# 8.6.10 生成器对象

生成器对象是 Python 用来实现生成器迭代器的对象。它们通常通过迭代产生值的函数来创建,而不是显式调用 PyGen\_New () 或 PyGen\_NewWithQualName ()。

# PyGenObject

用于生成器对象的C结构体。

#### PyTypeObject PyGen\_Type

与生成器对象对应的类型对 象。

#### int PyGen\_Check (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 是一个生成器对象则返回真值; ob 必须不为 NULL。

#### int PyGen\_CheckExact (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 的类型为PyGen\_Type 则返回真值; ob 必须不为 NULL。

# PyObject\* PyGen\_New (PyFrameObject \*frame)

Return value: New reference. 基于 frame 对象创建并返回一个新的生成器对象。此函数会取走一个对 frame 的引用。参数必须不为 NULL。

# $PyObject * \textbf{PyGen\_NewWithQualName} (PyFrameObject * frame, PyObject * name, PyObject * qualname)$

Return value: New reference. 基于 frame 对象创建并返回一个新的生成器对象,其中 \_\_\_name\_\_ 和 \_\_\_qualname\_\_ 设为 name 和 qualname。此函数会取走一个对 frame 的引用。frame 参数必须不为 NULL。

# 8.6.11 协程对象

# 3.5 新版功能.

协程对象是使用 async 关键字声明的函数返回的。

#### PyCoroObject

用于协程对象的C结构体。

# PyTypeObject PyCoro\_Type

与协程对象对应的类型对 象。

#### int PyCoro\_CheckExact (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 的类型是PyCoro\_Type 则返回真值; ob 必须不为 NULL。

# PyObject\* PyCoro\_New (PyFrameObject \*frame, PyObject \*name, PyObject \*qualname)

Return value: New reference. 基于 frame 对象创建并返回一个新的协程对象,其中 \_\_\_name\_\_ 和 \_\_qualname\_\_ 设为 name 和 qualname。此函数会取得一个对 frame 的引用。frame 参数必须不为 NULL。

# 8.6.12 上下文变量对象

**注解:** 在 3.7.1 版更改: 在 Python 3.7.1 中,所有上下文变量 C API 的签名被 **更改**为使用 PyObject 指针而不是 PyContext, PyContextVar 以及 PyContextToken,例如:

```
// in 3.7.0:
PyContext *PyContext_New(void);

// in 3.7.1+:
PyObject *PyContext_New(void);
```

详情请参阅:issue: '34762'。

# 3.7 新版功能.

本节深入介绍了 contextvars 模块的公用 CAPI。

#### **PyContext**

用于表示 contextvars.Context 对象的 C 结构体。

#### PyContextVar

用于表示 contextvars.ContextVar 对象的 C 结构体。

# PyContextToken

用于表示 contextvars.Token 对象的 C 结构体。

# PyTypeObject PyContext\_Type

表示 context 类型的类型对象。

# PyTypeObject PyContextVar\_Type

表示 context variable 类型的类型对象。

# PyTypeObject PyContextToken\_Type

表示 context variable token 类型的类型对象。

#### 类型检查宏:

# int PyContext\_CheckExact (PyObject \*o)

如果 o 的类型为PyContext\_Type 则返回真值。o 必须不为 NULL。此函数总是会成功执行。

#### int PyContextVar\_CheckExact (PyObject \*o)

如果 o 的类型为PyContextVar\_Type 则返回真值。o 必须不为 NULL。此函数总是会成功执行。

# int PyContextToken\_CheckExact (PyObject \*o)

如果o的类型为 $PyContextToken\_Type$ 则返回真值。o必须不为MULL。此函数总是会成功执行。

#### 上下文对象管理函数:

#### PyObject \*PyContext\_New (void)

Return value: New reference. 创建一个新的空上下文对象。如果发生错误则返回 NULL。

# PyObject \*PyContext\_Copy (PyObject \*ctx)

Return value: New reference. 创建所传入的 ctx 上下文对象的浅拷贝。如果发生错误则返回 NULL。

# PyObject \*PyContext\_CopyCurrent (void)

Return value: New reference. 创建当前线程上下文的浅拷贝。如果发生错误则返回 NULL。

# int PyContext\_Enter (PyObject \*ctx)

将 ctx 设为当前线程的当前上下文。成功时返回 0,出错时返回 -1。

#### int PyContext\_Exit (PyObject \*ctx)

取消激活 ctx 上下文并将之前的上下文恢复为当前线程的当前上下文。成功时返回 0, 出错时返回 -1。

#### int PyContext\_ClearFreeList()

清空上下文变量释放列表。返回所释放的条目总数。此函数总是会成功执行。

#### 上下文变量函数:

# PyObject \*PyContextVar\_New (const char \*name, PyObject \*def)

Return value: New reference. 创建一个新的 ContextVar 对象。形参 name 用于自我检查和调试目的。形 参 def 为上下文变量指定默认值,或为 NULL 表示无默认值。如果发生错误,这个函数会返回 NULL。

# int PyContextVar\_Get (PyObject \*var, PyObject \*default\_value, PyObject \*\*value)

获取上下文变量的值。如果在查找过程中发生错误,返回''-1'',如果没有发生错误,无论是否找到值,都返回''0'',

如果找到上下文变量, value 将是指向它的指针。如果上下文变量 没有找到, value 将指向:

- default\_value, 如果非 "NULL";
- var 的默认值,如果不是 NULL;
- NULL

除了返回 NULL,这个函数会返回一个新的引用。

# PyObject \*PyContextVar\_Set (PyObject \*var, PyObject \*value)

Return value: New reference. 在当前上下文中将 var 设为 value。返回针对此修改的新凭据对象,或者如果发生错误则返回 NULL。

#### int PyContextVar\_Reset (PyObject \*var, PyObject \*token)

将上下文变量 var 的状态重置为它在返回 token 的 $PyContextVar\_Set()$  被调用之前的状态。此函数成功时返回 0,出错时返回 -1。

# 8.6.13 DateTime 对象

datetime 模块提供了各种日期和时间对象。在使用任何这些函数之前,必须在你的源码中包含头文件 datetime.h(请注意此文件并未包含在Python.h中),并且宏PyDateTime\_IMPORT必须被发起调用,通常是作为模块初始化函数的一部分。这个宏会将指向特定C结构的指针放入一个静态变量PyDateTimeAPI中,它会由下面的宏来使用。

宏访问 UTC 单例:

# PyObject\* PyDateTime\_TimeZone\_UTC

返回表示 UTC 的时区单例,与 datetime.timezone.utc 为同一对象。

3.7 新版功能.

#### 类型检查宏:

# int PyDate\_Check (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 为 PyDateTime\_DateType 类型或 PyDateTime\_DateType 的某个子类型则返回真值。ob不能为 NULL。

#### int PyDate\_CheckExact (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 为 PyDateTime\_DateType 类型则返回真值。ob 不能为 NULL。

# int PyDateTime\_Check (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 为 PyDateTime\_DateTimeType 类型或 PyDateTime\_DateTimeType 的某个子类型则返回真值。ob 不能为 NULL。

# int PyDateTime\_CheckExact (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 为 PyDateTime\_DateTimeType 类型则返回真值。ob 不能为 NULL。

#### int PyTime Check (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 的类型是 PyDateTime\_TimeType 或是 PyDateTime\_TimeType 的子类型则返回真值。ob 必须不为 NULL。

#### int PyTime CheckExact (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 的类型是 PyDateTime\_TimeType 则返回真值。ob 必须不为 NULL。

#### int PyDelta\_Check (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 为 PyDateTime\_DeltaType 类型或 PyDateTime\_DeltaType 的某个子类型则返回真值。ob 不能为 NULL。

#### int PyDelta\_CheckExact (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 为 PyDateTime\_DeltaType 类型则返回真值。ob 不能为 NULL。

#### int PyTZInfo\_Check (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 为 PyDateTime\_TZInfoType 类型或 PyDateTime\_TZInfoType 的某个子类型则返回真值。ob 必须不为 NULL。

# int PyTZInfo\_CheckExact (PyObject \*ob)

如果 ob 的类型是 PyDateTime\_TZInfoType 则返回真值。ob 不能为 NULL。

用于创建对象的宏:

#### PyObject\* PyDate\_FromDate (int year, int month, int day)

Return value: New reference. 返回指定年、月、日的 datetime.date 对象。

# PyObject\* PyDateTime\_FromDateAndTime (int year, int month, int day, int hour, int minute, int second, int usecond)

Return value: New reference. 返回具有指定 year, month, day, hour, minute, second 和 microsecond 属性的 datetime.datetime 对象。

# PyObject\* PyDateTime\_FromDateAndTimeAndFold (int year, int month, int day, int hour, int minute, int second, int usecond, int fold)

Return value: New reference. 返回具有指定 year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond 和 fold 属性的 datetime 对象。

3.6 新版功能.

# PyObject\* PyTime\_FromTime (int hour, int minute, int second, int usecond)

Return value: New reference. 返回具有指定 hour, minute, second and microsecond 属性的 datetime.time 对象。

# PyObject\* PyTime\_FromTimeAndFold (int hour, int minute, int second, int usecond, int fold)

Return value: New reference. 返回具有指定 hour, minute, second, microsecond 和 fold 属性的 datetime. time 对象。

3.6 新版功能.

#### PyObject\* PyDelta\_FromDSU (int days, int seconds, int useconds)

Return value: New reference. 返回代表给定天、秒和微秒数的 datetime.timedelta 对象。将执行正规化操作以使最终的微秒和秒数处在 datetime.timedelta 对象的文档指明的区间之内。

# PyObject\* PyTimeZone\_FromOffset (PyDateTime\_DeltaType\* offset)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个 datetime.timezone 对象,该对象具有以 offset 参数表示的未命名固定时差。

3.7 新版功能.

# PyObject\* PyTimeZone\_FromOffsetAndName (PyDateTime\_DeltaType\* offset, PyUnicode\* name)

Return value: New reference. 返回一个 datetime.timezone 对象,该对象具有以 offset 参数表示的固定时差和时区名称 name。

3.7 新版功能.

一些用来从 date 对象中提取字段的宏。参数必须是 PyDateTime\_Date 包括其子类 (例如 PyDateTime\_DateTime)的实例。参数必须不为 NULL, 并且类型不被会检查:

# int PyDateTime\_GET\_YEAR (PyDateTime\_Date \*o)

以正整数的形式返回年份值。

# int PyDateTime\_GET\_MONTH (PyDateTime\_Date \*o)

返回月,从0到12的整数。

#### int PyDateTime\_GET\_DAY (PyDateTime\_Date \*o)

返回日期,从0到31的整数。

一些用来从 datetime 对象中提取字段的宏。参数必须是 PyDateTime\_DateTime 包括其子类的实例。参数必须不为 NULL,并且类型不会被检查:

# int PyDateTime\_DATE\_GET\_HOUR (PyDateTime\_DateTime \*o)

返回小时,从0到23的整数。

#### int PyDateTime\_DATE\_GET\_MINUTE (PyDateTime\_DateTime \*o)

返回分钟,从0到59的整数。

# int PyDateTime\_DATE\_GET\_SECOND (PyDateTime\_DateTime \*o)

返回秒,从0到59的整数。

# int PyDateTime DATE GET MICROSECOND (PyDateTime DateTime \*o)

返回微秒,从0到99999的整数。

# int PyDateTime\_DATE\_GET\_FOLD (PyDateTime\_DateTime \*o)

Return the fold, as an int from 0 through 1.

3.6 新版功能.

一些用来从 time 对象中提取字段的宏。参数必须是 PyDateTime\_Time 包括其子类的实例。参数必须不为 NULL, 并且类型不会被检查:

# int PyDateTime\_TIME\_GET\_HOUR (PyDateTime\_Time \*o)

返回小时,从0到23的整数。

# int PyDateTime\_TIME\_GET\_MINUTE (PyDateTime\_Time \*o)

返回分钟,从0到59的整数。

# int PyDateTime\_TIME\_GET\_SECOND (PyDateTime\_Time \*o)

返回秒,从0到59的整数。

# int PyDateTime\_TIME\_GET\_MICROSECOND (PyDateTime\_Time \*o)

返回微秒,从0到99999的整数。

#### int PyDateTime\_TIME\_GET\_FOLD (PyDateTime\_Time \*o)

Return the fold, as an int from 0 through 1.

3.6 新版功能.

一些用来从 timedelta 对象中提取字段的宏。参数必须是 PyDateTime\_Delta 包括其子类的实例。参数必须不为 NULL,并且类型不会被检查:

# int PyDateTime\_DELTA\_GET\_DAYS (PyDateTime\_Delta \*o)

返回天数,从-999999999到99999999的整数。

3.3 新版功能.

# int PyDateTime\_DELTA\_GET\_SECONDS (PyDateTime\_Delta \*o)

返回秒数,从0到86399的整数。

3.3 新版功能.

# $int \ \textbf{PyDateTime\_DELTA\_GET\_MICROSECONDS} \ (PyDateTime\_Delta \ *o)$

返回微秒数,从0到999999的整数。

3.3 新版功能.

一些便于模块实现 DB API 的宏:

# PyObject\* PyDateTime\_FromTimestamp (PyObject \*args)

Return value: New reference. 创建并返回一个给定元组参数的新 datetime.datetime 对象,适合传给 datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp()。

#### PyObject\* PyDate FromTimestamp (PyObject \*args)

Return value: New reference. 创建并返回一个给定元组参数的新 datetime.date 对象,适合传给 datetime.date.fromtimestamp()。

# CHAPTER 9

初始化,终结和线程

请参阅Python 初始化配置。

# 9.1 在 Python 初始化之前

在一个植入了 Python 的应用程序中, $Py_Initialize()$  函数必须在任何其他 Python/C API 函数之前被调用;例外的只有个别函数和全局配置变量。

在初始化 Python 之前,可以安全地调用以下函数:

- 配置函数:
  - 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()
- 信息函数:

- Py\_IsInitialized()
- PyMem\_GetAllocator()
- PyObject\_GetArenaAllocator()
- Py\_GetBuildInfo()
- Py\_GetCompiler()
- Py GetCopyright()
- Py\_GetPlatform()
- Py\_GetVersion()
- 工具
  - Py DecodeLocale()
- 内存分配器:
  - PyMem\_RawMalloc()
  - PyMem\_RawRealloc()
  - PyMem RawCalloc()
  - PyMem\_RawFree()

注解: 以下函数 不应该在Py\_Initialize(): Py\_EncodeLocale(), Py\_GetPath(), Py\_GetPrefix(), Py\_GetExecPrefix(), Py\_GetProgramFullPath(), Py\_GetPythonHome(), Py\_GetProgramName()和PyEval\_InitThreads()前调用。

# 9.2 全局配置变量

Python 有负责控制全局配置中不同特性和选项的变量。这些标志默认被 命令行选项。

当一个选项设置一个旗标时,该旗标的值将是设置选项的次数。例如,-b 会将Py\_BytesWarningFlag 设为1而-bb 会将Py\_BytesWarningFlag 设为2.

# int 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.

由-b选项设置。

# int Py\_DebugFlag

开启解析器调试输出(限专家使用,依赖于编译选项)。

由-d 选项和 PYTHONDEBUG 环境变量设置。

# int Py\_DontWriteBytecodeFlag

如果设置为非零, Python 不会在导人源代码时尝试写人.pyc 文件

由-B 洗项和 PYTHONDONTWRITEBYTECODE 环境变量设置。

#### int Py FrozenFlag

Suppress error messages when calculating the module search path in  $Py\_GetPath()$ .

Private flag used by \_freeze\_importlib and frozenmain programs.

#### int 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.

#### int Py\_IgnoreEnvironmentFlag

忽略所有 PYTHON\* 环境变量,例如可能已设置的 PYTHONPATH 和 PYTHONHOME。

由-E和-I选项设置。

#### int 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.

#### int Py\_InteractiveFlag

由-i选项设置。

# int 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.

由-I选项设置。

3.4 新版功能.

#### int 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.

有关更多详细信息,请参阅 PEP 529。

可用性: Windows。

# int 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.

有关更多详细信息,请参阅 PEP 528。

可用性: Windows。

#### int Py NoSiteFlag

禁用 site 的导入及其所附带的基于站点对 sys.path 的操作。如果 site 会在稍后被显式地导入也会禁用这些操作(如果你希望触发它们则应调用 site.main())。

由-S 选项设置。

# int Py\_NoUserSiteDirectory

不要将 用户 site-packages 目录添加到 sys.path。

Set by the -s and -I options, and the PYTHONNOUSERSITE environment variable.

#### int Py\_OptimizeFlag

Set by the -O option and the PYTHONOPTIMIZE environment variable.

#### int Py\_QuietFlag

即使在交互模式下也不显示版权和版本信息。

由-q选项设置。

3.2 新版功能.

9.2. 全局配置变量 137

#### int Py\_UnbufferedStdioFlag

强制 stdout 和 stderr 流不带缓冲。

Set by the -u option and the PYTHONUNBUFFERED environment variable.

#### int 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.

**注解:** 在 Windows 上,将控制台模式从 O\_TEXT 改为 O\_BINARY,这还将影响使用 C 运行时的非 Python 的控制台使用。

#### 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.

Raises an auditing event cpython.\_PySys\_ClearAuditHooks with no arguments.

3.6 新版功能.

## 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).

3.4 新版功能.

## 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\* 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 <code>Py\_Initialize()</code>, then <code>Py\_GetPath()</code> 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 to the program full path (see  $Py\_GetProgramFullPath()$ ) 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\_\* string.

The path argument is copied internally, so the caller may free it after the call completes.

在 3.8 版更改: The program full path is now used for sys.executable, instead of the program name.

## 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 <code>Py\_FatalError()</code>.

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\_\* string.

注解: 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");
```

3.1.3 新版功能.

## 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\_\* string.

在 3.4 版更改: 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\_\* 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 线程状态和全局解释器锁

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.

上面的代码块可扩展为下面的代码:

```
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.

注解: 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 非 Python 创建的线程

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 <code>PyGILState\_Ensure()</code> and <code>PyGILState\_Release()</code> 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.

## 9.5.3 Cautions about fork()

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. This has a concrete impact both on how locks must be handled and on all stored state in CPython's runtime.

The fact that only the "current" thread remains 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.

The fact that all other threads go away also means that CPython's runtime state there must be cleaned up properly, which os.fork() does. This means finalizing all other <code>PyThreadState</code> objects belonging to the current interpreter and all other <code>PyInterpreterState</code> objects. Due to this and the special nature of the "main" interpreter, fork() should only be called in that interpreter's "main" thread, where the CPython global runtime was originally initialized. The only exception is if <code>exec()</code> will be called immediately after.

## 9.5.4 高阶 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 interp (PyInterpreterState \*), 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.

在 3.7 版更改: This function is now called by Py\_Initialize(), so you don't have to call it yourself anymore.

在 3.2 版更改: 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.

在 3.7 版更改: The GIL is now initialized by Py\_Initialize().

#### PyThreadState\* PyEval SaveThread()

Release the global interpreter lock (if it has been created) 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 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.

注解: 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.

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 <code>PyGILState\_Ensure()</code> was called, and must be passed to <code>PyGILState\_Release()</code> to ensure Python is left in the same state. Even though recursive calls are allowed, these handles <code>cannot</code> be shared - each unique call to <code>PyGILState\_Ensure()</code> must save the handle for its call to <code>PyGILState\_Release()</code>.

When the function returns, the current thread will hold the GIL and be able to call arbitrary Python code. Failure is a fatal error.

注解: 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 <code>PyGILState\_Ensure()</code> 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.

3.4 新版功能.

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

此宏扩展为 PyEval\_RestoreThread(\_save); }。注意它包含一个右花括号; 它必须与之前

的Py\_BEGIN\_ALLOW\_THREADS 宏匹配。请参阅上文以进一步讨论此宏。

## 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.

#### 9.5.5 Low-level API

All of the following functions must be called after Py\_Initialize().

在 3.7 版更改: 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.

Raises an auditing event cpython.PyInterpreterState\_New with no arguments.

## void PyInterpreterState\_Clear (PyInterpreterState \*interp)

Reset all information in an interpreter state object. The global interpreter lock must be held.

Raises an auditing event cpython.PyInterpreterState\_Clear with no arguments.

## 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 <code>PyInterpreterState\_Clear()</code>.

## 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.

3.7 新版功能.

## PyObject\* PyInterpreterState\_GetDict (PyInterpreterState \*interp)

Return a dictionary in which interpreter-specific data may be stored. If this function returns NULL then no exception has been raised and the caller should assume no interpreter-specific dict is available.

This is not a replacement for  $PyModule\_GetState()$ , which extensions should use to store interpreter-specific state information.

3.8 新版功能.

## 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.

在 3.7 版更改: 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.

注解: 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 <code>\_Py\_IsFinalizing()</code> or <code>sys.is\_finalizing()</code> to check if the interpreter is in process of being finalized before calling this function to avoid unwanted termination.

在 3.8 版 更 改: Updated to be consistent with <code>PyEval\_RestoreThread()</code>, <code>Py\_END\_ALLOW\_THREADS()</code>, and <code>PyGILState\_Ensure()</code>, and terminate the current thread if called while the interpreter is finalizing.

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.

3.2 版后已移除: This function does not update the current thread state. Please use PyEval\_RestoreThread() or PyEval\_AcquireThread() instead.

注解: 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 <code>\_Py\_IsFinalizing()</code> or <code>sys.is\_finalizing()</code> to check if the interpreter is in process of being finalized before calling this function to avoid unwanted termination.

在 3.8 版 更 改: Updated to be consistent with <code>PyEval\_RestoreThread()</code>, <code>Py\_END\_ALLOW\_THREADS()</code>, and <code>PyGILState\_Ensure()</code>, and terminate the current thread if called while the interpreter is finalizing.

## void PyEval\_ReleaseLock()

Release the global interpreter lock. The lock must have been created earlier.

3.2 版后已移除: This function does not update the current thread state. Please use <code>PyEval\_SaveThread()</code> or <code>PyEval\_ReleaseThread()</code> instead.

## 9.6 子解释器支持

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.

The "main" interpreter is the first one created when the runtime initializes. It is usually the only Python interpreter in a process. Unlike sub-interpreters, the main interpreter has unique process-global responsibilities like signal handling. It is also responsible for execution during runtime initialization and is usually the active interpreter during runtime finalization. The <code>PyInterpreterState\_Main()</code> function returns a pointer to its state.

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:

- For modules using multi-phase initialization, e.g. <code>PyModule\_FromDefAndSpec()</code>, a separate module object is created and initialized for each interpreter. Only C-level static and global variables are shared between these module objects.
- For modules using single-phase initialization, e.g. <code>PyModule\_Create()</code>, 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 <code>init</code> function is not called. Objects in the module's dictionary thus end up shared across (sub-)interpreters, which might cause unwanted behavior (see <code>Bugs and caveats</code> below).

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 initmodule function is called again. As with multi-phase initialization, this means that only C-level static and global variables are shared between these modules.

## 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 错误和警告

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 using single-phase initialization or (static) global variables. It is possible to insert objects created in one sub-interpreter into a namespace of another (sub-)interpreter; this should be avoided if possible.

Special care should be taken 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. It is equally important to avoid sharing objects from which the above are reachable.

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 异步通知

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.

警告: 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*.

3.1 新版功能.

9.7. 异步通知 149

## 9.8 分析和跟踪

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 <code>PyEval\_SetProfile()</code> and <code>PyEval\_SetTrace()</code>. The first parameter is the object passed to the registration function as <code>obj</code>, <code>frame</code> is the frame object to which the event pertains, <code>what</code> is one of the constants <code>PyTrace\_CALL</code>, <code>PyTrace\_EXCEPTION</code>, <code>PyTrace\_LINE</code>, <code>PyTrace\_RETURN</code>, <code>PyTrace\_C\_CALL</code>, <code>PyTrace\_C\_EXCEPTION</code>, <code>PyTrace\_C\_RETURN</code>, or <code>PyTrace\_OPCODE</code>, and <code>arg</code> depends on the value of <code>what</code>:

what 的值	arg 的含义
PyTrace_CALL	总是Py_None.
PyTrace_EXCEPTION	sys.exc_info() 返回的异常信息。
PyTrace_LINE	总是Py_None.
PyTrace_RETURN	返回给调用方的值,或者如果是由异常导致的则返回 NULL。
PyTrace_C_CALL	正在调用函数对象。
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION	正在调用函数对象。
PyTrace_C_RETURN	正在调用函数对象。
PyTrace_OPCODE	总是Py_None.

## 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  $\theta$  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 I 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 高级调试器支持

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 线程本地存储支持

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 pythread.h to use thread-local storage.

注解: 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.

9.9. 高级调试器支持 151

## 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.

3.7 新版功能.

#### 参见:

"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.

注解: A freed key becomes a dangling pointer, you should reset the key to NULL.

## 方法

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 <code>PyThread\_tss\_create()</code>. 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

3.7 版后已移除: This API is superseded by Thread Specific Storage (TSS) API.

注解: 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, <code>PyThread\_create\_key()</code> will return immediately with a failure status, and the other TLS functions will all be no-ops on such platforms.

由于上面提到的兼容性问题,不应在新代码中使用此版本的 API。

```
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 ()
```

# CHAPTER 10

# Python 初始化配置

## 3.8 新版功能.

## 结构

- PyConfig
- PyPreConfig
- PyStatus
- PyWideStringList

## 函数

- PyConfig\_Clear()
- PyConfig\_InitIsolatedConfig()
- PyConfig\_InitPythonConfig()
- PyConfig\_Read()
- PyConfig\_SetArgv()
- PyConfig\_SetBytesArgv()
- PyConfig\_SetBytesString()
- PyConfig\_SetString()
- PyConfig\_SetWideStringList()
- PyPreConfig\_InitIsolatedConfig()
- PyPreConfig\_InitPythonConfig()
- PyStatus\_Error()
- PyStatus\_Exception()
- PyStatus\_Exit()
- PyStatus\_IsError()

- PyStatus\_IsExit()
- PyStatus\_NoMemory()
- PyStatus\_Ok()
- PyWideStringList\_Append()
- PyWideStringList\_Insert()
- Py\_ExitStatusException()
- Py\_InitializeFromConfig()
- Py\_PreInitialize()
- Py\_PreInitializeFromArgs()
- Py\_PreInitializeFromBytesArgs()
- Py\_RunMain()

The preconfiguration (PyPreConfig type) is stored in \_PyRuntime.preconfig and the configuration (PyConfig type) is stored in PyInterpreterState.config.

参见Initialization, Finalization, and Threads.

## 参见:

PEP 587 "Python 初始化配置".

## 10.1 PyWideStringList

## PyWideStringList

由 wchar\_t\* 字符串组成的列表。

如果 length 为非零值,则 items 必须不为 NULL 并且所有字符串均必须不为 NULL。

方法

PyStatus PyWideStringList\_Append (PyWideStringList \*list, const wchar\_t \*item) 将 item 添加到 list。

Python 必须被预初始化以便调用此函数。

PyStatus PyWideStringList\_Insert (PyWideStringList \*list, Py\_ssize\_t index, const wchar\_t \*item) 将 item 插入到 list 的 index 位置上。

如果 index 大于等于 list 的长度,则将 item 添加到 list。

index must be greater than or equal to 0.

Python 必须被预初始化以便调用此函数。

Structure fields:

Py\_ssize\_t length

List 长度。

wchar\_t\*\* items

列表项目。

## 10.2 PyStatus

## **PyStatus**

Structure to store an initialization function status: success, error or exit.

For an error, it can store the C function name which created the error.

Structure fields:

```
int exitcode
```

Exit code. Argument passed to exit().

```
const char *err_msg
```

错误信息

#### const char \*func

Name of the function which created an error, can be NULL.

Functions to create a status:

```
PyStatus_Ok (void)
```

完成。

## PyStatus\_Error (const char \*err\_msg)

Initialization error with a message.

#### PyStatus PyStatus NoMemory (void)

Memory allocation failure (out of memory).

## PyStatus PyStatus\_Exit (int exitcode)

以指定的退出代码退出 Python。

Functions to handle a status:

## int PyStatus\_Exception (PyStatus status)

Is the status an error or an exit? If true, the exception must be handled; by calling  $Py\_ExitStatusException()$  for example.

## int PyStatus\_IsError (PyStatus status)

结果错误吗?

## int PyStatus\_IsExit (PyStatus status)

结果是否退出?

### void Py\_ExitStatusException (PyStatus status)

Call exit (exitcode) if *status* is an exit. Print the error message and exit with a non-zero exit code if *status* is an error. Must only be called if PyStatus\_Exception(status) is non-zero.

注解: Internally, Python uses macros which set PyStatus.func, whereas functions to create a status set func to NULL.

示例:

```
PyStatus alloc(void **ptr, size_t size)
{
    *ptr = PyMem_RawMalloc(size);
    if (*ptr == NULL) {
        return PyStatus_NoMemory();
    }
    return PyStatus_Ok();
```

(下页继续)

10.2. PyStatus 157

(续上页)

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    void *ptr;
    PyStatus status = alloc(&ptr, 16);
    if (PyStatus_Exception(status)) {
        Py_ExitStatusException(status);
    }
    PyMem_Free(ptr);
    return 0;
}
```

## 10.3 PyPreConfig

#### PyPreConfig

Structure used to preinitialize Python:

- Set the Python memory allocator
- Configure the LC\_CTYPE locale
- 设置为 UTF-8 模式

Function to initialize a preconfiguration:

```
void PyPreConfig_InitPythonConfig (PyPreConfig *preconfig)
```

Initialize the preconfiguration with Python Configuration.

```
void PyPreConfig_InitIsolatedConfig (PyPreConfig *preconfig)
```

Initialize the preconfiguration with *Isolated Configuration*.

Structure fields:

#### int allocator

Name of the memory allocator:

- PYMEM\_ALLOCATOR\_NOT\_SET (0): don't change memory allocators (use defaults)
- PYMEM\_ALLOCATOR\_DEFAULT (1): default memory allocators
- PYMEM\_ALLOCATOR\_DEBUG (2): default memory allocators with debug hooks
- PYMEM\_ALLOCATOR\_MALLOC(3): force usage of malloc()
- PYMEM\_ALLOCATOR\_MALLOC\_DEBUG (4): force usage of malloc() with debug hooks
- PYMEM\_ALLOCATOR\_PYMALLOC (5): Python pymalloc memory allocator
- PYMEM\_ALLOCATOR\_PYMALLOC\_DEBUG (6): Python pymalloc memory allocator with debug hooks

PYMEM\_ALLOCATOR\_PYMALLOC and PYMEM\_ALLOCATOR\_PYMALLOC\_DEBUG are not supported if Python is configured using --without-pymalloc

参见Memory Management.

## int configure\_locale

Set the LC\_CTYPE locale to the user preferred locale? If equals to 0, set <code>coerce\_c\_locale</code> and <code>coerce\_c\_locale\_warn</code> to 0.

#### int coerce c locale

If equals to 2, coerce the C locale; if equals to 1, read the LC\_CTYPE locale to decide if it should be coerced.

## int coerce\_c\_locale\_warn

If non-zero, emit a warning if the C locale is coerced.

#### int dev mode

参见PyConfig.dev mode.

#### int isolated

参见PyConfig.isolated.

## int legacy\_windows\_fs\_encoding (Windows only)

If non-zero, disable UTF-8 Mode, set the Python filesystem encoding to mbcs, set the filesystem error handler to replace.

Only available on Windows. #ifdef MS\_WINDOWS macro can be used for Windows specific code.

#### int parse\_argv

If non-zero, Py\_PreInitializeFromArgs() and Py\_PreInitializeFromBytesArgs() parse their argv argument the same way the regular Python parses command line arguments: see Command Line Arguments.

#### int use environment

参见PyConfig.use\_environment.

## int utf8\_mode

If non-zero, enable the UTF-8 mode.

## 10.4 Preinitialization with PyPreConfig

Functions to preinitialize Python:

## PyStatus Py\_PreInitialize (const PyPreConfig \*preconfig)

Preinitialize Python from *preconfig* preconfiguration.

PyStatus Py\_PreInitializeFromBytesArgs (const PyPreConfig \*preconfig, int argc, char \* const \*argv)
Preinitialize Python from preconfig preconfiguration and command line arguments (bytes strings).

PyStatus Py\_PreInitializeFromArgs (const PyPreConfig \*preconfig, int argc, wchar\_t \* const \* argv)
Preinitialize Python from preconfig preconfiguration and command line arguments (wide strings).

The caller is responsible to handle exceptions (error or exit) using  $PyStatus\_Exception()$  and  $Py\_ExitStatusException()$ .

For *Python Configuration* (*PyPreConfig\_InitPythonConfig()*), if Python is initialized with command line arguments, the command line arguments must also be passed to preinitialize Python, since they have an effect on the pre-configuration like encodings. For example, the -X utf8 command line option enables the UTF-8 Mode.

 $\label{eq:pymem_setAllocator} \begin{tabular}{ll} $\operatorname{PyPreInitialize}()$ & can be called after $\operatorname{PyPreInitialize}()$ & and before $\operatorname{PyInitializeFromConfig}()$ & to install a custom memory allocator. It can be called before $\operatorname{PyPreInitialize}()$ & if $\operatorname{PyPreConfig.allocator}$ & is set to $\operatorname{PYMEM\_ALLOCATOR\_NOT\_SET}$. \\ \end{tabular}$ 

Python memory allocation functions like <code>PyMem\_RawMalloc()</code> must not be used before Python preinitialization, whereas calling directly malloc() and free() is always safe. <code>Py\_DecodeLocale()</code> must not be called before the preinitialization.

Example using the preinitialization to enable the UTF-8 Mode:

```
PyStatus status;
PyPreConfig preconfig;
PyPreConfig_InitPythonConfig(&preconfig);

preconfig.utf8_mode = 1;

status = Py_PreInitialize(&preconfig);
if (PyStatus_Exception(status)) {
    Py_ExitStatusException(status);
}

/* at this point, Python will speak UTF-8 */

Py_Initialize();
/* ... use Python API here ... */
Py_Finalize();
```

## 10.5 PyConfig

## PyConfig

Structure containing most parameters to configure Python.

Structure methods:

Initialize configuration with *Isolated Configuration*.

PyStatus PyConfig\_SetString (PyConfig \*config, wchar\_t \* const \*config\_str, const wchar\_t \*str)

Copy the wide character string str into \*config\_str.

Preinitialize Python if needed.

PyStatus PyConfig\_SetBytesString (PyConfig \*config, wchar\_t \* const \*config\_str, const char \*str)

Decode str using Py\_DecodeLocale() and set the result into \*config\_str.

Preinitialize Python if needed.

PyStatus PyConfig\_SetArgv (PyConfig \*config, int argc, wchar\_t \* const \*argv)

Set command line arguments from wide character strings.

Preinitialize Python if needed.

 $\textit{PyStatus} \ \textbf{PyConfig} \ *config, \ \text{int} \ \textit{argc}, \ \text{char} \ * \ \text{const} \ * \textit{argv})$ 

Set command line arguments: decode bytes using Py\_DecodeLocale().

Preinitialize Python if needed.

PyStatus PyConfig\_SetWideStringList (PyConfig \*config, PyWideStringList \*list, Py\_ssize\_t length, wchar\_t \*\*items)

Set the list of wide strings *list* to *length* and *items*.

Preinitialize Python if needed.

PyStatus PyConfig\_Read (PyConfig \*config)

Read all Python configuration.

Fields which are already initialized are left unchanged.

Preinitialize Python if needed.

## void PyConfig\_Clear (PyConfig \*config)

Release configuration memory.

Most PyConfig methods preinitialize Python if needed. In that case, the Python preinitialization configuration in based on the PyConfig. If configuration fields which are in common with PyPreConfig are tuned, they must be set before calling a PyConfig method:

- dev mode
- isolated
- parse\_argv
- use\_environment

Moreover, if PyConfig\_SetArgv() or PyConfig\_SetBytesArgv() is used, this method must be called first, before other methods, since the preinitialization configuration depends on command line arguments (if parse\_argv is non-zero).

The caller of these methods is responsible to handle exceptions (error or exit) using  $PyStatus\_Exception()$  and  $Py\_ExitStatusException()$ .

#### Structure fields:

#### PyWideStringList argv

Command line arguments, sys.argv. See parse\_argv to parse argv the same way the regular Python parses Python command line arguments. If argv is empty, an empty string is added to ensure that sys. argv always exists and is never empty.

## wchar\_t\* base\_exec\_prefix

```
sys.base_exec_prefix.
```

#### wchar\_t\* base\_executable

sys.\_base\_executable: \_\_PYVENV\_LAUNCHER\_\_ environment variable value, or copy of PyConfig.executable.

#### wchar\_t\* base\_prefix

sys.base\_prefix.

#### int buffered\_stdio

If equals to 0, enable unbuffered mode, making the stdout and stderr streams unbuffered.

stdin is always opened in buffered mode.

## int bytes\_warning

If equals to 1, issue a warning when comparing bytes or bytearray with str, or comparing bytes with int. If equal or greater to 2, raise a BytesWarning exception.

#### wchar\_t\* check\_hash\_pycs\_mode

Control the validation behavior of hash-based .pyc files (see PEP 552): --check-hash-based-pycs command line option value.

Valid values: always, never and default.

默认值为: default.

## int configure\_c\_stdio

If non-zero, configure C standard streams (stdio, stdout, stdout). For example, set their mode to O\_BINARY on Windows.

#### int dev mode

Development mode: see -X dev.

10.5. PyConfig 161

#### int dump refs

If non-zero, dump all objects which are still alive at exit.

Require a debug build of Python (Py\_REF\_DEBUG macro must be defined).

#### wchar t\* exec prefix

sys.exec\_prefix.

## wchar\_t\* executable

sys.executable.

## int faulthandler

If non-zero, call faulthandler.enable() at startup.

#### wchar\_t\* filesystem\_encoding

Filesystem encoding, sys.getfilesystemencoding().

## wchar\_t\* filesystem\_errors

Filesystem encoding errors, sys.getfilesystemencodeerrors().

#### unsigned long hash\_seed

## int use\_hash\_seed

Randomized hash function seed.

If use\_hash\_seed is zero, a seed is chosen randomly at Pythonstartup, and hash\_seed is ignored.

## wchar\_t\* home

Python home directory.

Initialized from PYTHONHOME environment variable value by default.

## int import\_time

If non-zero, profile import time.

#### int inspect

Enter interactive mode after executing a script or a command.

## int install\_signal\_handlers

Install signal handlers?

#### int interactive

交互模式

#### int isolated

If greater than 0, enable isolated mode:

- sys.path contains neither the script's directory (computed from argv[0] or the current directory) nor the user's site-packages directory.
- Python REPL doesn't import readline nor enable default readline configuration on interactive prompts.
- Set use\_environment and user\_site\_directory to 0.

### int legacy\_windows\_stdio

If non-zero, use io.FileIO instead of io.WindowsConsoleIO for sys.stdin, sys.stdout and sys.stderr.

Only available on Windows. #ifdef MS\_WINDOWS macro can be used for Windows specific code.

## int malloc\_stats

If non-zero, dump statistics on *Python pymalloc memory allocator* at exit.

The option is ignored if Python is built using --without-pymalloc.

#### wchar\_t\* pythonpath\_env

Module search paths as a string separated by DELIM (os.path.pathsep).

Initialized from PYTHONPATH environment variable value by default.

## PyWideStringList module\_search\_paths

#### int module search paths set

sys.path. If module\_search\_paths\_set is equal to 0, the module\_search\_paths is over-ridden by the function calculating the *Path Configuration*.

## int optimization\_level

Compilation optimization level:

- 0: Peephole optimizer (and \_\_debug\_\_ is set to True)
- 1: Remove assertions, set \_\_debug\_\_ to False
- 2: Strip docstrings

#### int parse\_argv

If non-zero, parse *argv* the same way the regular Python command line arguments, and strip Python arguments from *argv*: see Command Line Arguments.

## int parser\_debug

If non-zero, turn on parser debugging output (for expert only, depending on compilation options).

#### int pathconfig\_warnings

If equal to 0, suppress warnings when calculating the *Path Configuration* (Unix only, Windows does not log any warning). Otherwise, warnings are written into stderr.

## wchar\_t\* prefix

```
sys.prefix.
```

## wchar\_t\* program\_name

Program name. Used to initialize executable, and in early error messages.

## $wchar\_t^* \; \textbf{pycache\_prefix}$

```
sys.pycache_prefix: .pyc cache prefix.
```

If NULL, sys.pycache\_prefix is set to None.

## int quiet

Quiet mode. For example, don't display the copyright and version messages in interactive mode.

## wchar\_t\* run\_command

```
python3 -c COMMAND argument. Used by Py_RunMain().
```

#### wchar t\* run filename

```
python3 FILENAME argument. Used by Py_RunMain().
```

#### wchar\_t\* run\_module

```
python3 -m MODULE argument. Used by Py_RunMain().
```

## int show\_alloc\_count

Show allocation counts at exit?

Set to 1 by -X showalloccount command line option.

Need a special Python build with COUNT\_ALLOCS macro defined.

## int show\_ref\_count

Show total reference count at exit?

Set to 1 by -X showrefcount command line option.

10.5. PyConfig 163

Need a debug build of Python (Py\_REF\_DEBUG macro must be defined).

#### int site\_import

Import the site module at startup?

## int skip\_source\_first\_line

Skip the first line of the source?

## wchar\_t\* stdio\_encoding

## wchar\_t\* stdio\_errors

Encoding and encoding errors of sys.stdin, sys.stdout and sys.stderr.

#### int tracemalloc

If non-zero, call tracemalloc.start() at startup.

#### int use\_environment

If greater than 0, use environment variables.

## int user\_site\_directory

If non-zero, add user site directory to sys.path.

#### int verbose

If non-zero, enable verbose mode.

## PyWideStringList warnoptions

sys.warnoptions: options of the warnings module to build warnings filters: lowest to highest priority.

The warnings module adds sys.warnoptions in the reverse order: the last *PyConfig.* warnoptions item becomes the first item of warnings.filters which is checked first (highest priority).

#### int write\_bytecode

If non-zero, write .pyc files.

sys.dont\_write\_bytecode is initialized to the inverted value of write\_bytecode.

### PyWideStringList xoptions

sys.\_xoptions.

If parse\_argv is non-zero, argv arguments are parsed the same way the regular Python parses command line arguments, and Python arguments are stripped from argv: see Command Line Arguments.

The xoptions options are parsed to set other options: see -X option.

## 10.6 Initialization with PyConfig

Function to initialize Python:

## PyStatus Py\_InitializeFromConfig (const PyConfig \*config)

Initialize Python from config configuration.

The caller is responsible to handle exceptions (error or exit) using PyStatus\_Exception() and Py\_ExitStatusException().

If PyImport\_FrozenModules, PyImport\_AppendInittab() or PyImport\_ExtendInittab() are used, they must be set or called after Python preinitialization and before the Python initialization.

Example setting the program name:

```
void init_python(void)
   PyStatus status;
   PyConfig config;
   PyConfig_InitPythonConfig(&config);
   /* Set the program name. Implicitly preinitialize Python. */
   status = PyConfig_SetString(&config, &config.program_name,
                                L"/path/to/my_program");
   if (PyStatus_Exception(status)) {
       goto fail;
   status = Py_InitializeFromConfig(&config);
   if (PyStatus_Exception(status)) {
       goto fail;
   PyConfig_Clear(&config);
   return;
   PyConfig_Clear(&config);
   Py_ExitStatusException(status);
```

More complete example modifying the default configuration, read the configuration, and then override some parameters:

```
PyStatus init_python(const char *program_name)
   PyStatus status;
   PyConfig config;
   PyConfig_InitPythonConfig(&config);
   /* Set the program name before reading the configuration
       (decode byte string from the locale encoding).
       Implicitly preinitialize Python. */
   status = PyConfig_SetBytesString(&config, &config.program_name,
                                  program_name);
   if (PyStatus_Exception(status)) {
       goto done;
   /* Read all configuration at once */
   status = PyConfig_Read(&config);
   if (PyStatus_Exception(status)) {
       goto done;
    /* Append our custom search path to sys.path */
   status = PyWideStringList_Append(&config.module_search_paths,
                                     L"/path/to/more/modules");
   if (PyStatus_Exception(status)) {
       goto done;
    }
```

(下页继续)

(续上页)

## 10.7 Isolated Configuration

*PyPreConfig\_InitIsolatedConfig()* and *PyConfig\_InitIsolatedConfig()* functions create a configuration to isolate Python from the system. For example, to embed Python into an application.

This configuration ignores global configuration variables, environments variables, command line arguments (*PyConfig.argv* is not parsed) and user site directory. The C standard streams (ex: stdout) and the LC\_CTYPE locale are left unchanged. Signal handlers are not installed.

Configuration files are still used with this configuration. Set the *Path Configuration* ("output fields") to ignore these configuration files and avoid the function computing the default path configuration.

## 10.8 Python Configuration

 $\label{pypreConfig} \textit{PyPreConfig_InitPythonConfig()} \ \ \textbf{and} \ \textit{PyConfig_InitPythonConfig()} \ \ \textbf{functions} \ \ \textbf{create} \ \ \textbf{a} \ \ \textbf{configuration} \ \ \textbf{to} \ \ \textbf{build} \ \ \textbf{a} \ \ \textbf{customized} \ \ \textbf{Python}.$ 

Environments variables and command line arguments are used to configure Python, whereas global configuration variables are ignored.

This function enables C locale coercion (PEP 538) and UTF-8 Mode (PEP 540) depending on the LC\_CTYPE locale, PYTHONUTF 8 and PYTHONCOERCECLOCALE environment variables.

定制的 Python 的示例总是会以隔离模式运行:

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    PyStatus status;

    PyConfig config;
    PyConfig_InitPythonConfig(&config);
    config.isolated = 1;

    /* Decode command line arguments.
        Implicitly preinitialize Python (in isolated mode). */
    status = PyConfig_SetBytesArgv(&config, argc, argv);
    if (PyStatus_Exception(status)) {
        goto fail;
    }
}
```

(下页继续)

(续上页)

```
status = Py_InitializeFromConfig(&config);
if (PyStatus_Exception(status)) {
    goto fail;
}
PyConfig_Clear(&config);

return Py_RunMain();

fail:
    PyConfig_Clear(&config);
    if (PyStatus_IsExit(status)) {
        return status.exitcode;
}
/* Display the error message and exit the process with
        non-zero exit code */
Py_ExitStatusException(status);
}
```

## 10.9 路径配置

PyConfig contains multiple fields for the path configuration:

- 路径配置输入:
  - PyConfig.home
  - PyConfig.pathconfig warnings
  - PyConfig.program\_name
  - PyConfig.pythonpath\_env
  - current working directory: to get absolute paths
  - PATH environment variable to get the program full path (from PyConfig.program\_name)
  - PYVENV LAUNCHER environment variable
  - (Windows only) Application paths in the registry under "SoftwarePythonPythonCoreX.YPythonPath" of HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER and HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE (where X.Y is the Python version).
- Path configuration output fields:

```
- PyConfig.base_exec_prefix
```

- PyConfig.base\_executable
- PyConfig.base\_prefix
- PyConfig.exec\_prefix
- PyConfig.executable
- PyConfig.module\_search\_paths\_set, PyConfig.module\_search\_paths
- PyConfig.prefix

10.9. 路径配置 167

If at least one "output field" is not set, Python calculates the path configuration to fill unset fields. If module\_search\_paths\_set is equal to 0, module\_search\_paths is overridden and module search paths set is set to 1.

It is possible to completely ignore the function calculating the default path configuration by setting explicitly all path configuration output fields listed above. A string is considered as set even if it is non-empty. module\_search\_paths is considered as set if module\_search\_paths\_set is set to 1. In this case, path configuration input fields are ignored as well.

Set pathconfig\_warnings to 0 to suppress warnings when calculating the path configuration (Unix only, Windows does not log any warning).

If base\_prefix or base\_exec\_prefix fields are not set, they inherit their value from prefix and exec\_prefix respectively.

Py\_RunMain() and Py\_Main() modify sys.path:

- If run\_filename is set and is a directory which contains a \_\_main\_\_.py script, prepend run\_filename to sys.path.
- If isolated is zero:
  - If run\_module is set, prepend the current directory to sys.path. Do nothing if the current directory cannot be read.
  - If run\_filename is set, prepend the directory of the filename to sys.path.
  - Otherwise, prepend an empty string to sys.path.

If <code>site\_import</code> is non-zero, <code>sys.path</code> can be modified by the <code>site</code> module. If <code>user\_site\_directory</code> is non-zero and the user's site-package directory exists, the <code>site</code> module appends the user's site-package directory to <code>sys.path</code>.

The following configuration files are used by the path configuration:

- pyvenv.cfg
- python.\_pth (仅 Windows)
- pybuilddir.txt (仅 Unix)

The \_\_PYVENV\_LAUNCHER\_\_ environment variable is used to set PyConfig.base\_executable

## 10.10 Py\_RunMain()

#### int Py\_RunMain (void)

Execute the command (PyConfig.run\_command), the script (PyConfig.run\_filename) or the module (PyConfig.run\_module) specified on the command line or in the configuration.

By default and when if -i option is used, run the REPL.

Finally, finalizes Python and returns an exit status that can be passed to the exit () function.

See Python Configuration for an example of customized Python always running in isolated mode using Py\_RunMain().

## 10.11 Multi-Phase Initialization Private Provisional API

This section is a private provisional API introducing multi-phase initialization, the core feature of the PEP 432:

- "Core" initialization phase, "bare minimum Python":
  - Builtin types;
  - Builtin exceptions;
  - Builtin and frozen modules;
  - The sys module is only partially initialized (ex: sys.path doesn't exist yet).
- "Main" initialization phase, Python is fully initialized:
  - Install and configure importlib;
  - Apply the Path Configuration;
  - Install signal handlers;
  - Finish sys module initialization (ex: create sys.stdout and sys.path);
  - Enable optional features like faulthandler and tracemalloc;
  - Import the site module;
  - 等等.

## 私有临时 API:

• PyConfig.\_init\_main: if set to 0, Py\_InitializeFromConfig() stops at the "Core" initialization phase.

## PyStatus \_Py\_InitializeMain (void)

Move to the "Main" initialization phase, finish the Python initialization.

No module is imported during the "Core" phase and the importlib module is not configured: the *Path Configuration* is only applied during the "Main" phase. It may allow to customize Python in Python to override or tune the *Path Configuration*, maybe install a custom sys.meta\_path importer or an import hook, etc.

It may become possible to calculatin the *Path Configuration* in Python, after the Core phase and before the Main phase, which is one of the **PEP 432** motivation.

The "Core" phase is not properly defined: what should be and what should not be available at this phase is not specified yet. The API is marked as private and provisional: the API can be modified or even be removed anytime until a proper public API is designed.

Example running Python code between "Core" and "Main" initialization phases:

```
void init_python(void)
{
    PyStatus status;

    PyConfig config;
    PyConfig_InitPythonConfig(&config);
    config._init_main = 0;

    /* ... customize 'config' configuration ... */

    status = Py_InitializeFromConfig(&config);
    PyConfig_Clear(&config);
    if (PyStatus_Exception(status)) {
```

(下页继续)

(续上页)

# CHAPTER 11

内存管理

## 11.1 概述

在 Python 中,内存管理涉及到一个包含所有 Python 对象和数据结构的私有堆(heap)。这个私有堆的管理由内部的 *Python* 內存管理器(*Python memory manager*)保证。Python 内存管理器有不同的组件来处理各种动态存储管理方面的问题,如共享、分割、预分配或缓存。

在最底层,一个原始内存分配器通过与操作系统的内存管理器交互,确保私有堆中有足够的空间来存储所有与 Python 相关的数据。在原始内存分配器的基础上,几个对象特定的分配器在同一堆上运行,并根据每种对象类型的特点实现不同的内存管理策略。例如,整数对象在堆内的管理方式不同于字符串、元组或字典,因为整数需要不同的存储需求和速度与空间的权衡。因此,Python 内存管理器将一些工作分配给对象特定分配器,但确保后者在私有堆的范围内运行。

Python 堆内存的管理是由解释器来执行,用户对它没有控制权,即使他们经常操作指向堆内内存块的对象指针,理解这一点十分重要。Python 对象和其他内部缓冲区的堆空间分配是由 Python 内存管理器按需通过本文档中列出的 Python/C API 函数进行的。

为了避免内存破坏,扩展的作者永远不应该试图用 C 库函数导出的函数来对 Python 对象进行操作,这些函数包括: malloc(), calloc(), realloc() 和 free()。这将导致 C 分配器和 Python 内存管理器之间的混用,引发严重后果,这是由于它们实现了不同的算法,并在不同的堆上操作。但是,我们可以安全地使用 C 库分配器为单独的目的分配和释放内存块,如下例所示:

```
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;
```

在这个例子中,I/O 缓冲区的内存请求是由 C 库分配器处理的。Python 内存管理器只参与了分配作为结果返回的字节对象。

然而,在大多数情况下,建议专门从 Python 堆中分配内存,因为后者由 Python 内存管理器控制。例如,当解释器扩展了用 C 写的新对象类型时,就必须这样做。使用 Python 堆的另一个原因是希望\*通知\*Python 内存管理器关于扩展模块的内存需求。即使所请求的内存全部只用于内部的、高度特定的目的,将所有的内存请求交给 Python 内存管理器能让解释器对其内存占用的整体情况有更准确的了解。因此,在某些情况下,Python 内存管理器可能会触发或不触发适当的操作,如垃圾回收、内存压缩或其他预防性操作。请注意,通过使用前面例子中所示的 C 库分配器,为 I/O 缓冲区分配的内存会完全不受 Python 内存管理器管理。

## 参见:

环境变量 PYTHONMALLOC 可被用来配置 Python 所使用的内存分配器。

环境变量 PYTHONMALLOCSTATS 可以用来在每次创建和关闭新的 pymalloc 对象区域时打印pymalloc 内存分配器 的统计数据。

## 11.2 原始内存接口

以下函数集封装了系统分配器。这些函数是线程安全的,不需要持有GIL。

default raw memory allocator 使用这些函数: malloc()、calloc()、realloc() 和 free(); 申请零字节时则调用 malloc(1) `` (或 ``calloc(1, 1))

3.4 新版功能.

## void\* PyMem\_RawMalloc (size\_t n)

分配 n 个字节并返回一个指向分配的内存的 void\* 类型指针,如果请求失败则返回 NULL。

请求零字节可能返回一个独特的非 NULL 指针,就像调用了 "PyMem\_RawMalloc(1)" 一样。但是内存不会以任何方式被初始化。

## void\* PyMem\_RawCalloc (size\_t nelem, size\_t elsize)

分配 *nelem* 个元素,每个元素的大小为 *elsize* 字节,并返回指向分配的内存的 void\* 类型指针,如果请求失败则返回 NULL。内存会被初始化为零。

请求零字节可能返回一个独特的非  $\mathtt{NULL}$  指针,就像调用了 "PyMem\_RawCalloc(1, 1)" 一样。

3.5 新版功能.

#### void\* PyMem RawRealloc (void\*p, size t n)

将 p 指向的内存块大小调整为 n 字节。以新旧内存块大小中的最小值为准, 其中内容保持不变,

如果 \*p\* 是 "NULL",则相当于调用 PyMem\_RawMalloc(n);如果 n 等于 0,则内存块大小会被调整,但不会被释放,返回非 NULL 指针。

除非 p 是 NULL , 否则它必须是之前调用PyMem\_RawMalloc() 、PyMem\_RawRealloc() 或PyMem\_RawCalloc() 所返回的。

如果请求失败, PyMem\_RawRealloc() 返回 NULL, p 仍然是指向先前内存区域的有效指针。

#### void PyMem RawFree (void \*p)

释放 p 指向的内存块。除非 p 是 NULL ,否则它必须是之前调用 $PyMem_RawMalloc()$  、  $PyMem_RawRealloc()$  或 $PyMem_RawCalloc()$  所返回的指针。否则,或在  $PyMem_RawFree(p)$  之前已经调用过的情况下,未定义的行为会发生。

如果p是 NULL,那么什么操作也不会进行。

## 11.3 内存接口

以下函数集,仿照 ANSI C 标准,并指定了请求零字节时的行为,可用于从 Python 堆分配和释放内存。 默认内存分配器 使用了pymalloc 内存分配器.

警告: 在使用这些函数时,必须持有全局解释器锁(GIL)。

在 3.6 版更改: 现在默认的分配器是 pymalloc 而非系统的 malloc()。

## void\* PyMem\_Malloc (size\_t n)

分配 n 个字节并返回一个指向分配的内存的 void\* 类型指针,如果请求失败则返回 NULL。

请求零字节可能返回一个独特的非 NULL 指针,就像调用了 "PyMem\_Malloc(1)" 一样。但是内存不会以任何方式被初始化。

## void\* PyMem\_Calloc (size\_t nelem, size\_t elsize)

分配 *nelem* 个元素,每个元素的大小为 *elsize* 字节,并返回指向分配的内存的 void\* 类型指针,如果请求失败则返回 NULL。内存会被初始化为零。

请求零字节可能返回一个独特的非 NULL 指针,就像调用了 "PyMem\_Calloc(1,1)" 一样。

3.5 新版功能.

#### void\* **PyMem** Realloc (void\*p, size t n)

将 p 指向的内存块大小调整为 n 字节。以新旧内存块大小中的最小值为准, 其中内容保持不变,

如果 \*p\* 是 "NULL",则相当于调用 PyMem\_Malloc (n) ;如果 n 等于 0,则内存块大小会被调整,但不会被释放,返回非 NULL 指针。

除非p是 NULL ,否则它必须是之前调用 $PyMem\_Malloc()$ 、 $PyMem\_Realloc()$ 或PyMem Calloc()所返回的。

如果请求失败, PyMem\_Realloc() 返回 NULL, p 仍然是指向先前内存区域的有效指针。

## void PyMem\_Free (void \*p)

释放p指向的内存块。除非p是 NULL,否则它必须是之前调用 $PyMem\_Malloc()$ 、 $PyMem\_Realloc()$ 或 $PyMem\_Calloc()$ 所返回的指针。否则,或在  $PyMem\_Free(p)$ 之前已经调用过的情况下,未定义的行为会发生。

如果p是 NULL,那么什么操作也不会进行。

以下面向类型的宏为方便而提供。注意 TYPE 可以指任何 C 类型。

### TYPE\* **PyMem\_New** (TYPE, size\_t n)

与 $PyMem\_Malloc()$ 相同,但会分配 (n \* sizeof(TYPE)) 字节的内存。返回一个转换为 TYPE\* 的指针。内存将不会以任何方式被初始化。

## TYPE\* PyMem\_Resize (void \*p, TYPE, size\_t n)

与 $PyMem_Realloc()$  相同,但内存块的大小被调整为 (n \* sizeof(TYPE)) 字节。返回一个转换为 TYPE\* 类型的指针。返回时,p 将为指向新内存区域的指针,如果失败则返回 NULL。

这是一个 C 预处理宏, p 总是被重新赋值。请保存 p 的原始值, 以避免在处理错误时丢失内存。

## void $PyMem_Del (void *p)$

与PyMem\_Free()相同

此外,我们还提供了以下宏集用于直接调用 Python 内存分配器,而不涉及上面列出的 C API 函数。但是请注意,使用它们并不能保证跨 Python 版本的二进制兼容性,因此在扩展模块被弃用。

• PyMem\_MALLOC(size)

11.3. 内存接口 173

- PyMem\_NEW(type, size)
- PyMem\_REALLOC(ptr, size)
- PyMem\_RESIZE(ptr, type, size)
- PyMem\_FREE (ptr)
- PyMem DEL(ptr)

## 11.4 对象分配器

以下函数集,仿照 ANSI C 标准,并指定了请求零字节时的行为,可用于从 Python 堆分配和释放内存。 默认对象分配器 使用pymalloc 内存分配器.

警告: 在使用这些函数时,必须持有全局解释器锁(GIL)。

#### void\* PyObject Malloc (size t n)

分配 n 个字节并返回一个指向分配的内存的 void\* 类型指针,如果请求失败则返回 NULL。

请求零字节可能返回一个独特的非 NULL 指针,就像调用了 "PyObject\_Malloc(1)" 一样。但是内存不会以任何方式被初始化。

## void\* PyObject\_Calloc (size\_t nelem, size\_t elsize)

分配 *nelem* 个元素,每个元素的大小为 *elsize* 字节,并返回指向分配的内存的 void\* 类型指针,如果请求失败则返回 NULL。内存会被初始化为零。

请求零字节可能返回一个独特的非 NULL 指针,就像调用了 "PyObject\_Calloc(1,1)" 一样。

3.5 新版功能.

## void\* PyObject Realloc (void \*p, size t n)

将 p 指向的内存块大小调整为 n 字节。以新旧内存块大小中的最小值为准, 其中内容保持不变,

如果 \*p\* 是 "NULL",则相当于调用 PyObject\_Malloc(n);如果 n 等于 0,则内存块大小会被调整,但不会被释放,返回非 NULL 指针。

除非p是 NULL,否则它必须是之前调用 $PyObject\_Malloc()$ 、 $PyObject\_Realloc()$ 或 $PyObject\_Calloc()$ 所返回的。

如果请求失败, PyObject\_Realloc() 返回 NULL, p仍然是指向先前内存区域的有效指针。

#### void PyObject\_Free (void \*p)

释放 p 指向的内存块。除非 p 是 NULL ,否则它必须是之前调用 $PyObject\_Malloc()$  、  $PyObject\_Realloc()$  或 $PyObject\_Calloc()$  所返回的指针。否则,或在  $PyObject\_Free(p)$  之前已经调用过的情况下,未定义的行为会发生。

如果p是 NULL,那么什么操作也不会进行。

# 11.5 默认内存分配器

# 默认内存分配器:

配置	名称	PyMem_RawMalloo	c PyMem_Malloc	PyOb- ject_Malloc
发布版本	"pymalloc"	malloc	pymalloc	pymalloc
调试构建	"pymalloc_debug	"malloc + debug	pymalloc + de- bug	pymalloc + de- bug
没有 pymalloc 的发布 版本	"malloc"	malloc	malloc	malloc
没有 pymalloc 的调试 构建	"malloc_debug"	malloc + debug	malloc + debug	malloc + debug

# 说明:

- 名称: 环境变量 PYTHONMALLOC 的值
- malloc: 来自 C 标准库的系统分配, C 函数 malloc(), calloc(), realloc() and free()
- pymalloc: pymalloc 内存分配器
- "+ debug": 带有PyMem\_SetupDebugHooks () 安装的调试钩子

# 11.6 自定义内存分配器

# 3.4 新版功能.

# PyMemAllocatorEx

用于描述内存块分配器的结构体。包含四个字段:

域	含义
void *ctx	作为第一个参数传入的用户上
	下文
<pre>void* malloc(void *ctx, size_t size)</pre>	分配一个内存块
<pre>void* calloc(void *ctx, size_t nelem, size_t</pre>	分配一个初始化为0的内存块
elsize)	
<pre>void* realloc(void *ctx, void *ptr, size_t</pre>	分配一个内存块或调整其大小
new_size)	
<pre>void free(void *ctx, void *ptr)</pre>	释放一个内存块

在 3.5 版更改: The PyMemAllocator structure was renamed to PyMemAllocatorEx and a new calloc field was added.

### PyMemAllocatorDomain

用来识别分配器域的枚举类。域有:

### PYMEM DOMAIN RAW

函数

- PyMem\_RawMalloc()
- PyMem\_RawRealloc()
- PyMem\_RawCalloc()

11.5. 默认内存分配器 175

• PyMem\_RawFree()

#### PYMEM DOMAIN MEM

函数

- PyMem\_Malloc(),
- PyMem\_Realloc()
- PyMem\_Calloc()
- PyMem\_Free()

### PYMEM DOMAIN OBJ

函数

- PyObject\_Malloc()
- PyObject\_Realloc()
- PyObject\_Calloc()
- PvObject Free()

void **PyMem\_GetAllocator** (*PyMemAllocatorDomain domain*, *PyMemAllocatorEx \*allocator*) 获取指定域的内存块分配器。

void **PyMem\_SetAllocator** (*PyMemAllocatorDomain domain*, *PyMemAllocatorEx \*allocator*) 设置指定域的内存块分配器。

当请求零字节时,新的分配器必须返回一个独特的非 NULL 指针。

对于 $PYMEM\_DOMAIN\_RAW$  域,分配器必须是线程安全的: 当分配器被调用时,不持有全局解释器锁。如果新的分配器不是钩子(不调用之前的分配器),必须调用 $PyMem\_SetupDebugHooks()$  函数在新分配器上重新安装调试钩子。

# void PyMem\_SetupDebugHooks (void)

设置检测 Python 内存分配器函数中错误的钩子。

新分配的内存由字节 0xCD(CLEANBYTE)填充,释放的内存由字节 0xDD(DEADBYTE)填充。内存块被"禁止字节"包围(FORBIDDENBYTE:字节 0xFD)。

## 运行时检查:

- 检测对 API 的违反,例如: 对用PyMem\_Malloc() 分配的缓冲区调用PyObject\_Free()。
- 检测缓冲区起始位置前的写入(缓冲区下溢)。
- 检测缓冲区终止位置后的写入(缓冲区溢出)。
- 检测当调用PYMEM\_DOMAIN\_OBJ (如: PyObject\_Malloc())和PYMEM\_DOMAIN\_MEM (如: PyMem\_Malloc())域的分配器函数时GIL已被保持。

在出错时,调试钩子使用 tracemalloc 模块来回溯内存块被分配的位置。只有当 tracemalloc 正在追踪 Python 内存分配,并且内存块被追踪时,才会显示回溯。

如果 Python 是在调试模式下编译的,这些钩子是*installed by default* 。环境变量 PYTHONMALLOC 可以用来在发布模式编译的 Python 上安装调试钩子。

在 3.6 版更改: 这个函数现在也适用于以发布模式编译的 Python。在出错时,调试钩子现在使用 tracemalloc 来回溯内存块被分配的位置。调试钩子现在也检查当PYMEM\_DOMAIN\_OBJ和PYMEM\_DOMAIN\_MEM 域的函数被调用时,全局解释器锁是否被持有。

在 3.8 版更改: 字节模式 0xCB (CLEANBYTE)、0xDB (DEADBYTE) 和 0xFB (FORBIDDENBYTE) 已被 0xCD、0xDD 和 0xFD 替代以使用与 Windows CRT 调试 malloc() 和 free() 相同的值。

# 11.7 pymalloc 分配器

Python 有为具有短生命周期的小对象(小于或等于 512 字节)优化的 pymalloc 分配器。它使用固定大小为 256 KiB 的称为"arenas" 的内存映射。对于大于 512 字节的分配,它回到使用PyMem\_RawMalloc()和PyMem\_RawRealloc()。

pymalloc 是PYMEM\_DOMAIN\_MEM (例 如: PyMem\_Malloc()) 和PYMEM\_DOMAIN\_OBJ (例 如: PyObject\_Malloc()) 域的默认分配器。

arena 分配器使用以下函数:

- Windows 上的 VirtualAlloc() and VirtualFree(),
- mmap() 和 munmap(), 如果可用,
- 否则, malloc() 和 free()。

# 11.7.1 自定义 pymalloc Arena 分配器

3.4 新版功能.

# PyObjectArenaAllocator

用来描述一个 arena 分配器的结构体。这个结构体有三个字段:

域	含义
void *ctx	作为第一个参数传入的用户上下文
<pre>void* alloc(void *ctx, size_t size)</pre>	分配一块 size 字节的区域
<pre>void free(void *ctx, void *ptr, size_t size)</pre>	释放一块区域

# void PyObject\_GetArenaAllocator (PyObjectArenaAllocator \*allocator)

获取 arena 分配器

## void PyObject\_SetArenaAllocator (PyObjectArenaAllocator \*allocator)

设置 arena 分配器

# 11.8 tracemalloc C API

3.7 新版功能.

# int PyTraceMalloc\_Track (unsigned int domain, uintptr\_t ptr, size\_t size)

在tracemalloc模块中跟踪一个已分配的内存块。

成功时返回 0, 出错时返回 -1 (无法分配内存来保存跟踪信息)。如果禁用了 tracemalloc 则返回 -2。如果内存块已被跟踪,则更新现有跟踪信息。

### int PyTraceMalloc\_Untrack (unsigned int *domain*, uintptr\_t ptr)

在 tracemalloc 模块中取消跟踪一个已分配的内存块。如果内存块未被跟踪则不执行任何操作。如果 tracemalloc 被禁用则返回 -2, 否则返回 0。

# 11.9 例子

以下是来自概述 小节的示例,经过重写以使 I/O 缓冲区是通过使用第一个函数集从 Python 堆中分配的:

```
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;
```

使用面向类型函数集的相同代码:

```
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;
```

请注意在以上两个示例中,缓冲区总是通过归属于相同集的函数来操纵的。事实上,对于一个给定的内存块必须使用相同的内存 API 族,以便使得混合不同分配器的风险减至最低。以下代码序列包含两处错误,其中一个被标记为 fatal 因为它混合了两种在不同堆上操作的不同分配器。

```
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() */
```

除了旨在处理来自 Python 堆的原始内存块的函数之外, Python 中的对象是通过PyObject\_New(), PyObject\_NewVar()和PyObject\_Del()来分配和释放的。

这些将在有关如何在C中定义和实现新对象类型的下一章中讲解。

对象实现支持

本章描述了定义新对象类型时所使用的函数、类型和宏。

# 12.1 在堆上分配对象

# 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. 用它的类型和初始引用来初始化新分配对象 op。返回已初始化对象。如果 type 表明该对象参与循环垃圾检测器,则将其添加到检测器的观察对象集中。对象的其他字段不受影响。

# PyVarObject\* PyObject\_InitVar (PyVarObject \*op, PyTypeObject \*type, Py\_ssize\_t size)

Return value: Borrowed reference. 它的功能和PyObject\_Init()一样,并且会初始化变量大小对象的长度信息。

### TYPE\* PyObject\_New (TYPE, PyTypeObject \*type)

Return value: New reference. 使用 C 结构类型 TYPE 和 Python 类型对象 type 分配一个新的 Python 对象。未在该 Python 对象标头中定义的字段不会被初始化;对象的引用计数将为一。内存分配大小由 type 对象的tp\_basicsize 字段来确定。

### TYPE\* PyObject NewVar (TYPE, PyTypeObject \*type, Py ssize t size)

Return value: New reference. 使用 C 的数据结构类型 TYPE 和 Python 的类型对象 type 分配一个新的 Python 对象。Python 对象头文件中没有定义的字段不会被初始化。被分配的内存空间预留了 TYPE 结构加 type 对象中 $tp_itemsize$  字段提供的 size 字段的值。这对于实现类似元组这种能够在构造期决定自己大小的对象是很实用的。将字段的数组嵌入到相同的内存分配中可以减少内存分配的次数,这提高了内存分配的效率。

# void PyObject\_Del (void \*op)

释放由PyObject\_New() 或者PyObject\_NewVar() 分配内存的对象。这通常由对象的 type 字段定

义的 $tp\_dealloc$ 处理函数来调用。调用这个函数以后 op 对象中的字段都不可以被访问,因为原分配的内存空间已不再是一个有效的 Python 对象。

### PyObject \_Py\_NoneStruct

这个对象是像 None 一样的 Python 对象。它可以使用 Py\_None 宏访问,该宏的拿到指向该对象的指针。

## 参见:

PyModule\_Create() 分配内存和创建扩展模块

# 12.2 公用对象的结构

大量的结构体被用于定义 Python 的对象类型。这一节描述了这些的结构体和它们的使用方法。

所有的 Python 对象都在对象的内存表示的开始部分共享少量的字段。这些字段用PyObject或PyVarObject类型来表示,这些类型又由一些宏定义,这些宏也直接或间接地用于所有其他 Python 对象的定义。

# 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;
```

参见上面PyVarObject 的文档。

#### 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\_refent 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 <code>PyObject\*</code> parameters and return one such value. If the return value is <code>NULL</code>, an exception shall have been set. If not <code>NULL</code>, 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 <code>METH\_VARARGS</code> | <code>METH\_KEYWORDS</code>.

#### \_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:

域	C 类型	含义
ml_name	const char *	name of the method
ml_meth	PyCFunction	pointer to the C implementation
ml_flags	int	flag bits indicating how the call should be constructed
ml_doc	const char *	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  $PyArg\_UnpackTuple()$ .

12.2. 公用对象的结构 181

#### METH VARARGS | METH KEYWORDS

Methods with these flags must be of type <code>PyCFunctionWithKeywords</code>. The function expects three parameters: <code>self</code>, <code>args</code>, <code>kwargs</code> where <code>kwargs</code> is a dictionary of all the keyword arguments or possibly <code>NULL</code> if there are no keyword arguments. The parameters are typically processed using <code>PyArg\_ParseTupleAndKeywords()</code>.

#### 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*.

3.7 新版功能.

### 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 vector-call 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*.

3.7 新版功能.

#### 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.

These two constants are not used to indicate the calling convention but the binding when use with methods of classes. These may not be used for functions defined for modules. At most one of these flags may be set for any given method.

### METH\_CLASS

The method will be passed the type object as the first parameter rather than an instance of the type. This is used to create *class methods*, similar to what is created when using the classmethod() built-in function.

# 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.

One other constant controls whether a method is loaded in place of another definition with the same method name.

### METH\_COEXIST

The method will be loaded in place of existing definitions. Without *METH\_COEXIST*, the default is to skip repeated definitions. Since slot wrappers are loaded before the method table, the existence of a *sq\_contains* slot, for example, would generate a wrapped method named \_\_contains\_\_() and preclude the loading of a corresponding PyCFunction with the same name. With the flag defined, the PyCFunction will be loaded in place of the wrapper object and will co-exist with the slot. This is helpful because calls to PyCFunctions are optimized more than wrapper object calls.

# PyMemberDef

Structure which describes an attribute of a type which corresponds to a C struct member. Its fields are:

域	C 类型	含义	
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类型
T_SHORT	short
T_INT	int
T_LONG	长整型
T_FLOAT	float
T_DOUBLE	double
T_STRING	const char *
T_OBJECT	PyObject *
T_OBJECT_EX	PyObject *
T_CHAR	字符
T_BYTE	字符
T_UBYTE	unsigned char
T_UINT	unsigned int
T_USHORT	unsigned short
T_ULONG	unsigned long
T_BOOL	字符
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 <code>T\_STRING</code> for type implies <code>READONLY.T\_STRING</code> data is interpreted as UTF-8. Only <code>T\_OBJECT</code> and <code>T\_OBJECT\_EX</code> members can be deleted. (They are set to <code>NULL</code>).

# PyGetSetDef

Structure to define property-like access for a type. See also description of the  $PyTypeObject.tp\_getset$  slot.

域	C类型	含义
名称	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 readonly
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):

12.2. 公用对象的结构 183

```
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.

# 12.3 类型对象

也许 Python 对象系统中最重要的结构之一就是定义新类型的结构: PyTypeObject 结构。类型对象可以使用任何 PyObject\_\*()或 PyType\_\*()函数来处理,但不能提供大多数 Python 应用程序所感兴趣的内容。这些对象是对象行为的基础,所以它们对解释器本身或任何实现新类型的扩展模块都非常重要。

与大多数标准类型相比,类型对象相当大。这么大的原因是每个类型对象存储了大量的值,大部分是 C 函数指针,每个指针实现了类型功能的一小部分。本节将详细描述类型对象的字段。这些字段将按照它们在结构中出现的顺序进行描述。

除了下面的快速参考, 例子 小节提供了快速了解PyTypeObject 的含义和用法的例子。

# 12.3.1 快速参考

#### "tp 槽"

PyTypeObject 槽 <sup>1</sup>	Type	特殊方法/属性	信	
			息 <sup>2</sup>	
			ОТІ	ו כ
<r> tp_name</r>	const char *	name	XX	
tp_basicsize	Py_ssize_t		XX	X
tp_itemsize	Py_ssize_t		X	X
tp_dealloc	destructor		XX	X
tp_vectorcall_offset	Py_ssize_t			?
(tp_getattr)	getattrfunc	getattribute,getattr		G
(tp_setattr)	setattrfunc	setattr,delattr		G
tp_as_async	PyAsyncMethods*	子方法槽 (方法域)		%
tp_repr	reprfunc	repr	XX	X
tp_as_number	PyNumberMethods*	子方法槽 (方法域)		%
tp_as_sequence	PySequenceMethods*	子方法槽 (方法域)		%
tp_as_mapping	PyMappingMethods*	子方法槽 (方法域)		%
tp_hash	hashfunc	hash	X	G
tp_call	ternaryfunc	call	X	X
tp_str	reprfunc	str	X	X
tp_getattro	getattrofunc	getattribute,getattr	XX	G
tp_setattro	setattrofunc	setattr,delattr	XX	G
tp_as_buffer	PyBufferProcs*			%
tp_flags	unsigned long		XX	?

下页继续

表 1 - 续上页

PyTypeObject 槽 <sup>1</sup>	Туре	特殊方法/属性		信		
			0	息 T	, <sup>2</sup>	_
tp_doc	const char *	doc		X	ᅴ	_
tp_traverse	traverseproc		+	X	$\exists$	C
tp_clear	inquiry		$\top$	X	T	C
tp_richcompare	richcmpfunc	lt,le,eq,ne, gt,ge	X			C
tp_weaklistoffset	Py_ssize_t			X	$\exists$	?
tp_iter	getiterfunc	iter		$\top$	T	X
tp_iternext	iternextfunc	next			T	X
tp_methods	PyMethodDef[]		X	X	T	
tp_members	PyMemberDef[]			X	٦	
tp_getset	PyGetSetDef[]		X	X		
tp_base	PyTypeObject*	base			X	
tp_dict	PyObject*	dict			?	
tp_descr_get	descrgetfunc	get		П	П	X
tp_descr_set	descrsetfunc	set,delete				X
tp_dictoffset	Py_ssize_t			X		?
tp_init	initproc	init	X	X		X
tp_alloc	allocfunc		X		?	?
tp_new	newfunc	new	X	X	?	?
tp_free	freefunc		X	- 1	?	?
tp_is_gc	inquiry			X	I	X
<tp_bases></tp_bases>	PyObject*	bases		П	~	
<tp_mro></tp_mro>	PyObject*	mro			~	
[tp_cache]	PyObject*					
[tp_subclasses]	PyObject*	subclasses				
[tp_weaklist]	PyObject*					
(tp_del)	destructor					
[tp_version_tag]	unsigned int					
tp_finalize	destructor	del			Ī	X

如果定义了 COUNT\_ALLOCS,则还存在以下(仅内部)字段:

# • tp\_allocs

"O": PyBaseObject\_Type 必须设置

"T": PyType\_Type 必须设置

"D": 默认设置 (如果方法槽被设置为 NULL)

- X PyType\_Ready sets this value if it is NULL
- ~ PyType\_Ready always sets this value (it should be NULL)
- ? PyType\_Ready may set this value depending on other slots

Also see the inheritance column ("I").

## "I": 继承

- ${\tt X}$  type slot is inherited via PyType\_Ready if defined with a NULL value
- $\mbox{\ensuremath{\$}}$  the slots of the sub-struct are inherited individually
- ${\tt G}$  inherited, but only in combination with other slots; see the slot's description
- ? it's complicated; see the slot's description  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1$

注意,有些方法槽是通过普通属性查找链有效继承的。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 小括号中的槽名表示它 (实际上) 已弃用。尖括号中的名称应该被视为只读的。方括号中的名称仅供内部使用。"<R>"(作为前缀) 表示该字段是必需的 (必须是非 null)。

<sup>2</sup>列:

- tp\_frees
- tp\_maxalloc
- tp\_prev
- tp\_next

# 子方法槽 (方法域)

槽	Type	特殊方法
am_await	unaryfunc	await
am_aiter	unaryfunc	aiter
am_anext	unaryfunc	anext
nb_add	binaryfunc	addradd
nb_inplace_add	binaryfunc	iadd
nb_subtract	binaryfunc	subrsub
nb_inplace_subtract	binaryfunc	sub
nb_multiply	binaryfunc	mulrmul
nb_inplace_multiply	binaryfunc	mul
nb_remainder	binaryfunc	modrmod
nb_inplace_remainder	binaryfunc	mod
nb_divmod	binaryfunc	divmod
		rdivmod
nb_power	ternaryfunc	powrpow
nb_inplace_power	ternaryfunc	pow
nb_negative	unaryfunc	neg
nb_positive	unaryfunc	pos
nb_absolute	unaryfunc	abs
nb_bool	inquiry	bool
nb_invert	unaryfunc	invert
nb_lshift	binaryfunc	lshiftrlshift
nb_inplace_lshift	binaryfunc	lshift
nb_rshift	binaryfunc	rshiftrrshift
nb_inplace_rshift	binaryfunc	rshift
nb_and	binaryfunc	andrand
nb_inplace_and	binaryfunc	and
nb_xor	binaryfunc	xorrxor
nb_inplace_xor	binaryfunc	xor
nb_or	binaryfunc	orror
nb_inplace_or	binaryfunc	or
nb_int	unaryfunc	int
nb_reserved	void *	
nb_float	unaryfunc	float
nb_floor_divide	binaryfunc	floordiv
nb_inplace_floor_divide	binaryfunc	floordiv
nb_true_divide	binaryfunc	truediv
nb_inplace_true_divide	binaryfunc	truediv
nb_index	unaryfunc	index
nb_matrix_multiply	binaryfunc	matmul
		rmatmul

下页继续

# 表 2 - 续上页

槽	Туре	特殊方法
nb_inplace_matrix_multiply	binaryfunc	matmul
mp_length	lenfunc	len
mp_subscript	binaryfunc	getitem
mp_ass_subscript	objobjargproc	setitem,
		delitem
sq_length	lenfunc	len
sq_concat	binaryfunc	add
sq_repeat	ssizeargfunc	mul
sq_item	ssizeargfunc	getitem
sq_ass_item	ssizeobjargproc	setitem
		delitem
sq_contains	objobjproc	contains
sq_inplace_concat	binaryfunc	iadd
sq_inplace_repeat	ssizeargfunc	imul
		•
bf_getbuffer	getbufferproc()	
bf_releasebuffer	releasebufferproc()	

# 槽位 typedef

typedef	参数类型	返回类型
allocfunc		PyObject*
	PyTypeObject*	
	Py_ssize_t	
	r y_ssize_t	
destructor	void *	void
freefunc	void *	void
traverseproc		int
	void *	
	visitproc	
	void *	
	Void	
newfunc		PyObject*
	D01-1-1-4	
	PyObject*	
	PyObject*	
	PyObject*	
initproc		int
	PyObject*	
	PyObject*	
	PyObject*	
reprfunc	PyObject*	PyObject*
getattrfunc	Pyobject.	PyObject*
getattiint		1 you jeet
	PyObject*	
	const char *	
setattrfunc		int
Secaccifunc		int
	PyObject*	
	const char *	
	PyObject*	
		Duoli i a a t *
getattrofunc		PyObject*
	PyObject*	
	PyObject*	
setattrofunc		int
	PyObject*	
	PyObject*	
	PyObject*	
descrgetfunc		PyObject*
	PyObject*	
	PyObject*	
	PyObject*	
188		Chapter 12. 对象实现支持
descrsetfunc		int
	PyObject*	
	PyObject*	

请参阅Slot Type typedefs 里有更多详细信息。

# 12.3.2 PyTypeObject 定义

PyTypeObject 的结构定义可以在 Include/object.h 中找到。为了方便参考,此处复述了其中的定义:

```
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;
   Py_ssize_t tp_vectorcall_offset;
   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;
   /* rich comparisons */
   richcmpfunc tp_richcompare;
   /* weak reference enabler */
   Py_ssize_t tp_weaklistoffset;
   /* Iterators */
   getiterfunc tp_iter;
                                                                                 (下页继续)
```

(续上页)

```
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;
```

# 12.3.3 PyObject 槽位

type 对象结构扩展了PyVarObject 结构。ob\_size 字段用于动态类型 (由 type\_new () 创建,通常通过 class 语句来调用)。注意PyType\_Type (元类型) 会初始化tp\_itemsize,这意味着它的实例 (即 type 对象) 必须具有 ob\_size 字段。

```
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.

#### 继承:

这些字段不会被子类型继承。

## Py\_ssize\_t PyObject.ob\_refcnt

这是类型对象的引用计数,由 PyObject\_HEAD\_INIT 宏初始化为 1。请注意对于静态分配的类型对象 (对象的 ob\_type 指回该类型) 不会被加入引用计数。但对于动态分配的类型对象,实例 确实会被算作引用。

### 继承:

子类型不继承此字段。

# 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.

#### 继承:

此字段会被子类型继承。

# 12.3.4 PyVarObject 槽位

## 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.

## 继承:

子类型不继承此字段。

# 12.3.5 PyTypeObject 槽

Each slot has a section describing inheritance. If  $PyType\_Ready()$  may set a value when the field is set to NULL then there will also be a "Default" section. (Note that many fields set on  $PyBaseObject\_Type$  and  $PyType\_Type$  effectively act as defaults.)

# 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 <code>tp\_name</code> field is made accessible as the <code>\_\_name\_\_</code> attribute, and the <code>\_\_module\_\_</code> 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 must not be NULL. It is the only required field in PyTypeObject() (other than potentially tp\_itemsize).

## 继承:

子类型不继承此字段。

```
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 <code>PyObject\_HEAD</code> or <code>PyObject\_VAR\_HEAD</code> (whichever is used to declare the instance struct) and this in turn includes the <code>\_ob\_prev</code> and <code>\_ob\_next</code> fields if they are present. This means that the only correct way to get an initializer for the <code>tp\_basicsize</code> is to use the <code>sizeof</code> operator on the struct used to declare the instance layout. The basic size does not include the GC header size.

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).

For any type with variable-length instances, this field must not be NULL.

## 继承:

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).

#### 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 function signature is:

```
void tp_dealloc(PyObject *self);
```

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 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  $PyObject\_GC\_NewVar()$ .

Finally, if the type is heap allocated ( $Py\_TPFLAGS\_HEAPTYPE$ ), the deallocator should decrement the reference count for its type object after calling the type deallocator. In order to avoid dangling pointers, the recommended way to achieve this is:

```
static void foo_dealloc(foo_object *self) {
    PyTypeObject *tp = Py_TYPE(self);
```

(下页继续)

```
(续上页)
```

```
// free references and buffers here
tp->tp_free(self);
Py_DECREF(tp);
}
```

#### 继承:

此字段会被子类型继承。

# Py\_ssize\_t PyTypeObject.tp\_vectorcall\_offset

An optional offset to a per-instance function that implements calling the object using the *vectorcall* protocol, a more efficient alternative of the simpler  $tp\_call$ .

This field is only used if the flag \_Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_VECTORCALL is set. If so, this must be a positive integer containing the offset in the instance of a vectorcallfunc pointer. The signature is the same as for \_PyObject\_Vectorcall():

```
PyObject *vectorcallfunc(PyObject *callable, PyObject *const *args, size_t nargsf, 
PyObject *kwnames)
```

The *vectorcallfunc* pointer may be zero, in which case the instance behaves as if \_Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_VECTORCALL was not set: calling the instance falls back to tp\_call.

Any class that sets  $_{PY\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_VECTORCALL}$  must also set  $_{tp\_call}$  and make sure its behaviour is consistent with the *vectorcallfunc* function. This can be done by setting  $_{tp\_call}$  to  $_{PYVectorcall\_Call}$ :

```
PyObject *PyVectorcall_Call (PyObject *callable, PyObject *tuple, PyObject *dict)
```

Call callable's vectorcallfunc with positional and keyword arguments given in a tuple and dict, respectively.

This function is intended to be used in the tp\_call slot. It does not fall back to tp\_call and it currently does not check the  $_{Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_VECTORCALL}$  flag. To call an object, use one of the  $_{PyObject\_Call}$  functions instead.

注解: It is not recommended for *heap types* to implement the vectorcall protocol. When a user sets \_\_call\_in Python code, only tp\_call is updated, possibly making it inconsistent with the vectorcall function.

注解: The semantics of the tp\_vectorcall\_offset slot are provisional and expected to be finalized in Python 3.9. If you use vectorcall, plan for updating your code for Python 3.9.

在 3.8 版更改: This slot was used for print formatting in Python 2.x. In Python 3.0 to 3.7, it was reserved and named tp\_print.

### 继承:

This field is inherited by subtypes together with  $tp\_call$ : a subtype inherits  $tp\_vectorcall\_offset$  from its base type when the subtype' s  $tp\_call$  is NULL.

Note that *heap types* (including subclasses defined in Python) do not inherit the \_Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_VECTORCALL flag.

# 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.

继承:

```
分组: tp_getattr, tp_getattro
```

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.

## 继承:

```
Group: tp_setattr, tp_setattro
```

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\* PyTypeObject.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.

3.5 新版功能: Formerly known as tp\_compare and tp\_reserved.

#### 继承:

The tp as async field is not inherited, but the contained fields are inherited individually.

#### 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():

```
PyObject *tp_repr(PyObject *self);
```

The function 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.

### 继承:

此字段会被子类型继承。

## 默认:

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.

## PyNumberMethods\* PyTypeObject.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*.

#### 继承:

The tp\_as\_number field is not inherited, but the contained fields are inherited individually.

### PySequenceMethods\* PyTypeObject.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*.

## 继承:

The tp as sequence field is not inherited, but the contained fields are inherited individually.

#### PyMappingMethods\* PyTypeObject.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*.

### 继承:

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():

```
Py_hash_t tp_hash(PyObject *);
```

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.

When this field is not set (and tp\_richcompare is not set), an attempt to take the hash of the object raises TypeError. This is the same as setting it to PyObject\_HashNotImplemented().

This field can be set explicitly to <code>PyObject\_HashNotImplemented()</code> to block inheritance of the hash method from a parent type. This is interpreted as the equivalent of <code>\_\_hash\_\_</code> = None at the Python level, causing <code>isinstance(o, collections.Hashable)</code> to correctly return <code>False</code>. Note that the converse is also true - setting <code>\_\_hash\_\_</code> = None on a class at the Python level will result in the <code>tp\_hash</code> slot being set to <code>PyObject\_HashNotImplemented()</code>.

#### 继承:

Group: tp\_hash, tp\_richcompare

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  $PyObject\_Call()$ :

```
PyObject *tp_call(PyObject *self, PyObject *args, PyObject *kwargs);
```

# 继承:

此字段会被子类型继承。

# 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 <code>PyObject\_Str()</code> to do the actual work, and <code>PyObject\_Str()</code> will call this handler.)

The signature is the same as for PyObject\_Str():

```
PyObject *tp_str(PyObject *self);
```

The function must return a string or a Unicode object. It should be a "friendly" string representation of the object, as this is the representation that will be used, among other things, by the print () function.

# 继承:

此字段会被子类型继承。

#### 默认:

When this field is not set, PyObject\_Repr() is called to return a string representation.

## getattrofunc PyTypeObject.tp\_getattro

An optional pointer to the get-attribute function.

The signature is the same as for PyObject\_GetAttr():

```
PyObject *tp_getattro(PyObject *self, PyObject *attr);
```

It is usually convenient to set this field to PyObject\_GenericGetAttr(), which implements the normal way of looking for object attributes.

#### 继承:

```
分组: tp_getattr, tp_getattro
```

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.

## 默认:

PyBaseObject Type uses PyObject GenericGetAttr().

### setattrofunc PyTypeObject.tp\_setattro

An optional pointer to the function for setting and deleting attributes.

The signature is the same as for PyObject\_SetAttr():

```
PyObject *tp_setattro(PyObject *self, PyObject *attr, PyObject *value);
```

In addition, setting *value* 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.

#### 继承:

Group: tp\_setattr, tp\_setattro

This field is inherited by subtypes together with  $tp\_setattr$ : a subtype inherits both  $tp\_setattr$  and  $tp\_setattr$  from its base type when the subtype's  $tp\_setattr$  and  $tp\_setattr$  are both NULL.

#### 默认:

PyBaseObject\_Type 使用PyObject\_GenericSetAttr().

# PyBufferProcs\* PyTypeObject.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*.

### 继承:

The tp\_as\_buffer field is not inherited, but the contained fields are inherited individually.

#### unsigned long PyTypeObject.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.

#### 继承:

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 <code>Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_GC</code> 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.

#### 默认:

PyBaseObject\_Type uses Py\_TPFLAGS\_DEFAULT | Py\_TPFLAGS\_BASETYPE.

#### **Bit Masks:**

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, for example, types created dynamically using  $P_Y Type\_FromSpec()$ . In this case, the ob\_type field of its instances is considered a reference to the type, and the type object is INCREF'ed when a new instance is created, and DECREF'ed when an instance is destroyed (this does not apply to instances of subtypes; only the type referenced by the instance's ob\_type gets INCREF'ed or DECREF'ed).

#### 继承:

???

# 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).

#### 继承:

???

#### Py\_TPFLAGS\_READY

This bit is set when the type object has been fully initialized by PyType\_Ready().

#### 继承:

???

# Py\_TPFLAGS\_READYING

This bit is set while PyType\_Ready () is in the process of initializing the type object.

## 继承:

???

#### 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 使对象类型 支持循环垃圾回收. This bit also implies that the GC-related fields  $tp\_traverse$  and  $tp\_clear$  are present in the type object.

## 继承:

```
Group: Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC, tp_traverse, tp_clear
```

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.

## 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.

#### 继承:

???

# Py\_TPFLAGS\_METHOD\_DESCRIPTOR

This bit indicates that objects behave like unbound methods.

If this flag is set for type (meth), then:

- meth.\_\_get\_\_ (obj, cls) (\*args, \*\*kwds) (with obj not None) must be equivalent to meth(obj, \*args, \*\*kwds).
- meth.\_\_get\_\_(None, cls) (\*args, \*\*kwds) must be equivalent to meth(\*args, \*\*kwds).

This flag enables an optimization for typical method calls like obj.meth(): it avoids creating a temporary "bound method" object for obj.meth.

3.8 新版功能.

### 继承:

This flag is never inherited by heap types. For extension types, it is inherited whenever  $tp\_descr\_get$  is inherited.

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

#### Pv 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.

3.4 新版功能.

3.8 版后已移除: This flag isn't necessary anymore, as the interpreter assumes the  $tp\_finalize$  slot is always present in the type structure.

# Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_VECTORCALL

This bit is set when the class implements the vectorcall protocol. See tp\_vectorcall\_offset for details.

#### 继承:

This bit is set on *static* subtypes if  $tp\_flags$  is not overridden: a subtype inherits  $_Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_VECTORCALL$  from its base type when the subtype's  $tp\_call$  is NULL and the subtype's  $Py\_TPFLAGS\_HEAPTYPE$  is not set.

*Heap types* do not inherit \_Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_VECTORCALL.

注解: This flag is provisional and expected to become public in Python 3.9, with a different name and, possibly, changed semantics. If you use vectorcall, plan for updating your code for Python 3.9.

3.8 新版功能.

## 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.

#### 继承:

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. The signature is:

```
int tp_traverse(PyObject *self, visitproc visit, void *arg);
```

More information about Python's garbage collection scheme can be found in section 使对象类型支持循环垃圾回收.

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 <code>local\_traverse()</code> from the <code>\_threadextension</code> 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.

警告: 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.

# 继承:

Group: Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_GC, tp\_traverse, tp\_clear

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 PyTypeObject.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 signature is:

```
int tp_clear(PyObject *);
```

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->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 使对象类型支持循环垃圾回收.

### 继承:

```
Group: Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC, tp_traverse, tp_clear
```

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 PyTypeObject.tp\_richcompare

An optional pointer to the rich comparison function, whose signature is:

```
PyObject *tp_richcompare(PyObject *self, PyObject *other, int op);
```

The first parameter is guaranteed to be an instance of the type that is defined by PyTypeObject.

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.

The following constants are defined to be used as the third argument for  $tp\_richcompare$  and for  $PyObject\ RichCompare$  ():

常数	对照
Py_LT	<
Py_LE	<=
Py_EQ	==
Py_NE	! =
Py_GT	>
Py_GE	>=

定义以下宏是为了简化编写丰富的比较函数:

### Py\_RETURN\_RICHCOMPARE (VAL\_A, VAL\_B, 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.

3.7 新版功能.

## 继承:

Group: tp\_hash, tp\_richcompare

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.

### 默认:

PyBaseObject\_Type provides a tp\_richcompare implementation, which may be inherited. However, if only tp\_hash is defined, not even the inherited function is used and instances of the type will not be able to participate in any comparisons.

# Py\_ssize\_t PyTypeObject.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.

# 继承:

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.

# getiterfunc PyTypeObject.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():

```
PyObject *tp_iter(PyObject *self);
```

#### 继承:

此字段会被子类型继承。

## iternextfunc PyTypeObject.tp\_iternext

An optional pointer to a function that returns the next item in an iterator. The signature is:

```
PyObject *tp_iternext(PyObject *self);
```

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().

### 继承:

此字段会被子类型继承。

# struct PyMethodDef\* PyTypeObject.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.

# 继承:

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.

# 继承:

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.

## 继承:

This field is not inherited by subtypes (computed attributes are inherited through a different mechanism).

## PyTypeObject\* 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.

注解: Slot initialization is subject to the rules of initializing globals. C99 requires the initializers to be "address constants". Function designators like <code>PyType\_GenericNew()</code>, with implicit conversion to a pointer, are valid C99 address constants.

However, the unary '&' operator applied to a non-static variable like PyBaseObject\_Type() is not required to produce an address constant. Compilers may support this (gcc does), MSVC does not. Both compilers are strictly standard conforming in this particular behavior.

Consequently, tp\_base should be set in the extension module's init function.

#### 继承:

This field is not inherited by subtypes (obviously).

#### 默认:

This field 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\_\_()).

# 继承:

This field is not inherited by subtypes (though the attributes defined in here are inherited through a different mechanism).

#### 默认:

If this field is NULL, PyType\_Ready () will assign a new dictionary to it.

警告: It is not safe to use  $PyDict\_SetItem()$  on or otherwise modify  $tp\_dict$  with the dictionary C-API.

#### descreetfunc 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);
```

### 继承:

此字段会被子类型继承。

#### descrsetfunc 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.

#### 继承:

此字段会被子类型继承。

### Py\_ssize\_t PyTypeObject.tp\_dictoffset

If the instances of this type have a dictionary containing instance variables, this field is non-zero and contains 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().)

## 继承:

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.)

#### 默认:

This slot has no default. For static types, if the field is NULL then no \_\_\_dict\_\_ gets created for instances.

## 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 *kwds);
```

The self argument is the instance to be initialized; the *args* and *kwds* 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.

Returns 0 on success, -1 and sets an exception on error.

## 继承:

此字段会被子类型继承。

#### 默认:

For static types this field does not have a default.

## 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);
```

#### 继承:

This field is inherited by static subtypes, but not by dynamic subtypes (subtypes created by a class statement).

#### 默认:

For dynamic subtypes, this field is always set to  $PyType\_GenericAlloc()$ , to force a standard heap allocation strategy.

For static subtypes, PyBaseObject\_Type uses PyType\_GenericAlloc(). That is the recommended value for all statically defined types.

#### newfunc PyTypeObject.tp\_new

An optional pointer to an instance creation function.

The function signature is:

```
PyObject *tp_new(PyTypeObject *subtype, PyObject *args, PyObject *kwds);
```

The subtype argument is the type of the object being created; the *args* and *kwds* 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  $tp\_init$ .

## 继承:

This field is inherited by subtypes, except it is not inherited by static types whose  $tp\_base$  is NULL or &PyBaseObject\_Type.

#### 默认:

For static types this field has no default. This means if the slot is defined as NULL, the type cannot be called to create new instances; presumably there is some other way to create instances, like a factory function.

# freefunc PyTypeObject.tp\_free

An optional pointer to an instance deallocation function. Its signature is:

```
void tp_free(void *self);
```

An initializer that is compatible with this signature is PyObject\_Free().

#### 继承:

This field is inherited by static subtypes, but not by dynamic subtypes (subtypes created by a class statement)

### 默认:

In dynamic subtypes, this field is set to a deallocator suitable to match  $PyType\_GenericAlloc()$  and the value of the  $Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_GC$  flag bit.

For static subtypes, PyBaseObject\_Type uses PyObject\_Del.

#### 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.)

#### 继承:

此字段会被子类型继承。

#### 默认:

This slot has no default. If this field is NULL, Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_GC is used as the functional equivalent.

### 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.

## 继承:

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.

# 继承:

This field is not inherited; it is calculated fresh by PyType\_Ready().

### PyObject\* PyTypeObject.tp\_cache

Unused. Internal use only.

# 继承:

This field is not inherited.

## PyObject\* PyTypeObject.tp\_subclasses

List of weak references to subclasses. Internal use only.

#### 继承:

This field is not inherited.

### PyObject\* PyTypeObject.tp\_weaklist

Weak reference list head, for weak references to this type object. Not inherited. Internal use only.

#### 继承:

This field is not inherited.

## destructor PyTypeObject.tp\_del

This field is deprecated. Use  $tp\_finalize$  instead.

## unsigned int PyTypeObject.tp\_version\_tag

Used to index into the method cache. Internal use only.

#### 继承:

This field is not inherited.

#### destructor PyTypeObject.tp\_finalize

An optional pointer to an instance finalization function. Its signature is:

```
void tp_finalize(PyObject *self);
```

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.

#### 继承:

此字段会被子类型继承。

3.4 新版功能.

### 参见:

"Safe object finalization" (PEP 442)

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 PyTypeObject.tp maxalloc
```

Maximum simultaneously allocated objects.

```
PyTypeObject* PyTypeObject.tp_prev
```

Pointer to the previous type object with a non-zero tp\_allocs field.

```
PyTypeObject* PyTypeObject.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.

# 12.3.6 Heap Types

Traditionally, types defined in C code are *static*, that is, a static PyTypeObject structure is defined directly in code and initialized using  $PyType\_Ready()$ .

This results in types that are limited relative to types defined in Python:

- Static types are limited to one base, i.e. they cannot use multiple inheritance.
- Static type objects (but not necessarily their instances) are immutable. It is not possible to add or modify the type object's attributes from Python.
- Static type objects are shared across *sub-interpreters*, so they should not include any subinterpreter-specific state.

Also, since PyTypeObject is not part of the *stable ABI*, any extension modules using static types must be compiled for a specific Python minor version.

An alternative to static types is *heap-allocated types*, or *heap types* for short, which correspond closely to classes created by Python's class statement.

This is done by filling a PyType\_Spec structure and calling PyType\_FromSpecWithBases().

# 12.4 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 数字协议 section.

Here is the structure definition:

```
typedef struct {
   binaryfunc nb_add;
   binaryfunc nb_subtract;
```

(下页继续)

(续上页)

```
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;
    binaryfunc nb_inplace_matrix_multiply;
} PyNumberMethods;
```

注解: 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.

注解: The nb\_reserved field should always be NULL. It was previously called nb\_long, and was renamed in Python 3.0.1.

```
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_add
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_subtract
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_multiply
```

```
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb remainder
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_divmod
ternaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_power
unaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_negative
unaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb positive
unaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb absolute
inquiry PyNumberMethods.nb_bool
unaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_invert
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_lshift
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_rshift
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_and
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_xor
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_or
unaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_int
void *PyNumberMethods.nb_reserved
unaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb float
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_add
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_subtract
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_multiply
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_remainder
ternaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_power
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_lshift
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_rshift
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb inplace and
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_xor
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_or
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_floor_divide
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_true_divide
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_floor_divide
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_true_divide
unaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_index
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_matrix_multiply
binaryfunc PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_matrix_multiply
```

# 12.5 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 <code>PyMapping\_Size()</code> and <code>PyObject\_Size()</code>, and has the same signature. This slot may be set to <code>NULL</code> 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 <code>NULL</code> otherwise.

### objobjargproc PyMappingMethods.mp\_ass\_subscript

This function is used by <code>PyObject\_SetItem()</code>, <code>PyObject\_DelItem()</code>, <code>PyObject\_SetSlice()</code> and <code>PyObject\_DelSlice()</code>. It has the same signature as <code>PyObject\_SetItem()</code>, but <code>v</code> can also be set to <code>NULL</code> to delete an item. If this slot is <code>NULL</code>, the object does not support item assignment and deletion.

# 12.6 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.

## binary func 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 <code>PySequence\_Contains()</code> and has the same signature. This slot may be left to <code>NULL</code>, in this case <code>PySequence\_Contains()</code> simply traverses the sequence until it finds a match.

#### binaryfunc PySequenceMethods.sq\_inplace\_concat

This function is used by <code>PySequence\_InPlaceConcat()</code> and has the same signature. It should modify its first operand, and return it. This slot may be left to <code>NULL</code>, in this case <code>PySequence\_InPlaceConcat()</code> will fall back to <code>PySequence\_Concat()</code>. It is also used by the augmented assignment <code>+=</code>, after trying numeric in-place addition via the <code>nb\_inplace\_add</code> slot.

#### ssizeargfunc PySequenceMethods.sq\_inplace\_repeat

This function is used by <code>PySequence\_InPlaceRepeat()</code> and has the same signature. It should modify its first operand, and return it. This slot may be left to <code>NULL</code>, in this case <code>PySequence\_InPlaceRepeat()</code> will fall back to <code>PySequence\_Repeat()</code>. It is also used by the augmented assignment <code>\*=</code>, after trying numeric in-place multiplication via the <code>nb\_inplace\_multiply</code> slot.

# 12.7 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, <code>PyBufferProcs.bf\_releasebuffer</code> may be <code>NULL</code>. 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.

# 12.8 Async Object Structures

3.5 新版功能.

#### 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.

# 12.9 Slot Type typedefs

```
PyObject * (*allocfunc) (PyTypeObject *cls, 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_refent 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.

This function should not do any other instance initialization, not even to allocate additional memory; that should be done by tp_new.

void (*destructor) (PyObject *)
```

```
PyObject * (*vectorcallfunc) (PyObject *callable, PyObject *const *args, size_t nargsf, PyObject *kw-
     See tp vectorcall offset.
     Arguments to vectorcallfunc are the same as for PyObject Vectorcall().
     3.8 新版功能.
void (*freefunc) (void *)
     See tp free.
PyObject * (*newfunc) (PyObject *, PyObject *, PyObject *)
     See tp new.
int (*initproc) (PyObject *, PyObject *, PyObject *)
     See tp_init.
PyObject * (*reprfunc) (PyObject *)
     See tp_repr.
PyObject * (*getattrfunc) (PyObject *self, char *attr)
     Return the value of the named attribute for the object.
int (*setattrfunc) (PyObject *self, char *attr, PyObject *value)
     Set the value of the named attribute for the object. The value argument is set to NULL to delete the attribute.
PyObject * (*getattrofunc) (PyObject *self, PyObject *attr)
     Return the value of the named attribute for the object.
     See tp_getattro.
int (*setattrofunc) (PyObject *self, PyObject *attr, PyObject *value)
     Set the value of the named attribute for the object. The value argument is set to NULL to delete the attribute.
     See tp setattro.
PyObject * (*descrgetfunc) (PyObject *, PyObject *, PyObject *)
     See tp_descreet.
int (*descrsetfunc) (PyObject *, PyObject *, PyObject *)
     See tp_descrset.
Py_hash_t (*hashfunc) (PyObject *)
     See tp hash.
PyObject * (*richcmpfunc) (PyObject *, PyObject *, int)
     See tp richcompare.
```

```
PyObject * (*getiterfunc) (PyObject *)
See tp_iter.

PyObject * (*iternextfunc) (PyObject *)
See tp_iternext.

Py_ssize_t (*lenfunc) (PyObject *)
int (*getbufferproc) (PyObject *, Py_buffer *, int)

void (*releasebufferproc) (PyObject *, Py_buffer *)

PyObject * (*unaryfunc) (PyObject *)

PyObject * (*binaryfunc) (PyObject *, PyObject *)

PyObject * (*ternaryfunc) (PyObject *, PyObject *, PyObject *)

PyObject * (*ssizeargfunc) (PyObject *, Py_ssize_t)
int (*ssizeobjargproc) (PyObject *, PyObject *)
int (*objobjproc) (PyObject *, PyObject *, PyObject *)
int (*objobjargproc) (PyObject *, PyObject *, PyObject *)
```

# 12.10 例子

The following are simple examples of Python type definitions. They include common usage you may encounter. Some demonstrate tricky corner cases. For more examples, practical info, and a tutorial, see defining-new-types and new-types-topics.

A basic static type:

```
typedef struct {
    PyObject_HEAD
    const char *data;
} MyObject;

static PyTypeObject MyObject_Type = {
    PyVarObject_HEAD_INIT(NULL, 0)
    .tp_name = "mymod.MyObject",
    .tp_basicsize = sizeof(MyObject),
    .tp_doc = "My objects",
    .tp_new = myobj_new,
    .tp_dealloc = (destructor)myobj_dealloc,
    .tp_repr = (reprfunc)myobj_repr,
};
```

You may also find older code (especially in the CPython code base) with a more verbose initializer:

```
static PyTypeObject MyObject_Type = {
   PyVarObject_HEAD_INIT(NULL, 0)
                                    /* tp_name */
    "mymod.MyObject",
    sizeof(MyObject),
                                    /* tp_basicsize */
                                    /* tp_itemsize */
    0,
    (destructor)myobj_dealloc,
                                    /* tp_dealloc */
   Ο,
                                     /* tp_vectorcall_offset */
    0,
                                    /* tp_getattr */
                                    /* tp_setattr */
    0,
```

(下页继续)

12.10. 例子 215

(续上页)

```
0.
                                     /* tp_as_async */
                                      /* tp_repr */
    (reprfunc)myobj_repr,
                                      /* tp_as_number */
                                      /* tp_as_sequence */
    0,
    0,
                                      /* tp_as_mapping */
                                      /* tp_hash */
    0,
                                      /* tp_call */
    0,
                                      /* tp_str */
    0,
                                      /* tp_getattro */
    0,
                                      /* tp_setattro */
    0,
                                      /* tp_as_buffer */
    0,
    0,
                                     /* tp_flags */
    "My objects",
                                     /* tp_doc */
                                     /* tp_traverse */
   0,
                                      /* tp_clear */
   Ο,
                                      /* tp_richcompare */
    0,
                                      /* tp_weaklistoffset */
    0,
    0,
                                      /* tp_iter */
    0,
                                      /* tp_iternext */
    0,
                                      /* tp_methods */
    0,
                                      /* tp_members */
    0,
                                      /* tp_getset */
                                      /* tp_base */
    0,
                                     /* tp_dict */
    0,
    0,
                                     /* tp_descr_get */
    0,
                                     /* tp_descr_set */
                                     /* tp_dictoffset */
    0,
    0,
                                     /* tp_init */
                                      /* tp_alloc */
   Ο,
                                      /* tp_new */
   myobj_new,
};
```

A type that supports weakrefs, instance dicts, and hashing:

```
typedef struct {
   PyObject_HEAD
   const char *data;
   PyObject *inst_dict;
   PyObject *weakreflist;
} MyObject;
static PyTypeObject MyObject_Type = {
   PyVarObject_HEAD_INIT(NULL, 0)
    .tp_name = "mymod.MyObject",
    .tp_basicsize = sizeof(MyObject),
    .tp_doc = "My objects",
    .tp_weaklistoffset = offsetof(MyObject, weakreflist),
    .tp_dictoffset = offsetof(MyObject, inst_dict),
    .tp_flags = Py_TPFLAGS_DEFAULT | Py_TPFLAGS_BASETYPE | Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC,
    .tp_new = myobj_new,
    .tp_traverse = (traverseproc)myobj_traverse,
    .tp_clear = (inquiry)myobj_clear,
    .tp_alloc = PyType_GenericNew,
    .tp_dealloc = (destructor)myobj_dealloc,
    .tp_repr = (reprfunc)myobj_repr,
    .tp_hash = (hashfunc)myobj_hash,
```

(下页继续)

(续上页)

```
.tp_richcompare = PyBaseObject_Type.tp_richcompare,
};
```

A str subclass that cannot be subclassed and cannot be called to create instances (e.g. uses a separate factory func):

```
typedef struct {
    PyUnicodeObject raw;
    char *extra;
} MyStr;

static PyTypeObject MyStr_Type = {
    PyVarObject_HEAD_INIT(NULL, 0)
    .tp_name = "mymod.MyStr",
    .tp_basicsize = sizeof(MyStr),
    .tp_base = NULL, // set to &PyUnicode_Type in module init
    .tp_doc = "my custom str",
    .tp_flags = Py_TPFLAGS_DEFAULT,
    .tp_new = NULL,
    .tp_repr = (reprfunc)myobj_repr,
};
```

The simplest static type (with fixed-length instances):

```
typedef struct {
    PyObject_HEAD
} MyObject;

static PyTypeObject MyObject_Type = {
    PyVarObject_HEAD_INIT(NULL, 0)
    .tp_name = "mymod.MyObject",
};
```

The simplest static type (with variable-length instances):

```
typedef struct {
    PyObject_VAR_HEAD
    const char *data[1];
} MyObject;

static PyTypeObject MyObject_Type = {
    PyVarObject_HEAD_INIT(NULL, 0)
    .tp_name = "mymod.MyObject",
    .tp_basicsize = sizeof(MyObject) - sizeof(char *),
    .tp_itemsize = sizeof(char *),
};
```

12.10. 例子 217

# 12.11 使对象类型支持循环垃圾回收

Python 对循环引用的垃圾检测与回收需要"容器"对象类型的支持,此类型的容器对象中可能包含其它容器对象。不保存其它对象的引用的类型,或者只保存原子类型(如数字或字符串)的引用的类型,不需要显式提供垃圾回收的支持。

若要创建一个容器类,类型对象的 $tp_flags$ 字段必须包含 $Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC$ 并提供一个 $tp_traverse$ 处理的实现。如果该类型的实例是可变的,还需要实现 $tp_clear$ 。

### Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_GC

设置了此标志位的类型的对象必须符合此处记录的规则。为方便起见,下文把这些对象称为容器对象。 容器类型的构造函数必须符合两个规则:

- 1. 必须使用PyObject\_GC\_New() 或PyObject\_GC\_NewVar() 为这些对象分配内存。
- 2. 初始化了所有可能包含其他容器的引用的字段后,它必须调用PyObject\_GC\_Track()。

## TYPE\* PyObject\_GC\_New (TYPE, PyTypeObject \*type)

类似于PyObject\_New(),适用于设置了Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_GC标签的容器对象。

## TYPE\* PyObject\_GC\_NewVar (TYPE, PyTypeObject \*type, Py\_ssize\_t size)

类似于PyObject\_NewVar(),适用于设置了Py\_TPFLAGS\_HAVE\_GC 标签的容器对象。

#### TYPE\* PyObject GC Resize (TYPE, PyVarObject \*op, Py ssize t newsize)

为PyObject\_NewVar() 所分配对象重新调整大小。返回调整大小后的对象或在失败时返回 NULL。op 必须尚未被垃圾回收器追踪。

## void PyObject\_GC\_Track (PyObject \*op)

把对象 op 加入到垃圾回收器跟踪的容器对象中。对象在被回收器跟踪时必须保持有效的,因为回收器可能在任何时候开始运行。在 $tp\_traverse$  处理前的所有字段变为有效后,必须调用此函数,通常在靠近构造函数末尾的位置。

同样的,对象的释放器必须符合两个类似的规则:

- 1. 在引用其它容器的字段失效前,必须调用PyObject\_GC\_UnTrack()。
- 2. 必须使用PyObject\_GC\_Del()释放对象的内存。

#### void PyObject\_GC\_Del (void \*op)

释放对象的内存,该对象初始化时由PyObject\_GC\_New()或PyObject\_GC\_NewVar()分配内存。

### void PyObject\_GC\_UnTrack (void \*op)

从回收器跟踪的容器对象集合中移除 op 对象。请注意可以在此对象上再次调用 $PyObject\_GC\_Track()$  以将其加回到被跟踪对象集合。释放器  $(tp\_dealloc$  句柄) 应当在 $tp\_traverse$  句柄所使用的任何字段失效之前为对象调用此函数。

在 3.8 版更改: PyObject GC TRACK() 和 PyObject GC UNTRACK() 宏已从公有 C API 中移除。

tp\_traverse 处理接收以下类型的函数形参。

#### int (\*visitproc) (*PyObject* \*object, void \*arg)

传给 $tp\_traverse$  处理的访问函数的类型。object 是容器中需要被遍历的一个对象,第三个形参对应于 $tp\_traverse$  处理的 arg。Python 核心使用多个访问者函数实现循环引用的垃圾检测,不需要用户自行实现访问者函数。

tp\_traverse 处理必须是以下类型:

#### int (\*traverseproc) (PyObject \*self, visitproc visit, void \*arg)

用于容器对象的遍历函数。它的实现必须对 self 所直接包含的每个对象调用 visit 函数, visit 的形参为 所包含对象和传给处理程序的 arg 值。visit 函数调用不可附带 NULL 对象作为参数。如果 visit 返回非零值,则该值应当被立即返回。

为了简化 $tp\_traverse$  处理的实现,Python 提供了一个 $Py\_VISIT()$  宏。若要使用这个宏,必须把 $tp\_traverse$  的参数命名为 visit 和 arg。

#### void Py\_VISIT (PyObject \*o)

如果 o 不为 NULL,则调用 visit 回调函数,附带参数 o 和 arg。如果 visit 返回一个非零值,则返回该值。使用此宏之后, $tp\_traverse$  处理程序的形式如下:

```
static int
my_traverse(Noddy *self, visitproc visit, void *arg)
{
    Py_VISIT(self->foo);
    Py_VISIT(self->bar);
    return 0;
}
```

tp\_clear 处理程序必须为inquiry 类型,如果对象不可变则为 NULL。

#### int (\*inquiry) (PyObject \*self)

丢弃产生循环引用的引用。不可变对象不需要声明此方法,因为他们不可能直接产生循环引用。需要注意的是,对象在调用此方法后必须仍是有效的(不能对引用只调用 $P_{Y\_DECREF}$  () 方法)。当垃圾回收器检测到该对象在循环引用中时,此方法会被调用。

# CHAPTER 13

# API 和 ABI 版本管理

PY\_VERSION\_HEX 是 Python 的版本号的单一整数形式。

例如,如果"PY\_VERSION\_HEX"设置为"0x0304012",则可以通过按以下方式将其视为 32 位数字来查找基础版本信息:

字节串	位数(大 端字节序)	含义			
1	1-8	PY_MAJOR_VERSION (3.4.1a2中的3)			
2	9-16	PY_MINOR_VERSION (3.4.1a2中的4)			
3	17-24	PY_MICRO_VERSION (3.4.1a2中的1)			
4	25-28	PY_RELEASE_LEVEL (0xA 是 alpha 版本, 0xB 是 beta 版本, 0xC 发布的候			
		选版本并且 0xF 是最终版本),在这个例子中这个版本是 alpha 版本。			
	29-32	PY_RELEASE_SERIAL (3.4.1a2 中的 2 , 最终版本用 0)			

因此 3.4.1a2 的 16 进制版本号是 0x030401a2。

所有提到的宏都定义在 Include/patchlevel.h。

# APPENDIX A

术语对照表

>>> 交互式终端中默认的 Python 提示符。往往会显示于能以交互方式在解释器里执行的样例代码之前。

#### ... 可以是指:

- 交互式终端中输入特殊代码行时默认的 Python 提示符,包括:缩进的代码块,成对的分隔符之内 (圆括号、方括号、花括号或三重引号),或是指定一个装饰器之后。
- Ellipsis 内置常量。
- **2to3** 一个将 Python 2.x 代码转换为 Python 3.x 代码的工具,能够处理大部分通过解析源码并遍历解析树可检测到的不兼容问题。

2to3 包含在标准库中,模块名为 lib2to3;并提供一个独立人口点 Tools/scripts/2to3。参见 2to3-reference。

abstract base class -- 抽象基类 抽象基类简称 ABC,是对duck-typing 的补充,它提供了一种定义接口的新方式,相比之下其他技巧例如 hasattr()显得过于笨拙或有微妙错误(例如使用魔术方法)。ABC 引入了虚拟子类,这种类并非继承自其他类,但却仍能被 isinstance()和 issubclass()所认可;详见 abc 模块文档。Python 自带许多内置的 ABC 用于实现数据结构(在 collections.abc 模块中)、数字(在 numbers 模块中)、流(在 io 模块中)、导入查找器和加载器(在 importlib.abc 模块中)。你可以使用 abc 模块来创建自己的 ABC。

annotation -- 标注 关联到某个变量、类属性、函数形参或返回值的标签,被约定作为type hint 来使用。

局部变量的标注在运行时不可访问,但全局变量、类属性和函数的标注会分别存放模块、类和函数的 \_\_annotations\_\_ 特殊属性中。

参见variable annotation、function annotation、PEP 484 和 PEP 526. 对此功能均有介绍。

**argument -- 参数** 在调用函数时传给function (或method)的值。参数分为两种:

• 关键字参数: 在函数调用中前面带有标识符 (例如 name=) 或者作为包含在前面带有 \*\* 的字典里的值传入。举例来说, 3 和 5 在以下对 complex () 的调用中均属于关键字参数:

```
complex(real=3, imag=5)
complex(**{'real': 3, 'imag': 5})
```

位置参数:不属于关键字参数的参数。位置参数可出现于参数列表的开头以及/或者作为前面带有 \*的iterable 里的元素被传入。举例来说、3和5在以下调用中均属于位置参数:

```
complex(3, 5)
complex(*(3, 5))
```

参数会被赋值给函数体中对应的局部变量。有关赋值规则参见 calls 一节。根据语法,任何表达式都可用来表示一个参数;最终算出的值会被赋给对应的局部变量。

另参见parameter 术语表条目,常见问题中参数与形参的区别以及 PEP 362。

- **asynchronous context manager -- 异步上下文管理器** 此种对象通过定义 \_\_aenter\_\_() 和 \_\_aexit\_\_() 方法来对 async with 语句中的环境进行控制。由 **PEP 492** 引入。
- **asynchronous generator -- 异步生成器** 返回值为*asynchronous generator iterator* 的函数。它与使用 async def 定义的协程函数很相似,不同之处在于它包含 yield 表达式以产生一系列可在 async for 循环中使用的值。

此术语通常是指异步生成器函数,但在某些情况下则可能是指 异步生成器迭代器。如果需要清楚表达 具体含义,请使用全称以避免歧义。

- 一个异步生成器函数可能包含 await 表达式或者 async for 以及 async with 语句。
- asynchronous generator iterator -- 异步生成器迭代器 asynchronous generator 函数所创建的对象。

此对象属于asynchronous iterator, 当使用 \_\_anext\_\_() 方法调用时会返回一个可等待对象来执行异步生成器函数的代码直到下一个 yield 表达式。

每个 yield 会临时暂停处理,记住当前位置执行状态 (包括局部变量和挂起的 try 语句)。当该 异步生成器迭代器与其他 \_\_anext\_\_()返回的可等待对象有效恢复时,它会从离开位置继续执行。参见 PEP 492 和 PEP 525。

- **asynchronous iterable -- 异步可迭代对象** 可在 async for 语句中被使用的对象。必须通过它的 \_\_aiter\_\_()方法返回一个*asynchronous iterator*。由 **PEP 492**引入。
- **asynchronous iterator -- 异步迭代器** 实现了 \_\_aiter\_\_() 和 \_\_anext\_\_() 方法的对象。\_\_anext\_\_必 须返回一个*awaitable* 对象。async for 会处理异步迭代器的 \_\_anext\_\_() 方法所返回的可等待对象,直到其引发一个 StopAsyncIteration 异常。由 **PEP 492** 引入。
- **attribute -- 属性** 关联到一个对象的值,可以使用点号表达式通过其名称来引用。例如,如果一个对象 o 具有一个属性 a,就可以用 o.a 来引用它。
- **awaitable -- 可等待对象** 能在 await 表达式中使用的对象。可以是*coroutine* 或是具有 \_\_await\_\_() 方法的对象。参见 PEP 492。
- BDFL"终身仁慈独裁者"的英文缩写,即 Guido van Rossum, Python 的创造者。
- **binary file -- 二进制文件** *file object* 能够读写字节类对象。二进制文件的例子包括以二进制模式 ('rb', 'wb' or 'rb+') 打开的文件、sys.stdin.buffer、sys.stdout.buffer 以及 io.BytesIO 和 gzip. GzipFile 的实例。

另请参见text file 了解能够读写 str 对象的文件对象。

bytes-like object -- 字节类对象 支持缓冲协议 并且能导出 C-contiguous 缓冲的对象。这包括所有 bytes、bytearray 和 array 对象,以及许多普通 memoryview 对象。字节类对象可在多种二进制数据操作中使用;这些操作包括压缩、保存为二进制文件以及通过套接字发送等。

某些操作需要可变的二进制数据。这种对象在文档中常被称为"可读写字节类对象"。可变缓冲对象的例子包括 bytearray 以及 bytearray 的 memoryview。其他操作要求二进制数据存放于不可变对象 ("只读字节类对象");这种对象的例子包括 bytes 以及 bytes 对象的 memoryview。

**bytecode -- 字节码** Python 源代码会被编译为字节码,即 CPython 解释器中表示 Python 程序的内部代码。字 节码还会缓存在 .pyc 文件中,这样第二次执行同一文件时速度更快(可以免去将源码重新编译为字

节码)。这种"中间语言"运行在根据字节码执行相应机器码的*virtual machine* 之上。请注意不同 Python 虚拟机上的字节码不一定通用,也不一定能在不同 Python 版本上兼容。

字节码指今列表可以在 dis 模块的文档中查看。

- callback -- 回调 一个作为参数被传入以用以在未来的某个时刻被调用的子例程函数。
- class -- 类 用来创建用户定义对象的模板。类定义通常包含对该类的实例进行操作的方法定义。
- class variable -- 类变量 在类中定义的变量,并且仅限在类的层级上修改(而不是在类的实例中修改)。
- **coercion -- 强制类型转换** 在包含两个相同类型参数的操作中,一种类型的实例隐式地转换为另一种类型。例如,int (3.15) 是将原浮点数转换为整型数 3,但在 3+4.5 中,参数的类型不一致(一个是 int, 一个是 float),两者必须转换为相同类型才能相加,否则将引发 TypeError。如果没有强制类型转换机制,程序员必须将所有可兼容参数归一化为相同类型,例如要写成 float (3) +4.5 而不是 3+4.5。
- complex number -- 复数 对普通实数系统的扩展,其中所有数字都被表示为一个实部和一个虚部的和。虚数是虚数单位(-1 的平方根)的实倍数,通常在数学中写为 i,在工程学中写为 j。Python 内置了对复数的支持,采用工程学标记方式;虚部带有一个 j 后缀,例如 3+1 j。如果需要 math 模块内对象的对应复数版本,请使用 cmath,复数的使用是一个比较高级的数学特性。如果你感觉没有必要,忽略它们也几乎不会有任何问题。
- **context manager -- 上下文管理器** 在 with 语句中使用,通过定义 \_\_\_enter\_\_\_() 和 \_\_\_exit\_\_\_() 方法来控制环境状态的对象。参见 PEP 343。
- **context variable -- 上下文变量** 一种根据其所属的上下文可以具有不同的值的变量。这类似于在线程局部存储中每个执行线程可以具有不同的变量值。不过,对于上下文变量来说,一个执行线程中可能会有多个上下文,而上下文变量的主要用途是对并发异步任务中变量进行追踪。参见 contextvars。
- **contiguous -- 连续** 一个缓冲如果是 C 连续或 *Fortran* 连续就会被认为是连续的。零维缓冲是 C 和 Fortran 连续的。在一维数组中,所有条目必须在内存中彼此相邻地排列,采用从零开始的递增索引顺序。在多维 C-连续数组中,当按内存地址排列时用最后一个索引访问条目时速度最快。但是在 Fortran 连续数组中则是用第一个索引最快。
- **coroutine -- 协程** 协程是子例程的更一般形式。子例程可以在某一点进入并在另一点退出。协程则可以在许多不同的点上进入、退出和恢复。它们可通过 async def 语句来实现。参见 **PEP 492**。
- **coroutine function -- 协程函数** 返回一个*coroutine* 对象的函数。协程函数可通过 async def 语句来定义,并可能包含 await、async for 和 async with 关键字。这些特性是由 **PEP 492** 引入的。
- **CPython** Python 编程语言的规范实现,在 python.org 上发布。"CPython" 一词用于在必要时将此实现与其他 实现例如 Jython 或 IronPython 相区别。
- **decorator -- 装饰器** 返回值为另一个函数的函数,通常使用 @wrapper 语法形式来进行函数变换。装饰器的常见例子包括 classmethod() 和 staticmethod()。

装饰器语法只是一种语法糖,以下两个函数定义在语义上完全等价:

同的样概念也适用于类,但通常较少这样使用。有关装饰器的详情可参见函数定义和类定义的文档。

**descriptor -- 描述器** 任何定义了 \_\_\_get\_\_\_(),\_\_\_set\_\_\_() 或 \_\_\_delete\_\_\_() 方法的对象。当一个类属性为描述器时,它的特殊绑定行为就会在属性查找时被触发。通常情况下,使用 a.b 来获取、设置或删除一个属性时会在 a 的类字典中查找名称为 b 的对象,但如果 b 是一个描述器,则会调用对应的描述器

方法。理解描述器的概念是更深层次理解 Python 的关键,因为这是许多重要特性的基础,包括函数、方法、属性、类方法、静态方法以及对超类的引用等等。

有关描述符的方法的详情可参看 descriptors。

- **dictionary -- 字典** 一个关联数组,其中的任意键都映射到相应的值。键可以是任何具有 \_\_\_hash\_\_\_() 和 \_\_\_eq\_\_\_() 方法的对象。在 Perl 语言中称为 hash。
- **dictionary comprehension -- 字典推导式** 处理一个可迭代对象中的所有或部分元素并返回结果字典的一种紧凑写法。results = {n: n \*\* 2 for n in range(10)} 将生成一个由键 n 到值 n \*\* 2 的映射构成的字典。参见 comprehensions。
- **dictionary view -- 字典视图** 从 dict.keys(), dict.values() 和 dict.items() 返回的对象被称为字典视图。它们提供了字典条目的一个动态视图,这意味着当字典改变时,视图也会相应改变。要将字典视图强制转换为真正的列表,可使用 list (dictview)。参见 dict-views。
- **docstring -- 文档字符**串 作为类、函数或模块之内的第一个表达式出现的字符串字面值。它在代码执行时会被忽略,但会被解释器识别并放入所在类、函数或模块的 \_\_\_doc\_\_ 属性中。由于它可用于代码内省,因此是对象存放文档的规范位置。
- duck-typing -- 鸭子类型 指一种编程风格,它并不依靠查找对象类型来确定其是否具有正确的接口,而是直接调用或使用其方法或属性("看起来像鸭子,叫起来也像鸭子,那么肯定就是鸭子。")由于强调接口而非特定类型,设计良好的代码可通过允许多态替代来提升灵活性。鸭子类型避免使用 type()或isinstance()检测。(但要注意鸭子类型可以使用抽象基类 作为补充。)而往往会采用 hasattr()检测或是*EAFP* 编程。
- EAFP "求原谅比求许可更容易"的英文缩写。这种 Python 常用代码编写风格会假定所需的键或属性存在,并在假定错误时捕获异常。这种简洁快速风格的特点就是大量运用 try 和 except 语句。于其相对的则是所谓LBYL 风格,常见于 C 等许多其他语言。
- **expression -- 表达式** 可以求出某个值的语法单元。换句话说,一个表达式就是表达元素例如字面值、名称、属性访问、运算符或函数调用的汇总,它们最终都会返回一个值。与许多其他语言不同,并非所有语言构件都是表达式。还存在不能被用作表达式的*statement*,例如 while。赋值也是属于语句而非表达式。
- **extension module -- 扩展模块** 以 C 或 C++ 编写的模块,使用 Python 的 C API 来与语言核心以及用户代码进行交互。
- **f-string -- f-字符串** 带有 'f' 或 'F' 前缀的字符串字面值通常被称为 "f-字符串" 即 格式化字符串字面值的 简写。参见 **PEP 498**。
- file object -- 文件对象 对外提供面向文件 API 以使用下层资源的对象(带有 read() 或 write() 这样的方法)。根据其创建方式的不同,文件对象可以处理对真实磁盘文件,对其他类型存储,或是对通讯设备的访问(例如标准输入/输出、内存缓冲区、套接字、管道等等)。文件对象也被称为 文件类对象或 流。实际上共有三种类别的文件对象: 原始二进制文件,缓冲二进制文件 以及文本文件。它们的接口定义均在 io 模块中。创建文件对象的规范方式是使用 open() 函数。
- file-like object -- 文件类对象 file object 的同义词。
- finder -- 查找器 一种会尝试查找被导入模块的loader 的对象。

从 Python 3.3 起存在两种类型的查找器: 元路径查找器 配合 sys.meta\_path 使用,以及path entry finders 配合 sys.path\_hooks 使用。

更多详情可参见 PEP 302, PEP 420 和 PEP 451。

- **floor division -- 向下取整除法** 向下舍入到最接近的整数的数学除法。向下取整除法的运算符是 // 。例如,表达式 11 // 4 的计算结果是 2 ,而与之相反的是浮点数的真正除法返回 2.75 。注意 (-11) // 4 会返回 -3 因为这是 -2.75 向下舍入得到的结果。见 **PEP 238** 。
- **function -- 函数** 可以向调用者返回某个值的一组语句。还可以向其传入零个或多个参数 并在函数体执行中被使用。另见*parameter*, *method* 和 function 等节。

function annotation -- 函数标注 即针对函数形参或返回值的annotation。

函数标注通常用于类型提示: 例如以下函数预期接受两个 int 参数并预期返回一个 int 值:

```
def sum_two_numbers(a: int, b: int) -> int:
    return a + b
```

函数标注语法的详解见 function 一节。

请参看variable annotation 和 PEP 484 对此功能的描述。

future 一种伪模块,可被程序员用来启用与当前解释器不兼容的新语言特性。

通过导入 \_\_future\_\_ 模块并对其中的变量求值,你可以查看新特性何时首次加入语言以及何时成为默认:

```
>>> import __future__
>>> __future__.division
_Feature((2, 2, 0, 'alpha', 2), (3, 0, 0, 'alpha', 0), 8192)
```

- garbage collection -- 垃圾回收 释放不再被使用的内存空间的过程。Python 是通过引用计数和一个能够检测和打破循环引用的循环垃圾回收器来执行垃圾回收的。可以使用 gc 模块来控制垃圾回收器。
- **generator -- 生成器** 返回一个*generator iterator* 的函数。它看起来很像普通函数,不同点在于其包含 yield 表达式以便产生一系列值供给 for-循环使用或是通过 next() 函数逐一获取。

通常是指生成器函数,但在某些情况下也可能是指 生成器迭代器。如果需要清楚表达具体含义,请使 用全称以避免歧义。

generator iterator -- 生成器迭代器 generator 函数所创建的对象。

每个 yield 会临时暂停处理,记住当前位置执行状态(包括局部变量和挂起的 try 语句)。当该 生成 器迭代器恢复时,它会从离开位置继续执行(这与每次调用都从新开始的普通函数差别很大)。

**generator expression -- 生成器表达式** 返回一个迭代器的表达式。它看起来很像普通表达式后面带有定义了一个循环变量、范围的 for 子句,以及一个可选的 if 子句。以下复合表达式会为外层函数生成一系列值:

```
>>> sum(i*i for i in range(10))  # sum of squares 0, 1, 4, ... 81
285
```

**generic function -- 泛型函数** 为不同的类型实现相同操作的多个函数所组成的函数。在调用时会由调度算法来确定应该使用哪个实现。

另请参见single dispatch 术语表条目、functools.singledispatch()装饰器以及PEP 443。

- **GIL** 参见global interpreter lock。
- global interpreter lock -- 全局解释器锁 *CPython* 解释器所采用的一种机制,它确保同一时刻只有一个线程在执行 Python *bytecode*。此机制通过设置对象模型(包括 dict 等重要内置类型)针对并发访问的隐式安全简化了 CPython 实现。给整个解释器加锁使得解释器多线程运行更方便,其代价则是牺牲了在多处理器上的并行性。

不过,某些标准库或第三方库的扩展模块被设计为在执行计算密集型任务如压缩或哈希时释放 GIL。此外,在执行 I/O 操作时也总是会释放 GIL。

创建一个(以更精细粒度来锁定共享数据的)"自由线程"解释器的努力从未获得成功,因为这会牺牲在普通单处理器情况下的性能。据信克服这种性能问题的措施将导致实现变得更复杂,从而更难以维护。

hash-based pyc -- 基于哈希的 pyc 使用对应源文件的哈希值而非最后修改时间来确定其有效性的字节码缓存文件。参见 pyc-invalidation。

hashable -- 可哈希 一个对象的哈希值如果在其生命周期内绝不改变,就被称为 可哈希(它需要具有 \_\_\_eq\_\_\_() 方法),并可以同其他对象进行比较(它需要具有 \_\_\_eq\_\_\_() 方法)。可哈希对象必 须具有相同的哈希值比较结果才会相同。

可哈希性使得对象能够作为字典键或集合成员使用,因为这些数据结构要在内部使用哈希值。

大多数 Python 中的不可变内置对象都是可哈希的;可变容器(例如列表或字典)都不可哈希;不可变容器(例如元组和 frozenset)仅当它们的元素均为可哈希时才是可哈希的。用户定义类的实例对象默认是可哈希的。它们在比较时一定不相同(除非是与自己比较),它们的哈希值的生成是基于它们的id()。

- **IDLE** Python 的 IDE, "集成开发与学习环境"的英文缩写。是 Python 标准发行版附带的基本编辑器和解释器环境。
- immutable -- 不可变对象 具有固定值的对象。不可变对象包括数字、字符串和元组。这样的对象不能被改变。如果必须存储一个不同的值,则必须创建新的对象。它们在需要常量哈希值的地方起着重要作用,例如作为字典中的键。
- **importing -- 导人** 令一个模块中的 Python 代码能为另一个模块中的 Python 代码所使用的过程。
- **importer -- 导人器** 查找并加载模块的对象; 此对象既属于*finder* 又属于*loader*。
- **interactive -- 交互** Python 带有一个交互式解释器,即你可以在解释器提示符后输入语句和表达式,立即执行并查看其结果。只需不带参数地启动 python 命令(也可以在你的计算机开始菜单中选择相应菜单项)。在测试新想法或检验模块和包的时候用这种方式会非常方便(请记得使用 help(x))。
- **interpreted -- 解释型** Python 一是种解释型语言,与之相对的是编译型语言,虽然两者的区别由于字节码编译器的存在而会有所模糊。这意味着源文件可以直接运行而不必显式地创建可执行文件再运行。解释型语言通常具有比编译型语言更短的开发/调试周期,但是其程序往往运行得更慢。参见*interactive*。
- interpreter shutdown -- 解释器关闭 当被要求关闭时, Python 解释器将进入一个特殊运行阶段并逐步释放所有已分配资源, 例如模块和各种关键内部结构等。它还会多次调用垃圾回收器。这会触发用户定义析构器或弱引用回调中的代码执行。在关闭阶段执行的代码可能会遇到各种异常, 因为其所依赖的资源已不再有效(常见的例子有库模块或警告机制等)。

解释器需要关闭的主要原因有 \_\_\_main\_\_ 模块或所运行的脚本已完成执行。

iterable -- 可迭代对象 能够逐一返回其成员项的对象。可迭代对象的例子包括所有序列类型 (例如 list, str 和 tuple) 以及某些非序列类型例如 dict, 文件对象 以及定义了 \_\_iter\_\_() 方法或是实现了序列 语义的 \_\_getitem\_\_() 方法的任意自定义类对象。

可迭代对象被可用于 for 循环以及许多其他需要一个序列的地方(zip()、map()…)。当一个可迭代对象作为参数传给内置函数 iter() 时,它会返回该对象的迭代器。这种迭代器适用于对值集合的一次性遍历。在使用可迭代对象时,你通常不需要调用 iter() 或者自己处理迭代器对象。for 语句会为你自动处理那些操作,创建一个临时的未命名变量用来在循环期间保存迭代器。参见iterator、sequence以及generator。

iterator -- 迭代器 用来表示一连串数据流的对象。重复调用迭代器的 \_\_next\_\_() 方法(或将其传给内置函数 next()) 将逐个返回流中的项。当没有数据可用时则将引发 StopIteration 异常。到这时迭代器对象中的数据项已耗尽,继续调用其 \_\_next\_\_() 方法只会再次引发 StopIteration 异常。迭代器必须具有 \_\_iter\_\_() 方法用来返回该迭代器对象自身,因此迭代器必定也是可迭代对象,可被用于其他可迭代对象适用的大部分场合。一个显著的例外是那些会多次重复访问迭代项的代码。容器对象(例如 list)在你每次向其传入 iter() 函数或是在 for 循环中使用它时都会产生一个新的迭代器。如果在此情况下你尝试用迭代器则会返回在之前迭代过程中被耗尽的同一迭代器对象,使其看起来就像是一个空容器。

更多信息可查看 typeiter。

**key function -- 键函数** 键函数或称整理函数,是能够返回用于排序或排位的值的可调用对象。例如,locale.strxfrm()可用于生成一个符合特定区域排序约定的排序键。

Python 中有许多工具都允许用键函数来控制元素的排位或分组方式。其中包括 min(), max(), sorted(), list.sort(), heapq.merge(), heapq.nsmallest(), heapq.nlargest() 以及itertools.groupby()。

要创建一个键函数有多种方式。例如,str.lower()方法可以用作忽略大小写排序的键函数。另外,键函数也可通过 lambda 表达式来创建,例如 lambda r: (r[0], r[2])。还有 operator 模块提供了三个键函数构造器:attrgetter()、itemgetter()和 methodcaller()。请查看 如何排序一节以获取创建和使用键函数的示例。

- keyword argument -- 关键字参数 参见argument。
- lambda 由一个单独*expression* 构成的匿名内联函数,表达式会在调用时被求值。创建 lambda 函数的句法为 lambda [parameters]: expression
- **LBYL** "先查看后跳跃"的英文缩写。这种代码编写风格会在进行调用或查找之前显式地检查前提条件。此风格与*EAFP* 方式恰成对比,其特点是大量使用 if 语句。

在多线程环境中,LBYL 方式会导致"查看"和"跳跃"之间发生条件竞争风险。例如,以下代码 if key in mapping: return mapping[key] 可能由于在检查操作之后其他线程从 mapping 中移除了 key 而出错。这种问题可通过加锁或使用 EAFP 方式来解决。

- **list -- 列表** Python 内置的一种*sequence*。虽然名为列表,但更类似于其他语言中的数组而非链接列表,因为访问元素的时间复杂度为 O(1)。
- **list comprehension -- 列表推导式** 处理一个序列中的所有或部分元素并返回结果列表的一种紧凑写法。 result = ['{:#04x}'.format(x) for x in range(256) if x % 2 == 0] 将生成一个 0 到 255 范围内的十六进制偶数对应字符串(0x..)的列表。其中 if 子句是可选的,如果省略则 range(256) 中的所有元素都会被处理。
- **loader -- 加载器** 负责加载模块的对象。它必须定义名为 load\_module()的方法。加载器通常由一个finder 返回。详情参见 PEP 302,对于abstract base class 可参见 importlib.abc.Loader。
- magic method -- 魔术方法 special method 的非正式同义词。
- mapping -- 映射 一种支持任意键查找并实现了 Mapping 或 MutableMapping 抽象基类中所规定方法的容器对象。此类对象的例子包括 dict, collections.defaultdict, collections.OrderedDict 以及 collections.Counter。
- **meta path finder -- 元路径查找器** sys.meta\_path 的搜索所返回的*finder*。元路径查找器与*path entry finders* 存在关联但并不相同。

请查看 importlib.abc.MetaPathFinder 了解元路径查找器所实现的方法。

- metaclass -- 元类 一种用于创建类的类。类定义包含类名、类字典和基类列表。元类负责接受上述三个参数并创建相应的类。大部分面向对象的编程语言都会提供一个默认实现。Python 的特别之处在于可以创建自定义元类。大部分用户永远不需要这个工具,但当需要出现时,元类可提供强大而优雅的解决方案。它们已被用于记录属性访问日志、添加线程安全性、跟踪对象创建、实现单例,以及其他许多任务。更多详情参见 metaclasses。
- **method -- 方法** 在类内部定义的函数。如果作为该类的实例的一个属性来调用,方法将会获取实例对象作为 其第一个*argument* (通常命名为 self)。参见 *function* 和 *nested scope*。
- **method resolution order -- 方法解析顺序** 方法解析顺序就是在查找成员时搜索全部基类所用的先后顺序。请 查看 Python 2.3 方法解析顺序 了解自 2.3 版起 Python 解析器所用相关算法的详情。
- **module -- 模块** 此对象是 Python 代码的一种组织单位。各模块具有独立的命名空间,可包含任意 Python 对象。模块可通过*importing* 操作被加载到 Python 中。

另见package。

**module spec -- 模块规格** 一个命名空间,其中包含用于加载模块的相关导入信息。是 importlib. machinery.ModuleSpec 的实例。

**MRO** 参见*method resolution order*。

mutable -- 可变对象 可变对象可以在其 id() 保持固定的情况下改变其取值。另请参见immutable。

**named tuple -- 具名元组** 术语 "具名元组"可用于任何继承自元组,并且其中的可索引元素还能使用名称属性来访问的类型或类。这样的类型或类还可能拥有其他特性。

有些内置类型属于具名元组,包括 time.localtime()和 os.stat()的返回值。另一个例子是 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
```

有些具名元组是内置类型(例如上面的例子)。此外,具名元组还可通过常规类定义从tuple继承并定义名称字段的方式来创建。这样的类可以手工编写,或者使用工厂函数collections.namedtuple()创建。后一种方式还会添加一些手工编写或内置具名元组所没有的额外方法。

- namespace -- 命名空间 命名空间是存放变量的场所。命名空间有局部、全局和内置的,还有对象中的嵌套命名空间(在方法之内)。命名空间通过防止命名冲突来支持模块化。例如,函数 builtins.open 与os.open()可通过各自的命名空间来区分。命名空间还通过明确哪个模块实现那个函数来帮助提高可读性和可维护性。例如,random.seed()或itertools.islice()这种写法明确了这些函数是由 random 与 itertools 模块分别实现的。
- **namespace package -- 命名空间包 PEP 420** 所引入的一种仅被用作子包的容器的*package*,命名空间包可以没有实体表示物,其描述方式与*regular package* 不同,因为它们没有 \_\_\_init\_\_\_.py 文件。

另可参见module。

- nested scope -- 嵌套作用域 在一个定义范围内引用变量的能力。例如,在另一函数之内定义的函数可以引用前者的变量。请注意嵌套作用域默认只对引用有效而对赋值无效。局部变量的读写都受限于最内层作用域。类似的,全局变量的读写则作用于全局命名空间。通过 nonlocal 关键字可允许写入外层作用域。
- **new-style class -- 新式类** 对于目前已被应于所有类对象的类形式的旧称谓。在早先的Python 版本中,只有新式类能够使用Python 新增的更灵活特性,例如\_\_\_slots\_\_\_、描述符、特征属性、\_\_\_getattribute\_\_\_()、类方法和静态方法等。
- **object -- 对象** 任何具有状态(属性或值)以及预定义行为(方法)的数据。object 也是任何*new-style class* 的 最顶层基类名。
- **package -- 包** 一种可包含子模块或递归地包含子包的 Python *module*。从技术上说,包是带有 \_\_\_path\_\_\_ 属性的 Python 模块。

另参见regular package 和namespace package。

- **parameter -- 形参** *function* (或方法) 定义中的命名实体,它指定函数可以接受的一个*argument* (或在某些情况下,多个实参)。有五种形参:
  - positional-or-keyword: 位置或关键字,指定一个可以作为位置参数 传入也可以作为关键字参数 传入的实参。这是默认的形参类型,例如下面的 foo 和 bar:

```
def func(foo, bar=None): ...
```

• positional-only: 仅限位置,指定一个只能通过位置传入的参数。仅限位置形参可通过在函数定义的形参列表中它们之后包含一个 / 字符来定义,例如下面的 posonly1 和 posonly2:

def func(posonly1, posonly2, /, positional\_or\_keyword): ...

• keyword-only: 仅限关键字,指定一个只能通过关键字传入的参数。仅限关键字形参可通过在函数 定义的形参列表中包含单个可变位置形参或者在多个可变位置形参之前放一个\*来定义,例如下面的 kw\_only1 和 kw\_only2:

```
def func(arg, *, kw_only1, kw_only2): ...
```

• var-positional: 可变位置,指定可以提供由一个任意数量的位置参数构成的序列(附加在其他形参已接受的位置参数之后)。这种形参可通过在形参名称前加级\*来定义,例如下面的 args:

```
def func(*args, **kwargs): ...
```

• var-keyword: 可变关键字,指定可以提供任意数量的关键字参数(附加在其他形参已接受的关键字参数之后)。这种形参可通过在形参名称前加缀 \*\* 来定义,例如上面的 kwargs。

形参可以同时指定可选和必选参数,也可以为某些可选参数指定默认值。

另参见argument 术语表条目、参数与形参的区别中的常见问题、inspect.Parameter 类、function 一节以及 PEP 362。

**path entry -- 路径人口** *import path* 中的一个单独位置,会被*path based finder* 用来查找要导入的模块。

**path entry finder -- 路径人口查找器** 任一可调用对象使用 sys.path\_hooks(即*path entry hook*)返回的*finder*,此种对象能通过*path entry* 来定位模块。

请参看 importlib.abc.PathEntryFinder 以了解路径人口查找器所实现的各个方法。

**path entry hook -- 路径人口钩子** 一种可调用对象,在知道如何查找特定*path entry* 中的模块的情况下能够使用 sys.path\_hook 列表返回一个*path entry finder*。

path based finder -- 基于路径的查找器 默认的一种元路径查找器,可在一个import path 中查找模块。

- path-like object -- 路径类对象 代表一个文件系统路径的对象。类路径对象可以是一个表示路径的 str 或者 bytes 对象, 还可以是一个实现了 os.PathLike 协议的对象。一个支持 os.PathLike 协议的对象 可通过调用 os.fspath() 函数转换为 str 或者 bytes 类型的文件系统路径; os.fsdecode() 和 os.fsencode() 可被分别用来确保获得 str 或 bytes 类型的结果。此对象是由 PEP 519 引入的。
- **PEP** "Python 增强提议"的英文缩写。一个 PEP 就是一份设计文档,用来向 Python 社区提供信息,或描述一个 Python 的新增特性及其进度或环境。PEP 应当提供精确的技术规格和所提议特性的原理说明。

PEP 应被作为提出主要新特性建议、收集社区对特定问题反馈以及为必须加入 Python 的设计决策编写文档的首选机制。PEP 的作者有责任在社区内部建立共识,并应将不同意见也记入文档。

参见 PEP 1。

portion -- 部分 构成一个命名空间包的单个目录内文件集合(也可能存放于一个 zip 文件内),具体定义见 PEP 420。

positional argument -- 位置参数 参见argument。

provisional API -- **暂定** API 暂定 API 是指被有意排除在标准库的向后兼容性保证之外的应用编程接口。虽然此类接口通常不会再有重大改变,但只要其被标记为暂定,就可能在核心开发者确定有必要的情况下进行向后不兼容的更改(甚至包括移除该接口)。此种更改并不会随意进行 -- 仅在 API 被加入之前未考虑到的严重基础性缺陷被发现时才可能会这样做。

即便是对暂定 API 来说,向后不兼容的更改也会被视为"最后的解决方案"——任何问题被确认时都会尽可能先尝试找到一种向后兼容的解决方案。

这种处理过程允许标准库持续不断地演进,不至于被有问题的长期性设计缺陷所困。详情见 PEP 411。 provisional package -- 暂定包 参见provisional API。

- **Python 3000** Python 3.x 发布路线的昵称(这个名字在版本 3 的发布还遥遥无期的时候就已出现了)。有时也被缩写为"Py3k"。
- Pythonic 指一个思路或一段代码紧密遵循了 Python 语言最常用的风格和理念,而不是使用其他语言中通用的概念来实现代码。例如,Python 的常用风格是使用 for 语句循环来遍历一个可迭代对象中的所有元素。许多其他语言没有这样的结构,因此不熟悉 Python 的人有时会选择使用一个数字计数器:

```
for i in range(len(food)):
    print(food[i])
```

而相应的更简洁更 Pythonic 的方法是这样的:

```
for piece in food:
    print(piece)
```

**qualified name -- 限定名称** 一个以点号分隔的名称,显示从模块的全局作用域到该模块中定义的某个类、函数或方法的"路径",相关定义见 PEP 3155。对于最高层级的函数和类,限定名称与对象名称一致:

当被用于引用模块时,完整限定名称意为标示该模块的以点号分隔的整个路径,其中包含其所有的父包,例如email.mime.text:

```
>>> import email.mime.text
>>> email.mime.text.__name__
'email.mime.text'
```

- **reference count -- 引用计数** 对特定对象的引用的数量。当一个对象的引用计数降为零时,所分配资源将被释放。引用计数对 Python 代码来说通常是不可见的,但它是*CPython* 实现的一个关键元素。sys 模块定义了一个 getrefcount()函数,程序员可调用它来返回特定对象的引用计数。
- regular package -- 常规包 传统型的package, 例如包含有一个 \_\_init\_\_.py 文件的目录。

另参见namespace package。

- \_\_slots\_\_ 一种写在类内部的声明,通过预先声明实例属性等对象并移除实例字典来节省内存。虽然这种技巧很流行,但想要用好却并不容易,最好是只保留在少数情况下采用,例如极耗内存的应用程序,并且其中包含大量实例。
- sequence -- 序列 一种iterable,它支持通过\_\_\_getitem\_\_\_()特殊方法来使用整数索引进行高效的元素访问,并定义了一个返回序列长度的\_\_\_len\_\_\_()方法。内置的序列类型有list、str、tuple和bytes。注意虽然dict也支持\_\_\_getitem\_\_\_()和\_\_\_len\_\_\_(),但它被认为属于映射而非序列,因为它查找时使用任意的immutable键而非整数。
  - collections.abc.Sequence 抽象基类定义了一个更丰富的接口,它在 \_\_getitem\_\_()和 \_\_len\_\_()之外又添加了 count(),index(),\_\_contains\_\_()和 \_\_reversed\_\_()。实现此扩展接口的类型可以使用 register()来显式地注册。
- **set comprehension -- 集合推导式** 处理一个可迭代对象中的所有或部分元素并返回结果集合的一种紧凑写法。 results = {c for c in 'abracadabra' if c not in 'abc'} 将生成字符串集合 {'r',

'd'}。参见 comprehensions。

- single dispatch -- 单分派 一种generic function 分派形式,其实现是基于单个参数的类型来选择的。
- slice -- 切片 通常只包含了特定sequence 的一部分的对象。切片是通过使用下标标记来创建的,在[]中给出几个以冒号分隔的数字,例如 variable\_name[1:3:5]。方括号(下标)标记在内部使用 slice 对象。
- **special method -- 特殊方法** 一种由 Python 隐式调用的方法,用来对某个类型执行特定操作例如相加等等。这种方法的名称的首尾都为双下划线。特殊方法的文档参见 specialnames。
- **statement -- 语句** 语句是程序段(一个代码"块")的组成单位。一条语句可以是一个*expression* 或某个带有关键字的结构,例如 if、while 或 for。
- text encoding -- 文本编码 用于将 Unicode 字符串编码为字节串的编码器。
- **text file -- 文本文件** 一种能够读写 str 对象的*file object*。通常一个文本文件实际是访问一个面向字节的数据 流并自动处理*text encoding*。文本文件的例子包括以文本模式('r'或'w') 打开的文件、sys.stdin、sys.stdout 以及 io.StringIO 的实例。

另请参看binary file 了解能够读写字节类对象的文件对象。

- triple-quoted string -- 三引号字符串 首尾各带三个连续双引号(")或者单引号(")的字符串。它们在功能上与首尾各用一个引号标注的字符串没有什么不同,但是有多种用处。它们允许你在字符串内包含未经转义的单引号和双引号,并且可以跨越多行而无需使用连接符,在编写文档字符串时特别好用。
- **type -- 类型** 类型决定一个 Python 对象属于什么种类;每个对象都具有一种类型。要知道对象的类型,可以访问它的 \_\_class\_\_ 属性,或是通过 type (obj) 来获取。
- type alias -- 类型别名 一个类型的同义词, 创建方式是把类型赋值给特定的标识符。

类型别名的作用是简化类型提示。例如:

```
from typing import List, Tuple

def remove_gray_shades(
        colors: List[Tuple[int, int, int]]) -> List[Tuple[int, int, int]]:
    pass
```

可以这样提高可读性:

```
from typing import List, Tuple

Color = Tuple[int, int, int]

def remove_gray_shades(colors: List[Color]) -> List[Color]:
    pass
```

参见 typing 和 PEP 484, 其中有对此功能的详细描述。

type hint -- 类型提示 annotation 为变量、类属性、函数的形参或返回值指定预期的类型。

类型提示属于可选项,Python 不要求提供,但其可对静态类型分析工具起作用,并可协助 IDE 实现代码补全与重构。

全局变量、类属性和函数的类型提示可以使用 typing.get\_type\_hints() 来访问,但局部变量则不可以。

参见 typing 和 PEP 484, 其中有对此功能的详细描述。

universal newlines -- 通用换行 一种解读文本流的方式,将以下所有符号都识别为行结束标志: Unix 的行结束约定 '\n'、Windows 的约定 '\r\n' 以及旧版 Macintosh 的约定 '\r'。参见 PEP 278 和 PEP 3116 和 bytes.splitlines() 了解更多用法说明。

variable annotation -- 变量标注 对变量或类属性的annotation。

在标注变量或类属性时,还可选择为其赋值:

class C:

field: 'annotation'

变量标注通常被用作类型提示:例如以下变量预期接受 int 类型的值:

count: int = 0

变量标注语法的详细解释见 annassign 一节。

请参看function annotation、PEP 484 和 PEP 526, 其中对此功能有详细描述。

**virtual environment -- 虚拟环境** 一种采用协作式隔离的运行时环境,允许 Python 用户和应用程序在安装和 升级 Python 分发包时不会干扰到同一系统上运行的其他 Python 应用程序的行为。

另参见 venv。

- **virtual machine -- 虚拟机** 一台完全通过软件定义的计算机。Python 虚拟机可执行字节码编译器所生成的*bytecode*。
- Zen of Python -- Python 之禅 列出 Python 设计的原则与哲学,有助于理解与使用这种语言。查看其具体内容可在交互模式提示符中输入"import this"。

# APPENDIX B

文档说明

这些文档是用 Sphinx 从 reStructuredText 源生成的,*Sphinx* 是一个专为处理 Python 文档而编写的文档生成器。本文档及其工具链之开发,皆在于志愿者之努力,亦恰如 Python 本身。如果您想为此作出贡献,请阅读 reporting-bugs 了解如何参与。我们随时欢迎新的志愿者! 特别鸣谢:

- Fred L. Drake, Jr., 原始 Python 文档工具集之创造者, 众多文档之作者;
- Docutils 项目,该项目孕育了 reStructuredText 及 Docutils 套件;
- Fredrik Lundh 的项目 Alternative Python Reference, Sphinx 从中得到了很多不错的点子

# B.1 Python 文档的贡献者

有很多对 Python 语言, Python 标准库和 Python 文档有贡献的人, 随 Python 源代码发布的 Misc/ACKS 文件列出了部分贡献者。

仅通过 Python 社区的输入和贡献, Python 就拥有了如此出色的文档——谢谢你们!

# APPENDIX C

历史和许可证

# C.1 该软件的历史

Python 由荷兰数学和计算机科学研究学会(CWI,见 https://www.cwi.nl/ )的 Guido van Rossum 于 1990 年代 初设计,作为一门叫做 ABC 的语言的替代品。尽管 Python 包含了许多来自其他人的贡献,Guido 仍是其主要作者。

1995 年, Guido 在弗吉尼亚州的国家创新研究公司(CNRI, 见 https://www.cnri.reston.va.us/)继续他在 Python 上的工作,并在那里发布了该软件的多个版本。

2000 年五月,Guido 和 Python 核心开发团队转到 BeOpen.com 并组建了 BeOpen PythonLabs 团队。同年十月,PythonLabs 团队转到 Digital Creations (现为 Zope Corporation;见 https://www.zope.org/)。2001 年,Python 软件基金会 (PSF,见 https://www.python.org/psf/) 成立,这是一个专为拥有 Python 相关知识产权而创建的非营利组织。Zope Corporation 现在是 PSF 的赞助成员。

所有的 Python 版本都是开源的(有关开源的定义参阅 https://opensource.org/ )。历史上,绝大多数 Python 版本是 GPL 兼容的;下表总结了各个版本情况。

发布版本	源自	年份	所有者	GPL 兼容?
0.9.0 至 1.2	n/a	1991-1995	CWI	是
1.3 至 1.5.2	1.2	1995-1999	CNRI	是
1.6	1.5.2	2000	CNRI	否
2.0	1.6	2000	BeOpen.com	否
1.6.1	1.6	2001	CNRI	否
2.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	否
2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	是
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	是
2.1.2	2.1.1	2002	PSF	是
2.1.3	2.1.2	2002	PSF	是
2.2 及更高	2.1.1	2001 至今	PSF	是

注解: GPL 兼容并不意味着 Python 在 GPL 下发布。与 GPL 不同,所有 Python 许可证都允许您分发修改后

的版本,而无需开源所做的更改。GPL 兼容的许可证使得 Python 可以与其它在 GPL 下发布的软件结合使用;但其它的许可证则不行。

感谢众多在 Guido 指导下工作的外部志愿者,使得这些发布成为可能。

# C.2 获取或以其他方式使用 Python 的条款和条件

Python 软件和文档的使用许可是依据PSF 许可证协议。

从 Python 3.8.6 开始, 文档中的示例、操作指导和其他代码采用的是 PSF 许可协议和零条款 BSD 许可 的双重使用许可。

某些包含在 Python 中的软件是基于不同的许可。这些许可会与相应许可之下的代码一同列出。有关这些许可的不完整列表请参阅收录软件的许可与鸣谢。

# C.2.1 用于 PYTHON 3.8.16 的 PSF 许可协议

- 1. This LICENSE AGREEMENT is between the Python Software Foundation ("PSF"),  $\Box$  and
- the Individual or Organization ("Licensee") accessing and otherwise using  $\rightarrow$  Python
  - 3.8.16 software in source or binary form and its associated documentation.
- 2. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License Agreement, PSF hereby grants Licensee a nonexclusive, royalty-free, world-wide license to—reproduce,
- analyze, test, perform and/or display publicly, prepare derivative works, distribute, and otherwise use Python 3.8.16 alone or in any derivative version, provided, however, that PSF's License Agreement and PSF's notice →of
- copyright, i.e., "Copyright © 2001-2023 Python Software Foundation; All—Rights
  - Reserved" are retained in Python 3.8.16 alone or in any derivative version prepared by Licensee.
- 3. In the event Licensee prepares a derivative work that is based on or incorporates Python 3.8.16 or any part thereof, and wants to make the derivative work available to others as provided herein, then Licensee\_hereby
- agrees to include in any such work a brief summary of the changes made to→Python 3.8.16.
- 4. PSF is making Python 3.8.16 available to Licensee on an "AS IS" basis.
  PSF MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. BY WAY OF
  EXAMPLE, BUT NOT LIMITATION, PSF MAKES NO AND DISCLAIMS ANY REPRESENTATION.
- - USE OF PYTHON 3.8.16 WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY THIRD PARTY RIGHTS.
- 5. PSF SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO LICENSEE OR ANY OTHER USERS OF PYTHON 3.8.16

FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR LOSS AS A RESULT-OF

MODIFYING, DISTRIBUTING, OR OTHERWISE USING PYTHON 3.8.16, OR ANY- $\rightarrow$ DERIVATIVE

THEREOF, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY THEREOF.

6. This License Agreement will automatically terminate upon a material breach →of

its terms and conditions.

7. Nothing in this License Agreement shall be deemed to create any—relationship

of agency, partnership, or joint venture between PSF and Licensee. Thisublicense

Agreement does not grant permission to use PSF trademarks or trade name in.

trademark sense to endorse or promote products or services of Licensee, or  $\rightarrow$  any

third party.

8. By copying, installing or otherwise using Python 3.8.16, Licensee agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of this License Agreement.

# C.2.2 用于 PYTHON 2.0 的 BEOPEN.COM 许可协议

#### BEOPEN PYTHON 开源许可协议第 1 版

- 1. This LICENSE AGREEMENT is between BeOpen.com ("BeOpen"), having an office at 160 Saratoga Avenue, Santa Clara, CA 95051, and the Individual or Organization ("Licensee") accessing and otherwise using this software in source or binary form and its associated documentation ("the Software").
- 2. Subject to the terms and conditions of this BeOpen Python License Agreement, BeOpen hereby grants Licensee a non-exclusive, royalty-free, world-wide license to reproduce, analyze, test, perform and/or display publicly, prepare derivative works, distribute, and otherwise use the Software alone or in any derivative version, provided, however, that the BeOpen Python License is retained in the Software, alone or in any derivative version prepared by Licensee.
- 3. BeOpen is making the Software available to Licensee on an "AS IS" basis.
  BEOPEN MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. BY WAY OF
  EXAMPLE, BUT NOT LIMITATION, BEOPEN MAKES NO AND DISCLAIMS ANY REPRESENTATION OR
  WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR THAT THE
  USE OF THE SOFTWARE WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY THIRD PARTY RIGHTS.
- 4. BEOPEN SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO LICENSEE OR ANY OTHER USERS OF THE SOFTWARE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR LOSS AS A RESULT OF USING, MODIFYING OR DISTRIBUTING THE SOFTWARE, OR ANY DERIVATIVE THEREOF, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY THEREOF.
- 5. This License Agreement will automatically terminate upon a material breach of its terms and conditions.
- 6. This License Agreement shall be governed by and interpreted in all respects by the law of the State of California, excluding conflict of law provisions.

(下页继续)

(续上页)

Nothing in this License Agreement shall be deemed to create any relationship of agency, partnership, or joint venture between BeOpen and Licensee. This License Agreement does not grant permission to use BeOpen trademarks or trade names in a trademark sense to endorse or promote products or services of Licensee, or any third party. As an exception, the "BeOpen Python" logos available at http://www.pythonlabs.com/logos.html may be used according to the permissions granted on that web page.

7. By copying, installing or otherwise using the software, Licensee agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of this License Agreement.

## C.2.3 用于 PYTHON 1.6.1 的 CNRI 许可协议

- 1. This LICENSE AGREEMENT is between the Corporation for National Research Initiatives, having an office at 1895 Preston White Drive, Reston, VA 20191 ("CNRI"), and the Individual or Organization ("Licensee") accessing and otherwise using Python 1.6.1 software in source or binary form and its associated documentation.
- 2. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License Agreement, CNRI hereby grants Licensee a nonexclusive, royalty-free, world-wide license to reproduce, analyze, test, perform and/or display publicly, prepare derivative works, distribute, and otherwise use Python 1.6.1 alone or in any derivative version, provided, however, that CNRI's License Agreement and CNRI's notice of copyright, i.e., "Copyright © 1995-2001 Corporation for National Research Initiatives; All Rights Reserved" are retained in Python 1.6.1 alone or in any derivative version prepared by Licensee. Alternately, in lieu of CNRI's License Agreement, Licensee may substitute the following text (omitting the quotes): "Python 1.6.1 is made available subject to the terms and conditions in CNRI's License Agreement. This Agreement together with Python 1.6.1 may be located on the Internet using the following unique, persistent identifier (known as a handle): 1895.22/1013. This Agreement may also be obtained from a proxy server on the Internet using the following URL: http://hdl.handle.net/1895.22/1013."
- 3. In the event Licensee prepares a derivative work that is based on or incorporates Python 1.6.1 or any part thereof, and wants to make the derivative work available to others as provided herein, then Licensee hereby agrees to include in any such work a brief summary of the changes made to Python 1.6.1.
- 4. CNRI is making Python 1.6.1 available to Licensee on an "AS IS" basis. CNRI MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. BY WAY OF EXAMPLE, BUT NOT LIMITATION, CNRI MAKES NO AND DISCLAIMS ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR THAT THE USE OF PYTHON 1.6.1 WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY THIRD PARTY RIGHTS.
- 5. CNRI SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO LICENSEE OR ANY OTHER USERS OF PYTHON 1.6.1 FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR LOSS AS A RESULT OF MODIFYING, DISTRIBUTING, OR OTHERWISE USING PYTHON 1.6.1, OR ANY DERIVATIVE THEREOF, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY THEREOF.
- 6. This License Agreement will automatically terminate upon a material breach of its terms and conditions.
- 7. This License Agreement shall be governed by the federal intellectual property

(下页继续)

(续上页)

law of the United States, including without limitation the federal copyright law, and, to the extent such U.S. federal law does not apply, by the law of the Commonwealth of Virginia, excluding Virginia's conflict of law provisions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, with regard to derivative works based on Python 1.6.1 that incorporate non-separable material that was previously distributed under the GNU General Public License (GPL), the law of the Commonwealth of Virginia shall govern this License Agreement only as to issues arising under or with respect to Paragraphs 4, 5, and 7 of this License Agreement. Nothing in this License Agreement shall be deemed to create any relationship of agency, partnership, or joint venture between CNRI and Licensee. This License Agreement does not grant permission to use CNRI trademarks or trade name in a trademark sense to endorse or promote products or services of Licensee, or any third party.

8. By clicking on the "ACCEPT" button where indicated, or by copying, installing or otherwise using Python 1.6.1, Licensee agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of this License Agreement.

# C.2.4 用于 PYTHON 0.9.0 至 1.2 的 CWI 许可协议

Copyright © 1991 - 1995, Stichting Mathematisch Centrum Amsterdam, The Netherlands. All rights reserved.

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of Stichting Mathematisch Centrum or CWI not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission.

STICHTING MATHEMATISCH CENTRUM DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS, IN NO EVENT SHALL STICHTING MATHEMATISCH CENTRUM BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

# C.2.5 ZERO-CLAUSE BSD LICENSE FOR CODE IN THE PYTHON 3.8.16 DOCUMENTATION

Permission to use, copy, modify, and/or distribute this software for any purpose with or without fee is hereby granted.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND THE AUTHOR DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

# C.3 收录软件的许可与鸣谢

本节是 Python 发行版中收录的第三方软件的许可和致谢清单,该清单是不完整且不断增长的。

### C.3.1 Mersenne Twister

\_random 模块包含基于 http://www.math.sci.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/~m-mat/MT/MT2002/emt19937ar.html 下载的代码。以下是原始代码的完整注释(声明):

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).

Copyright (C) 1997 - 2002, Makoto Matsumoto and Takuji Nishimura, All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- 3. The names of its contributors may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS
"AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT
LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR
A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR
CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL,
EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,
PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR
PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF
LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING
NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS
SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

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 套接字

socket 模块使用 getaddrinfo() 和 getnameinfo() 函数,这些函数源代码在 WIDE 项目 (http://www.wide.ad.jp/) 的单独源文件中。

Copyright (C) 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998 WIDE Project. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- 3. Neither the name of the project nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS'' AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE PROJECT OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

## C.3.3 异步套接字服务

asynchat 和 asyncore 模块包含以下声明:

Copyright 1996 by Sam Rushing

All Rights Reserved

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of Sam Rushing not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission.

SAM RUSHING DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS, IN NO EVENT SHALL SAM RUSHING BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

## C.3.4 Cookie 管理

http.cookies 模块包含以下声明:

Copyright 2000 by Timothy O'Malley <timo@alum.mit.edu>

All Rights Reserved

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of Timothy O'Malley not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission.

Timothy O'Malley DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS, IN NO EVENT SHALL Timothy O'Malley BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

# C.3.5 执行追踪

trace 模块包含以下声明:

portions copyright 2001, Autonomous Zones Industries, Inc., all rights... err... reserved and offered to the public under the terms of the

Python 2.2 license.

Author: Zooko O'Whielacronx

http://zooko.com/

mailto:zooko@zooko.com

Copyright 2000, Mojam Media, Inc., all rights reserved.

Author: Skip Montanaro

Copyright 1999, Bioreason, Inc., all rights reserved.

Author: Andrew Dalke

Copyright 1995-1997, Automatrix, Inc., all rights reserved.

Author: Skip Montanaro

Copyright 1991-1995, Stichting Mathematisch Centrum, all rights reserved.

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this Python software and its associated documentation for any purpose without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appears in all copies, and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of neither Automatrix, Bioreason or Mojam Media be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission.

## C.3.6 UUencode 与 UUdecode 函数

#### uu 模块包含以下声明:

Copyright 1994 by Lance Ellinghouse Cathedral City, California Republic, United States of America. All Rights Reserved

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of Lance Ellinghouse not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission.

LANCE ELLINGHOUSE DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS, IN NO EVENT SHALL LANCE ELLINGHOUSE CENTRUM BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

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 远程过程调用

xmlrpc.client 模块包含以下声明:

The XML-RPC client interface is

Copyright (c) 1999-2002 by Secret Labs AB Copyright (c) 1999-2002 by Fredrik Lundh

By obtaining, using, and/or copying this software and/or its associated documentation, you agree that you have read, understood, and will comply with the following terms and conditions:

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its associated documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appears in all copies, and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of Secret Labs AB or the author not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission.

SECRET LABS AB AND THE AUTHOR DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANT-ABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL SECRET LABS AB OR THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS

(下页继续)

(续上页)

ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

## C.3.8 test\_epoll

test\_epoll 模块包含以下声明:

Copyright (c) 2001-2006 Twisted Matrix Laboratories.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

## C.3.9 Select kqueue

select 模块关于 kqueue 的接口包含以下声明:

Copyright (c) 2000 Doug White, 2006 James Knight, 2007 Christian Heimes All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS'' AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY

(下页继续)

(续上页)

OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

## C.3.10 SipHash24

Python/pyhash.c 文件包含 Marek Majkowski'对 Dan Bernstein 的 SipHash24 算法的实现。它包含以下声明:

```
<MIT License>
Copyright (c) 2013 Marek Majkowski <marek@popcount.org>
Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy
of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal
in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights
to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell
copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is
furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:
The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in
all copies or substantial portions of the Software.
</MIT License>
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 和 dtoa

Python/dtoa.c 文件提供了 C 语言的 dtoa 和 strtod 函数,用于将 C 语言的双精度型和字符串进行转换,由 David M. Gay 的同名文件派生而来,该文件当前可从 http://www.netlib.org/fp/ 下载。2009 年 3 月 16 日检索到的原始文件包含以下版权和许可声明:

## C.3.12 OpenSSL

如果操作系统可用,则 hashlib, posix, ssl, crypt 模块使用 OpenSSL 库来提高性能。此外,适用于 Python 的 Windows 和 Mac OS X 安装程序可能包括 OpenSSL 库的拷贝,所以在此处也列出了 OpenSSL 许可证的拷贝:

```
LICENSE ISSUES
______
The OpenSSL toolkit stays under a dual license, i.e. both the conditions of
the OpenSSL License and the original SSLeay license apply to the toolkit.
See below for the actual license texts. Actually both licenses are BSD-style
Open Source licenses. In case of any license issues related to OpenSSL
please contact openssl-core@openssl.org.
OpenSSL License
  /* ------
   * Copyright (c) 1998-2008 The OpenSSL Project. All rights reserved.
   * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
   * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
   * are met:
   ^{\star} 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
       notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
   * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
       notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in
       the documentation and/or other materials provided with the
       distribution.
   ^{\star} 3. All advertising materials mentioning features or use of this
        software must display the following acknowledgment:
        "This product includes software developed by the OpenSSL Project
        for use in the OpenSSL Toolkit. (http://www.openssl.org/)"
   * 4. The names "OpenSSL Toolkit" and "OpenSSL Project" must not be used to
       endorse or promote products derived from this software without
       prior written permission. For written permission, please contact
       openssl-core@openssl.org.
   * 5. Products derived from this software may not be called "OpenSSL"
       nor may "OpenSSL" appear in their names without prior written
        permission of the OpenSSL Project.
   ^{\star} 6. Redistributions of any form whatsoever must retain the following
        acknowledgment:
        "This product includes software developed by the OpenSSL Project
        for use in the OpenSSL Toolkit (http://www.openssl.org/)"
   * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE OpenSSL PROJECT ``AS IS'' AND ANY
   * EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
   * IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR
   * PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE OpenSSL PROJECT OR
   * ITS CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL,
```

(下页继续)

(续上页)

```
* SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT
    * NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES;
    * LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
    * HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT,
    * STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE)
    * ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED
    * OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
    * ______
   * This product includes cryptographic software written by Eric Young
    * (eay@cryptsoft.com). This product includes software written by Tim
   * Hudson (tjh@cryptsoft.com).
    * /
Original SSLeay License
   /* Copyright (C) 1995-1998 Eric Young (eay@cryptsoft.com)
   * All rights reserved.
   * This package is an SSL implementation written
   * by Eric Young (eay@cryptsoft.com).
    * The implementation was written so as to conform with Netscapes SSL.
   * This library is free for commercial and non-commercial use as long as
   * the following conditions are aheared to. The following conditions
    * apply to all code found in this distribution, be it the RC4, RSA,
    * lhash, DES, etc., code; not just the SSL code. The SSL documentation
    * included with this distribution is covered by the same copyright terms
    * except that the holder is Tim Hudson (tjh@cryptsoft.com).
    * Copyright remains Eric Young's, and as such any Copyright notices in
    * the code are not to be removed.
   * If this package is used in a product, Eric Young should be given attribution
   * as the author of the parts of the library used.
   * This can be in the form of a textual message at program startup or
   * in documentation (online or textual) provided with the package.
   * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
    * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
    * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the copyright
        notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
    * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
        notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
        documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
     3. All advertising materials mentioning features or use of this software
        must display the following acknowledgement:
        "This product includes cryptographic software written by
         Eric Young (eay@cryptsoft.com)"
        The word 'cryptographic' can be left out if the rouines from the library
        being used are not cryptographic related :-).
    * 4. If you include any Windows specific code (or a derivative thereof) from
        the apps directory (application code) you must include an acknowledgement:
        "This product includes software written by Tim Hudson (tjh@cryptsoft.com)"
```

(下页继续)

(续上页)

```
* THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY ERIC YOUNG ``AS IS'' AND

* ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE

* IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE

* ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE

* FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL

* DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS

* OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)

* HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT

* LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY

* OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF

* SUCH DAMAGE.

* The licence and distribution terms for any publically available version or

* derivative of this code cannot be changed. i.e. this code cannot simply be

* copied and put under another distribution licence

* [including the GNU Public Licence.]

*/
```

#### **C.3.13** expat

除非使用 --with-system-expat 配置了构建, 否则 pyexpat 扩展都是用包含 expat 源的拷贝构建的:

```
Copyright (c) 1998, 1999, 2000 Thai Open Source Software Center Ltd and Clark Cooper
```

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

#### C.3.14 libffi

除非使用 --with-system-libffi 配置了构建, 否则 \_ctypes 扩展都是包含 libffi 源的拷贝构建的:

Copyright (c) 1996-2008 Red Hat, Inc and others.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the ``Software''), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS'', WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

#### C.3.15 zlib

如果系统上找到的 zlib 版本太旧而无法用于构建,则使用包含 zlib 源代码的拷贝来构建 zlib 扩展:

Copyright (C) 1995-2011 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler

This software is provided 'as-is', without any express or implied warranty. In no event will the authors be held liable for any damages arising from the use of this software.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose, including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

- 1. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
- 2. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
- 3. This notice may not be removed or altered from any source distribution.

Jean-loup Gailly Mark Adler

jloup@gzip.org madler@alumni.caltech.edu

#### C.3.16 cfuhash

tracemalloc 使用的哈希表的实现基于 cfuhash 项目:

Copyright (c) 2005 Don Owens All rights reserved.

This code is released under the BSD license:

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- \* Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- \* Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- \* Neither the name of the author nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

## C.3.17 libmpdec

除非使用 --with-system-libmpdec 配置了构建,否则 \_decimal 模块都是用包含 libmpdec 库的拷贝构建的。

Copyright (c) 2008-2016 Stefan Krah. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

(下页继续)

(续上页)

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

#### C.3.18 W3C C14N 测试套件

test 包 (lib/test/xmltestdata/c14n-20/) 中的 C14N2.0 测试套件来源于 W3C 网站 https://www.w3.org/TR/xml-c14n2-testcases/, 并根据 BSD 许可证 (三条款版) 发行:

Copyright (c) 2013 W3C(R) (MIT, ERCIM, Keio, Beihang), All Rights Reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- Redistributions of works must retain the original copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the original copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- Neither the name of the W3C nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this work without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

# APPENDIX D

版权所有

Python 与这份文档:

Copyright  $\ensuremath{@}$  2001-2023 Python Software Foundation. All rights reserved.

版权所有©2000 BeOpen.com。保留所有权利。

版权所有 © 1995-2000 Corporation for National Research Initiatives。保留所有权利。

版权所有© 1991-1995 Stichting Mathematisch Centrum。保留所有权利。

有关完整的许可证和许可信息,参见历史和许可证。

非字母	模块, 144
, 223	环境变量
2to3, <b>223</b>	exec_prefix,4
>>>, 223	PATH, 11
all (package variable), 40	prefix,4
dict(module attribute), 118	PYTHON*, 137
doc(module attribute), 118	PYTHONCOERCECLOCALE, 166
file (module attribute), 118, 119	PYTHONDEBUG, 136
future, 227	PYTHONDONTWRITEBYTECODE, 136
import	PYTHONDUMPREFS, 190
<u>下</u> 置函数, 40	PYTHONHASHSEED, 137
loader (module attribute), 118	PYTHONHOME, 11, 137, 141, 142, 162
main	PYTHONINSPECT, 137
模块, 11, 138, 148	PYTHONIOENCODING, 139
name (module attribute), 118	PYTHONLEGACYWINDOWSFSENCODING, 137
package (module attribute), 118	PYTHONLEGACYWINDOWSSTDIO, 137
slots, 232	PYTHONMALLOC, 172, 175, 176
_frozen(C类型),42	PYTHONMALLOCSTATS, 172
_inittab(C类型),43	PYTHONNOUSERSITE, 137
_Py_c_diff(C函数),82	PYTHONOPTIMIZE, 137
_Py_c_neg ( <i>C</i> 函数), 82	PYTHONPATH, 11, 137, 163
_Py_c_pow( <i>C</i> 函数),83	PYTHONUNBUFFERED, 138
_Py_c_prod( <i>C</i> 函数),82	PYTHONUTF8, 166
_Py_c_quot (C 函数), 82	PYTHONVERBOSE, 138
_Py_c_sum( $C$ 函数), $82$	Α
_Py_InitializeMain( $C$ 函数), $169$	
_Py_NoneStruct(C变量),180	abort(),39
_Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_VECTORCALL([图置变量), 198	abs
_PyBytes_Resize( $C$ 函数), $85$	匠置函数, 61
_PyCFunctionFast ( $C$ 类型), $181$	abstract base class 抽象基类, 223
_PyCFunctionFastWithKeywords( $C$ 类型), $181$	allocfunc (C 类型), 214
_PyImport_Fini( $C$ 函数),42	annotation — 标注,223
_PyImport_Init (C函数),42	argument 参数, <b>223</b>
_PyObject_FastCallDict ( $C$ 函数), $59$	argv (in module sys), 141
_PyObject_New( $C$ 函数),179	ascii 同學函数 57
_PyObject_NewVar(C函数),179	F置函数,57
_PyObject_Vectorcall (C函数),58	asynchronous context manager 异步上 下文管理器, 224
_PyTuple_Resize ( $C$ 函数), $107$	
thread	asynchronous generator 异步生成器, <b>224</b>

CPython, $225$ create_module ( $C$ 函数), $121$
D
decorator 装饰器, 225 descrgetfunc(C类型), 214 descriptor 描述器, 225
descrsetfunc ( $C$ 类型), 214 destructor ( $C$ 类型), 214
dictionary
对象,110
dictionary 字典, 226
dictionary comprehension 字典推导式
226
dictionary view 字典视图, <b>226</b>
divmod
<b>E</b> 置函数, 61
docstring 文档字符串, <b>226</b>
duck-typing 鸭子类型, <b>226</b>
_
E
EAFP, <b>226</b>
EOFError (built-in exception), 117
exc_info() (in module sys), 9
exec_module( $C$ 函数),121
exec_prefix,4
executable (in module sys), 140
exit(),39
expression 表达式, <b>226</b>
extension module 扩展模块, <b>226</b>
F
•
f-string f-字符串, <b>226</b>
file
对象, 117
file object 文件对象,226
file-like object 文件类对象, 226
finder 查找器, <b>226</b>
float
<b>匠置函数</b> , 62
floating point
对象, 81
floor division — 向下取整除法, <b>226</b>
Fortran contiguous, 69, 225
free(),171 freefunc(C类型),214
freeze utility, 42
frozenset
对象, 112
function
对象, 114
function 函数, <b>226</b>
function annotation 函数标注, 227
EXAMIL,

G	LBYL, <b>229</b>
garbage collection 垃圾回收, <b>227</b>	len
generator, 227	<b>E</b> 置函数, 60, 63, 65, 108, 111, 113
generator 生成器, <b>227</b>	lenfunc ( <i>C</i> 类型), 215
generator expression, 227	list
generator expression 生成器表达式, <b>227</b>	对象, 108
generator iterator 生成器迭代器, <b>227</b>	list 列表, <b>229</b>
generic function 泛型函数, <b>227</b>	list comprehension 列表推导式, <b>229</b>
getattrfunc( $C$ 类型), $214$	loader 加载器, <b>229</b>
getattrofunc( $C$ 类型), $214$	lock, interpreter, 142
getbufferproc( $C$ 类型), $215$	long integer
getiterfunc( $C$ 类型), $214$	对象, 78
GIL, <b>227</b>	LONG_MAX, 79
global interpreter lock, 142	M
global interpreter lock 全局解释器锁,	
227	magic
H	method, 229
	magic method 魔术方法, <b>229</b>
hash	main(), 139, 141
<b>E</b> 置函数, 59, 195	malloc(),171 mapping
hash-based pyc 基于哈希的 pyc, 227	对象, 110
hashable 可哈希, <b>228</b>	mapping 映射, <b>229</b>
hashfunc ( <i>C</i> 类型), 214	memoryview
	对象, 126
IDLE, <b>228</b>	meta path finder 元路径查找器,229
immutable 不可变对象, <b>228</b>	metaclass 元类, 229
import path 导人路径,228	METH_CLASS (匠置变量), 182
importer 导人器, 228	METH_COEXIST (F置变量), 182
importing 导人, <b>228</b>	METH_FASTCALL (匠置变量), 182
incr_item(), 10	METH_NOARGS (ি置变量), 182
initproc( <i>C</i> 类型), 214	METH_O([F]置变量), 182
inquiry(C类型),219	METH_STATIC ( <u>F</u> 置变量), 182
instancemethod	METH_VARARGS (匠置变量), 181
对象, 115	method
int	magic, 229
<b> E 置函数</b> , 62	special, 233
integer	对象, 115
对象, 78	method 方法, 229
interactive 交互, <b>228</b>	method resolution order 方法解析顺序,
interpreted 解释型,228	229 MathodType (in module types) 114 115
interpreter lock, 142	MethodType (in module types), 114, 115 module
interpreter shutdown 解释器关闭,228	search path, 11, 138, 140
iterable 可迭代对象, <b>228</b>	对象, 118
iterator 迭代器, <b>228</b>	module 模块, <b>229</b>
iternextfunc(C类型),215	module spec 模块规格,230
K	modules (in module sys), 40, 138
key function 键函数, <b>229</b>	ModuleType (in module types), 118
key function 健函致, <b>229</b> KeyboardInterrupt ( <i>built-in exception</i> ), 29	MRO, <b>230</b>
keyword argument 关键字参数, <b>229</b>	mutable 可变对象, <b>230</b>
L	N
lambda, <b>229</b>	named tuple 具名元组, <b>230</b>

namespace 命名空间, <b>230</b>	Py_buffer.ndim( $C$ 成员), $68$
namespace package 命名空间包, <b>230</b>	Py_buffer.obj( $C$ 成员), $67$
nested scope 嵌套作用域, <b>230</b>	Py_buffer.readonly( $C$ 成员), $67$
new-style class 新式类, <b>230</b>	Py_buffer.shape( $C$ 成员), $68$
newfunc( <i>C</i> 类型),214	Py_buffer.strides( $C$ 成员), $68$
None	Py_buffer.suboffsets( $C$ 成员), $68$
对象, 78	Py_BuildValue( $C$ 函数), $50$
numeric	Py_BytesMain( $C$ 函数), $15$
对象, 78	Py_BytesWarningFlag( $C$ 变量), $136$
	$Py_CHARMASK(C 宏),5$
Ο	Py_CLEAR ( <i>C</i> 函数), 21
object	Py_CompileString( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $17$
code, 116	$Py\_CompileString(), 18, 19$
object 对象, <b>230</b>	Py_CompileStringExFlags( $C$ 函数), $18$
objobjargproc( $C$ 类型), $215$	Py_CompileStringFlags( $C$ 函数), $18$
objobjproc(C类型),215	Py_CompileStringObject( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $18$
OverflowError (built-in exception), 79, 80	Py_complex( $C$ 类型), $82$
_	Py_DebugFlag ( $C$ 变量), $136$
P	Py_DecodeLocale ( $C$ 函数), $36$
package 包, <b>230</b>	Py_DECREF ( $C$ 函数), $21$
package variable	Py_DECREF(),6
all,40	Py_DEPRECATED ( $C$ 宏), $5$
	Py_DontWriteBytecodeFlag( $C$ 变量), $136$
PATH, 11	Py_Ellipsis ( $C$ 变量), $126$
path	Py_EncodeLocale ( $C$ 函数), $37$
module search, 11, 138, 140	Py_END_ALLOW_THREADS, 142
path (in module sys), 11, 138, 140	Py_END_ALLOW_THREADS ( $C$ 宏), $145$
path based finder 基于路径的查找器,231	Py_EndInterpreter ( $C$ 函数), $148$
path entry 路径人口, 231	Py_EnterRecursiveCall( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $31$
path entry finder 路径人口查找器,231	Py_eval_input ( $C$ 变量), $18$
path entry hook 路径人口钩子,231	Py_Exit (C 函数), 39
path-like object 路径类对象, 231	Py_ExitStatusException ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $157$
PEP, 231	Py_False ( $C$ 变量), $81$
platform (in module sys), 140	Py_FatalError ( $C$ 函数), $39$
portion 部分, <b>231</b>	Py_FatalError(),141
positional argument 位置参数, <b>231</b>	Py_FdIsInteractive( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $35$
pow	Py_file_input ( $C$ 变量), $18$
<b>E</b> 置函数, 61, 62	Py_Finalize( $C$ 函数), $139$
prefix,4	Py_FinalizeEx( $C$ 函数), $138$
provisional API 暂定 API, <b>231</b>	Py_FinalizeEx(),39,40,138,148
provisional package 暂定包, <b>231</b>	Py_FrozenFlag( $C$ 变量), $136$
Py_ABS $(C  \mathrm{g})$ , 4	Py_GetBuildInfo( $C$ 函数), $141$
Py_AddPendingCall (C 函数), 149	Py_GetCompiler( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $141$
Py_AddPendingCall(),149	Py_GetCopyright (C函数), 140
Py_AtExit (C 函数), 39	$Py_GETENV(C 宏), 5$
Py_BEGIN_ALLOW_THREADS, 142	Py_GetExecPrefix( $C$ 函数), $139$
Py_BEGIN_ALLOW_THREADS (C 宏), 145	Py_GetExecPrefix(),11
Py_BLOCK_THREADS (C 宏), 146	Py_GetPath ( $C$ 函数), $140$
Py_buffer (C 类型), 67	Py_GetPath(), 11, 139, 140
Py_buffer.buf(C成员),67	$Py\_GetPlatform(C$ 函数),140
Py_buffer.format $(C 成员)$ , 68	$Py\_GetPrefix$ ( $C$ 函数), 139
Py_buffer.internal ( $C$ 成员), $68$	Py_GetPrefix(),11
Py_buffer.itemsize(C成员),67	$Py\_GetProgramFullPath(C函数),140$
Py buffer.len( $C$ 成员),67	Py_GetProgramFullPath(),11

7 (0.7 %) 100	DV 00777 T WWW 00
Py_GetProgramName (C函数), 139	PY_SSIZE_T_MAX, 80
Py_GetPythonHome (C函数), 142	Py_STRINGIFY (C宏), 4
Py_GetVersion (C 函数), 140	Py_TPFLAGS_BASE_EXC_SUBCLASS (匠置变量),
Py_HashRandomizationFlag(C变量), 136	198
Py_IgnoreEnvironmentFlag(C变量),137	Py_TPFLAGS_BASETYPE (臣置变量), 197
Py_INCREF (C 函数), 21	Py_TPFLAGS_BYTES_SUBCLASS (F置变量), 198
Py_INCREF(),6	Py_TPFLAGS_DEFAULT ( <b>F</b> 置变量), 197
Py_Initialize(C函数),138	Py_TPFLAGS_DICT_SUBCLASS (โ置变量), 198
Py_Initialize(), 11, 139, 148	Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_FINALIZE (โ置变量), 198
Py_InitializeEx( $C$ 函数), 138	Py_TPFLAGS_HAVE_GC ( <b>F</b> 置变量), 197
Py_InitializeFromConfig(C函数),164	Py_TPFLAGS_HEAPTYPE (F置变量), 197
Py_InspectFlag(C变量),137	Py_TPFLAGS_LIST_SUBCLASS (匠置变量), 198
Py_InteractiveFlag( $C$ 变量),137	Py_TPFLAGS_LONG_SUBCLASS (匠置变量), 198
Py_IsInitialized ( $C$ 函数), $138$	Py_TPFLAGS_METHOD_DESCRIPTOR (匠置变量),
Py_IsInitialized(),11	198
Py_IsolatedFlag( $C$ 变量), $137$	Py_TPFLAGS_READY (โ置变量), 197
Py_LeaveRecursiveCall( $C$ 函数), $31$	Py_TPFLAGS_READYING (โ置变量), 197
Py_LegacyWindowsFSEncodingFlag ( $C$ 变量),	Py_TPFLAGS_TUPLE_SUBCLASS (ি 置变量), 198
137	Py_TPFLAGS_TYPE_SUBCLASS (F置变量), 198
Py_LegacyWindowsStdioFlag ( $C$ 变量), 137	Py_TPFLAGS_UNICODE_SUBCLASS([E置变量), 198
Py_Main (C 函数), 15	Py_tracefunc( $C$ 类型), $150$
Py_MAX (C 宏), 4	Py_True (C变量), 81
Py_MEMBER_SIZE ( $C$ 宏), $4$	Py_tss_NEEDS_INIT( $C$ 宏),152
Py_MIN (C 宏), 4	Py_tss_t ( <i>C</i> 类型), 152
Py_mod_create( $C$ 宏),121	Py_TYPE (C 宏), 180
Py_mod_exec(C 宏), 121	Py_UCS1 (C 类型), 87
Py_NewInterpreter(C函数),148	Py_UCS2 (C 类型), 87
Py_None (C 变量), 78	Py_UCS4 (C 类型), 87
Py_NoSiteFlag ( $C$ 变量), $137$	Py_UNBLOCK_THREADS ( $C$ $\dot{\mathbf{x}}$ ), 146
Py_NotImplemented ( $C$ 变量), $55$	Py_UnbufferedStdioFlag(C变量),137
Py_NoUserSiteDirectory(C变量),137	- Py_UNICODE (C 类型), 87
Py_OptimizeFlag(C变量),137	Py_UNICODE_IS_HIGH_SURROGATE ( $C$ 宏), $90$
Py_PreInitialize (C 函数), 159	Py_UNICODE_IS_LOW_SURROGATE (C 宏), 90
Py_PreInitializeFromArgs(C函数),159	Py_UNICODE_IS_SURROGATE (C 宏), 90
Py_PreInitializeFromBytesArgs(C函数),159	Py_UNICODE_ISALNUM (C 函数), 89
Py_PRINT_RAW, 118	Py_UNICODE_ISALPHA (C函数), 89
Py_QuietFlag (C 变量), 137	Py_UNICODE_ISDECIMAL (C函数), 89
Py_REFCNT (C 宏), 180	Py_UNICODE_ISDIGIT (C函数), 89
Py_ReprEnter (C函数), 31	Py_UNICODE_ISLINEBREAK (C函数), 89
Py_ReprLeave (C函数), 32	Py_UNICODE_ISLOWER (C函数), 89
Py_RETURN_FALSE (C 宏), 81	Py_UNICODE_ISNUMERIC (C 函数), 89
Py_RETURN_NONE ( $C \gtrsim 1$ ), 78	Py_UNICODE_ISPRINTABLE (C函数), 90
Py_RETURN_NOTIMPLEMENTED ( $C$ 宏), 55	Py UNICODE ISSPACE (C函数), 89
Py_RETURN_RICHCOMPARE (C 宏), 201	Py_UNICODE_ISTITLE (C 函数), 89
Py_RETURN_TRUE ( $C$ 宏), 81	Py_UNICODE_ISUPPER(C函数), 89
Py_RunMain (C 函数), 168	Py_UNICODE_JOIN_SURROGATES (C 宏), 90
Py_SetPath (C函数), 140	Py_UNICODE_TODECIMAL ( $C$ 函数), 90
Py_SetPath(), 140	Py_UNICODE_TODIGIT (C函数), 90
Py_SetProgramName(C函数),139	Py_UNICODE_TOLOWER (C函数), 90
Py_SetProgramName(), 11, 138140	Py_UNICODE_TONUMERIC (C 函数), 90  Py_UNICODE_TONUMERIC (C 函数), 90
Py_SetPythonHome (C函数), 141	Py_UNICODE_IONOMERIC (C 函数), 90 Py_UNICODE_TOTITLE (C 函数), 90
Py_SetStandardStreamEncoding(C函数), 139	Py_UNICODE_IUITILE (C 函数), 90 Py_UNICODE_TOUPPER (C 函数), 90
$Py_single_input$ ( $C$ 变量), 18	
Py_SIZE (C 宏), 180	Py_UNREACHABLE ( $C$ 宏), 4 Py_UNUSED ( $C$ 宏), 5

Py_VaBuildValue ( $C$ 函数), $51$ PY_VECTORCALL_ARGUMENTS_OFFSET ( $C$ 宏), $59$	PyBufferProcs.bf_releasebuffer $(C$ 成员), 212
Py_VerboseFlag(C变量),138	PyByteArray_AS_STRING( $C$ 函数), $86$
Py_VISIT (C 函数), 219	PyByteArray_AsString( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $86$
Py_XDECREF (C 函数), 21	PyByteArray_Check ( $C$ 函数), $86$
Py_XDECREF(), 10	PyByteArray_CheckExact( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $86$
Py_XINCREF (C 函数), 21	PyByteArray_Concat ( $C$ 函数), $86$
PyAnySet_Check (C函数), 113	PyByteArray_FromObject( $C$ 函数), $86$
PyAnySet_CheckExact ( $C$ 函数), 113	PyByteArray_FromStringAndSize( $C$ 函数), $86$
PyArg_Parse(C函数),49	PyByteArray_GET_SIZE( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $86$
PyArg_ParseTuple ( $C$ 函数),48	PyByteArray_Resize( $C$ 函数), $86$
PyArg_ParseTupleAndKeywords( $C$ 函数),48	PyByteArray_Size( $C$ 函数), $86$
PyArg_UnpackTuple ( $C$ 函数), 49	PyByteArray_Type ( $C$ 变量), $85$
PyArg_ValidateKeywordArguments ( $C$ 函数),	PyByteArrayObject ( $C$ 类型), $85$
49	PyBytes_AS_STRING ( $C$ 函数), $85$
PyArg_VaParse (C 函数),48	PyBytes_AsString ( $C$ 函数), $85$
PyArg_VaParseTupleAndKeywords ( $C$ 函数), 49	PyBytes_AsStringAndSize( $C$ 函数), $85$
PyASCIIObject (C 类型),87	PyBytes_Check ( $C$ 函数), $84$
PyAsyncMethods ( $C$ 类型), 213	PyBytes_CheckExact ( $C$ 函数), $84$
PyAsyncMethods.am_aiter( $C$ 成员),213	PyBytes_Concat ( $C$ 函数), $85$
PyAsyncMethods.am_anext( $C$ 成员),213	PyBytes_ConcatAndDel ( $C$ 函数), $85$
PyAsyncMethods.am_await( $C$ 成员),213	PyBytes_FromFormat ( $C$ 函数), $84$
PyBool_Check ( $C$ 函数), $81$	PyBytes_FromFormatV( $C$ 函数), $84$
PyBool_FromLong(C函数),81	PyBytes_FromObject( $C$ 函数), $84$
PyBUF_ANY_CONTIGUOUS ( $C$ 宏), $69$	PyBytes_FromString( $C$ 函数), $84$
PyBUF_C_CONTIGUOUS ( $C$ 宏), $69$	PyBytes_FromStringAndSize( $C$ 函数), $84$
PyBUF_CONTIG( $C$ 宏), $70$	PyBytes_GET_SIZE ( $C$ 函数), $84$
PyBUF_CONTIG_RO ( $C$ 宏), $70$	PyBytes_Size ( $C$ 函数), $84$
PyBUF_F_CONTIGUOUS ( $C$ 宏), $69$	PyBytes_Type ( $C$ 变量), $84$
Pybuf_format ( $C$ 宏), $69$	PyBytesObject ( $C$ 类型), $84$
PyBUF_FULL ( $C$ 宏), $70$	PyCallable_Check ( $C$ 函数), $57$
PyBUF_FULL_RO ( $C$ 宏), $70$	PyCallIter_Check ( $C$ 函数), $124$
PyBUF_INDIRECT ( $C$ 宏), 69	PyCallIter_New( $C$ 函数), $124$
PyBUF_ND ( $C$ 宏), $69$	PyCallIter_Type ( $C$ 变量), $124$
PyBUF_RECORDS ( $C$ 宏), $70$	PyCapsule ( $C$ 类型), $128$
PyBUF_RECORDS_RO ( $C$ 宏), $70$	PyCapsule_CheckExact ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $128$
PyBUF_SIMPLE ( $C$ 宏), $69$	PyCapsule_Destructor ( $C$ 类型), $128$
PyBUF_STRIDED ( $C$ 宏), $70$	PyCapsule_GetContext ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $128$
PyBUF_STRIDED_RO ( $C$ 宏), $70$	PyCapsule_GetDestructor ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $128$
PyBUF_STRIDES ( $C$ 宏), 69	PyCapsule_GetName( $C$ 函数), $128$
Pybuf_writable ( $C$ 宏), $69$	PyCapsule_GetPointer ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $128$
PyBuffer_FillContiguousStrides ( $C$ 函数),	PyCapsule_Import ( $C$ 函数), $128$
72	PyCapsule_IsValid( $C$ 函数), $129$
PyBuffer_FillInfo( $C$ 函数),72	PyCapsule_New ( $C$ 函数), $128$
PyBuffer_FromContiguous ( $C$ 函数),72	PyCapsule_SetContext ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), 129
PyBuffer_GetPointer ( $C$ 函数),72	PyCapsule_SetDestructor ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $129$
PyBuffer_IsContiguous ( $C$ 函数),72	PyCapsule_SetName( $C$ 函数), $129$
PyBuffer_Release ( $C$ 函数),72	PyCapsule_SetPointer ( $C$ 函数), $129$
PyBuffer_SizeFromFormat(C函数),72	PyCell_Check ( $C$ 函数), $116$
PyBuffer_ToContiguous ( $C$ 函数),72	PyCell_GET ( $C$ 函数), $116$
PyBufferProcs, 66	PyCell_Get ( $C$ 函数), $116$
PyBufferProcs ( $C$ 类型), 212	PyCell_New ( $C$ 函数), $116$
PyBufferProcs.bf_getbuffer( $C$ 成员),212	PyCell_SET ( $C$ 函数), $116$
	PvCell Set (C.函数) 116

PyConfig_SetWideStringList (C函数), 160
PyConfig.argv(C成员),161
PyConfig.base_exec_prefix( $C$ 成员),161
PyConfig.base_executable ( $C$ 成员), 161
PyConfig.base_prefix( $C$ 成员), $161$
PyConfig.buffered_stdio(C成员),161
PyConfig.bytes_warning( $C$ 成员), $161$
PyConfig.check_hash_pycs_mode(C成员),161
PyConfig.configure_c_stdio(C成员), 161
PyConfig.dev_mode( $C$ 成员), $161$
PyConfig.dump_refs(C成员),161
PyConfig.exec_prefix(C成员),162
PyConfig.executable(C成员),162
PyConfig.faulthandler(C成员), 162
PyConfig.filesystem_encoding ( $C$ 成员), 162
PyConfig.filesystem_errors(C成员),162
PyConfig.hash_seed(C成员),162
PyConfig.home ( $C$ 成员), 162
PyConfig.import_time(C成员), 162
PyConfig.inspect(C成员),162
PyConfig.install_signal_handlers ( $C$ 成
员), 162
PyConfig.interactive(C成员),162
PyConfig.isolated ( $C$ 成员), 162
PyConfig.legacy_windows_stdio(C成员), 162
PyConfig.malloc_stats(C成员),162
PyConfig.module_search_paths (C成员), 163
PyConfig.module_search_paths_set ( $C$ 成
员), 163
PyConfig.optimization_level(C成员), 163
PyConfig.parse_argv(C成员),163
PyConfig.parser_debug(C成员),163 PyConfig.pathconfig_warnings(C成员),163
PyConfig.prefix(C成页), 163
PyConfig.program_name(C成页),163
PyConfig.pycache_prefix(C成页),163
PyConfig.pythonpath_env(C成页),162
PyConfig.quiet ( $C$ 成员), 163
PyConfig.run_command(C成员), 163
PyConfig.run_filename(C成页),163
PyConfig.run_module(C成页), 163
PyConfig.show_alloc_count (C成员), 163
PyConfig.show_ref_count(C成员),163
PyConfig.site_import (C成员), 164
PyConfig.skip_source_first_line ( $C$ 成页),
164
PyConfig.stdio_encoding(C成员),164
PyConfig.stdio_errors(C成页),164
PyConfig.tracemalloc(C成员), 164
PyConfig.use_environment(C成员),164
PyConfig.use_hash_seed(C成员), 162
PyConfig.user_site_directory(C成员), 164
$1 \text{ y contrad}$ , user_site_arrectory (c $n\chi y$ ), $104$
PyConfig.verbose ( $C$ 成员), $164$

PyConfig.write_bytecode ( $C$ 成员), $164$	PyDateTime_TimeZone_UTC( $C$ 变量), $132$
PyConfig.xoptions ( $C$ 成员), $164$	PyDelta_Check ( $C$ 函数), $132$
PyContext ( $C$ 类型), 130	PyDelta_CheckExact( $C$ 函数), $132$
PyContext_CheckExact ( $C$ 函数), 130	PyDelta_FromDSU( $C$ 函数),133
PyContext_ClearFreeList(C函数),131	PyDescr_IsData ( $C$ 函数), $125$
PyContext_Copy (C 函数), 131	PyDescr_NewClassMethod( $C$ 函数), $124$
PyContext_CopyCurrent (C函数), 131	PyDescr_NewGetSet ( $C$ 函数), $124$
PyContext_Enter (C 函数), 131	PyDescr_NewMember( $C$ 函数), $124$
PyContext_Exit (C 函数), 131	PyDescr_NewMethod ( $C$ 函数), $124$
PyContext_New (C函数), 131	PyDescr_NewWrapper(C函数),124
PyContext_Type (C变量), 130	PyDict_Check ( $C$ 函数), $110$
PyContextToken ( $C$ 类型), 130	PyDict_CheckExact ( $C$ 函数), $110$
PyContextToken_CheckExact (C 函数), 131	PyDict_Clear ( $C$ 函数), $110$
PyContextToken_Type (C变量), 130	PyDict_ClearFreeList ( $C$ 函数), $112$
PyContextVar(C 类型),130	PyDict_Contains ( $C$ 函数), $110$
PyContextVar_CheckExact (C 函数), 130	- PyDict_Copy ( <i>C</i> 函数), 110
PyContextVar_Get ( $C$ 函数), 131	PyDict_DelItem ( $C$ 函数), $110$
PyContextVar_New(C函数),131	- PyDict_DelItemString(C函数),110
PyContextVar_Reset (C函数), 131	PyDict_GetItem(C函数),110
PyContextVar_Set (C函数), 131	PyDict_GetItemString( $C$ 函数), $110$
PyContextVar_Type (C变量),130	PyDict_GetItemWithError( $C$ 函数), $110$
PyCoro_CheckExact (C 函数), 130	PyDict_Items ( $C$ 函数), $111$
PyCoro_New ( $C$ 函数), 130	PyDict_Keys ( $C$ 函数), $111$
	PyDict_Merge (C函数), 112
PyCoroObject (C 类型), 130	PyDict_MergeFromSeq2(C函数),112
PyDate_Check (C函数), 132	PyDict_New ( $C$ 函数), $110$
PyDate_CheckExact (C 函数), 132	PyDict_Next (C 函数), 111
PyDate_FromDate(C函数),132	PyDict_SetDefault ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $111$
PyDate_FromTimestamp(C函数),134	PyDict_SetItem ( $C$ 函数), $110$
PyDateTime_Check ( $C$ 函数), 132	PyDict_SetItemString( $C$ 函数), $110$
PyDateTime_CheckExact (C函数), 132	PyDict_Size ( $C$ 函数), $111$
PyDateTime_DATE_GET_FOLD(C函数),133	PyDict_Type ( $C$ 变量), $110$
PyDateTime_DATE_GET_HOUR( $C$ 函数), 133	PyDict_Update ( $C$ 函数), $112$
PyDateTime_DATE_GET_MICROSECOND ( $C$ 函数),	PyDict_Values ( $C$ 函数), $111$
133	PyDictObject ( $C$ 类型), $110$
PyDateTime_DATE_GET_MINUTE(C函数),133	PyDictProxy_New( $C$ 函数), $110$
PyDateTime_DATE_GET_SECOND(C函数),133	PyDoc_STR ( $C$ 宏), $5$
PyDateTime_DELTA_GET_DAYS ( $C$ 函数), $134$	PyDoc_STRVAR ( $C$ 宏), $5$
PyDateTime_DELTA_GET_MICROSECONDS ( $C$ 🔏	PyErr_BadArgument ( $C$ 函数), $24$
数), 134	PyErr_BadInternalCall ( $C$ 函数), $26$
PyDateTime_DELTA_GET_SECONDS (C 函数), 134	PyErr_CheckSignals ( $C$ 函数), $29$
PyDateTime_FromDateAndTime ( $C$ 函数), $132$	PyErr_Clear (C 函数), 23
PyDateTime_FromDateAndTimeAndFold ( $C$ 🔏	PyErr_Clear(), $9$ , $10$
数), 132	PyErr_ExceptionMatches ( $C$ 函数), $27$
PyDateTime_FromTimestamp( $C$ 函数), $134$	PyErr_ExceptionMatches(),10
PyDateTime_GET_DAY(C函数),133	PyErr_Fetch ( $C$ 函数), $27$
PyDateTime_GET_MONTH(C函数),133	PyErr_Format (C函数),24
PyDateTime_GET_YEAR(C函数),133	PyErr_FormatV(C函数),24
PyDateTime_TIME_GET_FOLD (C 函数), 134	PyErr_GetExcInfo( $C$ 函数), $28$
PyDateTime_TIME_GET_HOUR(C函数),134	PyErr_GivenExceptionMatches (C 函数), 27
PyDateTime_TIME_GET_MICROSECOND ( $C$ 函数),	PyErr_NewException (C 函数), 29
134	PyErr_NewExceptionWithDoc( $C$ 函数), $29$
PyDateTime_TIME_GET_MINUTE( $C$ 函数), 134	PyErr_NoMemory(C函数),24
PyDateTime_TIME_GET_SECOND (C 函数), 134	PyErr_NormalizeException(C函数),28

7 7 4 07	D = 1 0 10 (0.7 ½) 10
PyErr_Occurred (C 函数), 27	PyEval_MergeCompilerFlags (C函数), 18
PyErr_Occurred(),9	PyEval_ReleaseLock (C函数), 147
PyErr_Print (C 函数), 24	PyEval_ReleaseThread(C函数),147
PyErr_PrintEx (C 函数), 23	PyEval_ReleaseThread(), 144
PyErr_ResourceWarning (C 函数), 27	PyEval_RestoreThread ( $C$ 函数), 144
PyErr_Restore (C函数), 27	PyEval_RestoreThread(), 142, 144
PyErr_SetExcFromWindowsErr $(C$ 函数), $25$	PyEval_SaveThread ( $C$ 函数), 144
PyErr_SetExcFromWindowsErrWithFilename	PyEval_SaveThread(), 142, 144
(C 函数), 25	PyEval_SetProfile ( $C$ 函数), $151$
PyErr_SetExcFromWindowsErrWithFilenameO	
(C函数), 25	PyEval_ThreadsInitialized( $C$ 函数), $144$
PyErr_SetExcFromWindowsErrWithFilenameO	
(C 函数), 25	PyExc_AssertionError, 32
PyErr_SetExcInfo ( $C$ 函数), $28$	PyExc_AttributeError,32
PyErr_SetFromErrno( $C$ 函数), $24$	PyExc_BaseException, 32
PyErr_SetFromErrnoWithFilename ( $C$ 函数),	PyExc_BlockingIOError, 32
25	PyExc_BrokenPipeError, 32
PyErr_SetFromErrnoWithFilenameObject ( $C$	PyExc_BufferError, 32
函数), 24	PyExc_BytesWarning, 33
PyErr_SetFromErrnoWithFilenameObjects	PyExc_ChildProcessError, 32
(C 函数), 25	PyExc_ConnectionAbortedError, 32
PyErr_SetFromWindowsErr $(C$ 函数), $25$	PyExc_ConnectionError, 32
PyErr_SetFromWindowsErrWithFilename (C	PyExc_ConnectionRefusedError, 32
函数), 25	PyExc_ConnectionResetError, 32
PyErr_SetImportError(C函数),25	PyExc_DeprecationWarning, 33
PyErr_SetImportErrorSubclass(C函数),26	PyExc_EnvironmentError, 33
PyErr_SetInterrupt (C函数), 29	PyExc_EOFError, 32
PyErr_SetNone (C函数), 24	PyExc_Exception, 32
PyErr_SetObject (C函数), 24	PyExc_FileExistsError, 32
PyErr_SetString (C函数), 24	PyExc_FileNotFoundError, 32
PyErr_SetString(),9	PyExc_FloatingPointError, 32
PyErr_SyntaxLocation ( $C$ 函数), 26	PyExc_FutureWarning, 33
PyErr_SyntaxLocationEx(C函数), 26	PyExc_GeneratorExit, 32
PyErr_SyntaxLocationObject (C函数), 26	PyExc_ImportError, 32
PyErr_WarnEx (C函数), 26	PyExc_ImportWarning, 33
PyErr_WarnExplicit (C函数), 26	PyExc_Importwarning, 33 PyExc_IndentationError, 32
PyErr_WarnExplicit(C函数),20 PyErr_WarnExplicitObject(C函数),26	PyExc_IndexError, 32
PyErr_WarnFormat (C函数), 27	
PyErr_WriteUnraisable(C函数),24	PyExc_InterruptedError, 32
<del>-</del>	PyExc_IOError, 33
PyEval_AcquireLock (C函数), 147	PyExc_IsADirectoryError, 32
PyEval_AcquireThread(C函数),147	PyExc_KeyboardInterrupt, 32
PyEval_AcquireThread(),144	PyExc_KeyError, 32
PyEval_EvalCode (C 函数), 18	PyExc_LookupError, 32
PyEval_EvalCodeEx(C函数),18	PyExc_MemoryError, 32
PyEval_EvalFrame (C 函数), 18	PyExc_ModuleNotFoundError, 32
PyEval_EvalFrameEx(C函数),18	PyExc_NameError, 32
PyEval_GetBuiltins ( $C$ 函数),53	PyExc_NotADirectoryError, 32
PyEval_GetFrame ( $C$ 函数),53	PyExc_NotImplementedError, 32
PyEval_GetFuncDesc ( $C$ 函数), $53$	PyExc_OSError, 32
PyEval_GetFuncName ( $C$ 函数), $53$	PyExc_OverflowError, 32
PyEval_GetGlobals (C函数),53	PyExc_PendingDeprecationWarning, 33
PyEval_GetLocals ( $C$ 函数), $53$	PyExc_PermissionError,32
PyEval_InitThreads ( $C$ 函数), $144$	PyExc_ProcessLookupError, 32
PyEval_InitThreads(),138	PyExc_RecursionError, 32

PyExc_ReferenceError, 32	PyFunction_GetAnnotations ( $C$ 函数), $114$
PyExc_ResourceWarning, 33	PyFunction_GetClosure (C 函数), 114
PyExc_RuntimeError, 32	PyFunction_GetCode (C函数), 114
PyExc_RuntimeWarning, 33	PyFunction_GetDefaults ( $C$ 函数), 114
PyExc_StopAsyncIteration, 32	PyFunction_GetGlobals (C 函数), 114
PyExc_StopIteration, 32	PyFunction_GetModule ( $C$ 函数), 114
PyExc_SyntaxError, 32	PyFunction_New (C函数), 114
PyExc_SyntaxWarning, 33	PyFunction_NewWithQualName ( $C$ 函数), 114
PyExc_SystemError, 32	PyFunction_SetAnnotations (C 函数), 114
PyExc_SystemExit, 32	PyFunction_SetClosure (C 函数), 114
PyExc_TabError, 32	PyFunction_SetDefaults (C 函数), 114
PyExc_TimeoutError, 32	PyFunction_Type (C 变量), 114
	PyFunctionObject (C 类型), 114 PyFunctionObject (C 类型), 114
PyExc_TypeError, 32	
PyExc_UnboundLocalError, 32	PyGen_Check (C函数), 129
PyExc_UnicodeDecodeError, 32	PyGen_CheckExact (C函数), 129
PyExc_UnicodeEncodeError, 32	PyGen_New (C 函数), 129
PyExc_UnicodeError, 32	PyGen_NewWithQualName (C函数), 129
PyExc_UnicodeTranslateError, 32	PyGen_Type (C 变量), 129
PyExc_UnicodeWarning, 33	PyGenObject (C 类型), 129
PyExc_UserWarning, 33	PyGetSetDef(C类型),183
PyExc_ValueError, 32	PyGILState_Check ( $C$ 函数), $145$
PyExc_Warning, 33	PyGILState_Ensure ( $C$ 函数), $145$
PyExc_WindowsError, 33	PyGILState_GetThisThreadState( $C$ 函数), $145$
PyExc_ZeroDivisionError, 32	PyGILState_Release ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $145$
PyException_GetCause ( $C$ 函数), 30	PyImport_AddModule( $C$ 函数), $41$
PyException_GetContext ( $C$ 函数), $29$	PyImport_AddModuleObject( $C$ 函数), $41$
PyException_GetTraceback( $C$ 函数), $29$	PyImport_AppendInittab( $C$ 函数),43
PyException_SetCause ( $C$ 函数), 30	PyImport_Cleanup( $C$ 函数),42
PyException_SetContext ( $C$ 函数), 30	PyImport_ExecCodeModule( $C$ 函数), $41$
PyException_SetTraceback ( $C$ 函数), 29	PyImport_ExecCodeModuleEx( $C$ 函数),41
PyFile_FromFd(C函数),117	PyImport_ExecCodeModuleObject (C函数),41
PyFile_GetLine (C 函数), 117	PyImport_ExecCodeModuleWithPathnames (C
PyFile_SetOpenCodeHook (C函数), 117	函数),41
PyFile_WriteObject (C函数), 118	PyImport_ExtendInittab ( $C$ 函数), 43
PyFile_WriteString (C函数), 118	PyImport_FrozenModules (C变量),42
PyFloat_AS_DOUBLE (C函数), 82	PyImport_GetImporter(C函数),42
PyFloat_AsDouble (C函数), 81	PyImport_GetMagicNumber (C函数), 42
PyFloat_Check ( $C$ 函数), $81$	PyImport_GetMagicTag(C函数),42
PyFloat_CheckExact (C函数), 81	PyImport_GetModule (C函数), 42
PyFloat_ClearFreeList (C 函数), 82	PyImport_GetModuleDict(C函数),42
PyFloat_FromDouble (C函数), 81	PyImport_Import (C函数), 40
PyFloat_FromString (C函数), 81	PyImport_ImportFrozenModule(C函数),42
PyFloat_GetInfo (C函数), 82	PyImport_ImportFrozenModuleObject (C 函数), 42
PyFloat_GetMax (C函数), 82	数),42
PyFloat_GetMin (C函数), 82	PyImport_ImportModule (C 函数), 40
PyFloat_Type (C变量), 81	PyImport_ImportModuleEx(C函数),40
PyFloatObject (C类型), 81	PyImport_ImportModuleLevel (C 函数), 40
PyFrame_GetLineNumber(C函数),53	PyImport_ImportModuleLevelObject ( $C$ 🚳
PyFrameObject (C 类型), 18	数), 40
PyFrozenSet_Check (C函数), 112	PyImport_ImportModuleNoBlock(C函数),40
PyFrozenSet_CheckExact (C函数), 113	PyImport_ReloadModule (C函数),40
PyFrozenSet_New (C函数),113	PyIndex_Check (C函数), 63
PyFrozenSet_Type ( $C$ 变量), $112$	PyInstanceMethod_Check ( $C$ 函数), $115$
PyFunction_Check (C 函数), 114	PyInstanceMethod_Function ( $C$ 函数), $115$

PyInstanceMethod_GET_FUNCTION( $C$ 函数), $115$	Dulong From Cairo + $(C \times k)$ 78
	PyLong_FromSsize_t(C函数),78
PyInstanceMethod_New(C函数),115	PyLong_FromString(C函数),79
PyInstanceMethod_Type ( $C$ 变量), $115$	PyLong_FromUnicode ( $C$ 函数), $79$
PyInterpreterState( $C$ 类型), $144$	PyLong_FromUnicodeObject ( $C$ 函数), $79$
PyInterpreterState_Clear ( $C$ 函数), $146$	PyLong_FromUnsignedLong( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $78$
PyInterpreterState_Delete( $C$ 函数), $146$	PyLong_FromUnsignedLongLong( $C$ 函数), $78$
PyInterpreterState_GetDict( $C$ 函数), $146$	PyLong_FromVoidPtr(C函数),79
PyInterpreterState_GetID(C函数),146	PyLong_Type (C变量),78
PyInterpreterState_Head ( $C$ 函数), $151$	PyLongObject (C 类型),78
PyInterpreterState_Main ( $C$ 函数), $151$	PyMapping_Check (C函数), 65
PyInterpreterState_New(C函数), 146	PyMapping_DelItem(C函数),65
PyInterpreterState_Next (C 函数), 151	PyMapping_DelItemString(C函数),65
PyInterpreterState_ThreadHead(C函数), 151	PyMapping_GetItemString(C函数),65
PyIter_Check ( $C$ 函数), 66	PyMapping_HasKey (C 函数), 65
PyIter_Next (C函数), 66	PyMapping_HasKeyString(C函数),65
PyList_Append (C函数), 109	PyMapping_Items (C 函数), 65
PyList_AsTuple ( $C$ 函数), $109$	PyMapping_Keys (C 函数), 65
PyList_Check ( $C$ 函数), $108$	PyMapping_Length ( $C$ 函数), $65$
PyList_CheckExact ( $C$ 函数), $108$	PyMapping_SetItemString( $C$ 函数), $65$
PyList_ClearFreeList ( $C$ 函数), $109$	PyMapping_Size ( $C$ 函数), $65$
PyList_GET_ITEM( $C$ 函数), $108$	PyMapping_Values ( $C$ 函数), $65$
PyList_GET_SIZE ( $C$ 函数), $108$	PyMappingMethods( $C$ 类型), $211$
PyList_GetItem( $C$ 函数), $108$	PyMappingMethods.mp_ass_subscript ( $C$ 成
<pre>PyList_GetItem(),8</pre>	员), 211
PyList_GetSlice ( $C$ 函数), $109$	PyMappingMethods.mp_length( $C$ 成员), $211$
PyList_Insert ( $C$ 函数), $109$	PyMappingMethods.mp_subscript( $C$ 成员),211
PyList_New (C 函数), 108	PyMarshal_ReadLastObjectFromFile ( $C$ 🕸
PyList_Reverse ( $C$ 函数), $109$	数), 44
- PyList_SET_ITEM(C 函数),109	PyMarshal_ReadLongFromFile( $C$ 函数), $43$
PyList_SetItem ( $C$ 函数), $109$	PyMarshal_ReadObjectFromFile(C函数),44
PyList_SetItem(),7	PyMarshal_ReadObjectFromString (C 函数),
PyList_SetSlice (C 函数), 109	44
PyList_Size (C 函数), 108	PyMarshal_ReadShortFromFile( $C$ 函数),43
PyList_Sort (C 函数), 109	PyMarshal_WriteLongToFile(C函数),43
PyList_Type (C变量), 108	PyMarshal_WriteObjectToFile(C函数),43
PyListObject ( $C$ 类型), $108$	PyMarshal_WriteObjectToString( $C$ 函数),43
PyLong_AsDouble (C 函数), 81	PyMem_Calloc(C函数), 173
PyLong_AsLong (C函数), 79	PyMem_Del (C函数), 173
PyLong_AsLongAndOverflow (C函数), 79	PYMEM_DOMAIN_MEM (C 宏), 176
PyLong_AsLongLong (C函数), 79	PYMEM_DOMAIN_OBJ (C 宏), 176
PyLong_AsLongLongAndOverflow(C函数),79	PYMEM_DOMAIN_RAW (C 宏), 175
PyLong_AsSize_t ( $C$ 函数), 80	PyMem_Free (C 函数), 173
PyLong_AsSsize_t (C 函数), 80  PyLong_AsSsize_t (C 函数), 80	PyMem_GetAllocator(C函数), 176
	<del>-</del>
PyLong_AsUnsignedLong (C函数), 80	PyMem_Malloc(C函数), 173
PyLong_AsUnsignedLongLong(C函数),80	PyMem_New (C 函数), 173
PyLong_AsUnsignedLongLongMask (C函数), 80	PyMem_RawCalloc(C函数), 172
PyLong_AsUnsignedLongMask (C函数), 80	PyMem_RawFree (C函数), 172
PyLong_AsVoidPtr(C函数),81	PyMem_RawMalloc(C函数),172
PyLong_Check (C函数),78	PyMem_RawRealloc(C函数),172
PyLong_CheckExact (C 函数), 78	PyMem_Realloc(C函数),173
PyLong_FromDouble (C函数),78	PyMem_Resize(C函数),173
PyLong_FromLong (C 函数),78	PyMem_SetAllocator(C函数),176
PyLong_FromLongLong( $C$ 函数),78	PyMem_SetupDebugHooks(C函数),176
PyLong_FromSize_t( $C$ 函数), $78$	PyMemAllocatorDomain( $C$ 类型), $175$

wModuleDef.m_size(C成员),119 wModuleDef.m_slots(C成员),119 wModuleDef.m_traverse(C成员),120 wModuleDef.m_traverse(C成员),120 wMumber_Absolute(C函数),61 wNumber_Add(C函数),60 wNumber_And(C函数),61 wNumber_AsSsize_t(C函数),63 wNumber_Check(C函数),60 wNumber_Divmod(C函数),61
rModuleDef.m_traverse(C成员),120 rNumber_Absolute(C函数),61 rNumber_Add(C函数),60 rNumber_And(C函数),61 rNumber_AsSsize_t(C函数),63 rNumber_Check(C函数),60 rNumber_Divmod(C函数),61
rNumber_Absolute (C函数),61 rNumber_Add (C函数),60 rNumber_And (C函数),61 rNumber_AsSsize_t(C函数),63 rNumber_Check (C函数),60 rNumber_Divmod (C函数),61
Number_Add (C函数),60 Number_And (C函数),61 Number_AsSsize_t (C函数),63 Number_Check (C函数),60 Number_Divmod (C函数),61
vNumber_And (C函数), 61 vNumber_AsSsize_t (C函数), 63 vNumber_Check (C函数), 60 vNumber_Divmod (C函数), 61
vNumber_AsSsize_t (C函数),63 vNumber_Check (C函数),60 vNumber_Divmod(C函数),61
Number_Check ( $C$ 函数), $60$ vNumber_Divmod( $C$ 函数), $61$
$v$ Number_Divmod( $C$ 函数), $61$
$^{\prime}$ Number_Float ( $C$ 函数), $62$
Number_FloorDivide (C函数), 60
Number_Index (C函数), 62
Number_InPlaceAdd (C函数), 61
Number_InPlaceAnd (C函数), 62
Number_InPlaceFloorDivide ( $C$ 函数), $62$
Number_InPlaceLshift (C函数), 62
Number_InPlaceMatrixMultiply (C 函数),
62
vNumber_InPlaceMultiply( <i>C</i> 函数),62 vNumber_InPlaceOr( <i>C</i> 函数),62
Number_InFlaceOr(C函数), 02 Number_InPlacePower(C函数), 62
Number_InPlaceRemainder(C函数),62
Number_InPlaceRshift (C函数),62
Number_InPlaceSubtract (C函数),61
Number_InPlaceTrueDivide(C函数),62
Number_InPlaceXor(C函数),62
vNumber_Invert (C函数),61
Number_Long (C函数),62
$^{\prime}$ Number_Lshift( $C$ 函数), $61$
Number_MatrixMultiply(C函数),60
$^{\prime}$ Number_Multiply( $C$ 函数),60
$v$ Number_Negative( $C$ 函数), $61$
Number_Or(C函数),61
$_{ m Number\_Positive}$ ( $C$ 函数), $61$
Number_Power( $C$ 函数), $61$
$_{ m Number\_Remainder}$ ( $C$ 函数), $61$
$_{ m Number\_Rshift}$ ( $C$ 函数), $61$
Number_Subtract ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $60$
Number_ToBase( $C$ 函数), $63$
Number_TrueDivide( $C$ 函数), $61$
Number_Xor( $C$ 函数), $61$
NumberMethods ( $C$ 类型), $208$
NumberMethods.nb_absolute( $C$ 成员), $210$
NumberMethods.nb_add( $C$ 成员), $209$
NumberMethods.nb_and( $C$ 成员), $210$
NumberMethods.nb_bool(C成员),210
NumberMethods.nb_divmod( $C$ 成员), $210$
NumberMethods.nb_float( $C$ 成员), $210$
$v$ NumberMethods.nb_floor_divide ( $C$ 成员),
210
NumberMethods.nb_index( $C$ 成员), $210$
$V$ NumberMethods.nb_inplace_add ( $C$ 成员),
210

PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_and $(C$ 成员),	
210	PyObject_CheckReadBuffer( $C$ 函数), $73$
PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_floor_divide (C成员),210	PyObject_Del(C函数),179 PyObject_DelAttr(C函数),56
PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_lshift ( $C$ 成	PyObject_DelAttrString ( $C$ 函数), 56
页), 210	PyObject_DelItem ( $C$ 函数), $60$
PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_matrix_multip	
(C成员), 210	PyObject_Free (C函数), 174
	PyObject_GC_Del ( <i>C</i> 函数), 218
成员), 210	PyObject_GC_New ( $C$ 函数), 218
PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_or( $C$ 成员),210	PyObject_GC_NewVar(C函数),218
PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_power (C 成	PyObject_GC_Resize(C函数),218
员), 210	PyObject_GC_Track(C函数),218
PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_remainder (C	PyObject_GC_UnTrack (C函数), 218
成员), 210	PyObject_GenericGetAttr(C函数),56
PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_rshift ( $C$ 成	PyObject_GenericGetDict(C函数),56
页), 210	PyObject_GenericSetAttr(C函数),56
PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_subtract (C	PyObject_GenericSetDict(C函数),56
成员), 210	PyObject_GetArenaAllocator(C函数),177
PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_true_divide	PyObject_GetAttr(C函数),55
(C成员), 210	PyObject_GetAttrString(C函数),56
PyNumberMethods.nb_inplace_xor $(C$ 成 员),	PyObject_GetBuffer(C函数),71
210	PyObject_GetItem( $C$ 函数), $60$
PyNumberMethods.nb_int( $C$ 成员),210	PyObject_GetIter(C函数),60
PyNumberMethods.nb_invert(C成员),210	PyObject_HasAttr(C函数),55
PyNumberMethods.nb_lshift( $C$ 成员), $210$	PyObject_HasAttrString( $C$ 函数), $55$
PyNumberMethods.nb_matrix_multiply( $C$ 成	PyObject_Hash ( $C$ 函数), $59$
员), 210	PyObject_HashNotImplemented( $C$ 函数), $59$
PyNumberMethods.nb_multiply( $C$ 成员), $209$	PyObject_HEAD ( $C$ 宏), $180$
PyNumberMethods.nb_negative( $C$ 成员), $210$	PyObject_HEAD_INIT( $C$ 宏), $181$
PyNumberMethods.nb_or( $C$ 成员), $210$	PyObject_Init ( $C$ 函数), $179$
PyNumberMethods.nb_positive( $C$ 成员), $210$	PyObject_InitVar( $C$ 函数), $179$
PyNumberMethods.nb_power( $C$ 成员), $210$	PyObject_IsInstance ( $C$ 函数), $57$
PyNumberMethods.nb_remainder( $C$ 成员), $209$	PyObject_IsSubclass ( $C$ 函数), $57$
PyNumberMethods.nb_reserved( $C$ 成员), $210$	PyObject_IsTrue ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $59$
PyNumberMethods.nb_rshift( $C$ 成员), $210$	PyObject_Length ( $C$ 函数), $60$
PyNumberMethods.nb_subtract( $C$ 成员), $209$	PyObject_LengthHint ( $C$ 函数), $60$
PyNumberMethods.nb_true_divide ( $C$ 成员),	PyObject_Malloc( $C$ 函数), $174$
210	PyObject_New ( $C$ 函数), $179$
PyNumberMethods.nb_xor( $C$ 成员), $210$	PyObject_NewVar( $C$ 函数), $179$
PyObject ( $C$ 类型), $180$	PyObject_Not ( $C$ 函数), $59$
PyObject_AsCharBuffer ( $C$ 函数),72	PyObjectob_next ( $C$ 成员), 190
PyObject_ASCII ( $C$ 函数), $57$	PyObjectob_prev( $C$ 成员), $190$
PyObject_AsFileDescriptor(C函数),117	PyObject_Print ( $C$ 函数), $55$
PyObject_AsReadBuffer ( $C$ 函数),73	PyObject_Realloc( $C$ 函数), 174
PyObject_AsWriteBuffer(C函数),73	PyObject_Repr( $C$ 函数),56
PyObject_Bytes (C函数),57	PyObject_RichCompare(C函数),56
PyObject_Call (C函数),57	PyObject_RichCompareBool(C函数),56
PyObject_CallFunction (C函数),58	PyObject_SetArenaAllocator (C函数), 177
PyObject_CallFunctionObjArgs (C函数),58	PyObject_SetAttr(C函数),56
PyObject_CallMethod(C函数),58	PyObject_SetAttrString(C函数),56
PyObject_CallMethodObjArgs (C函数),58	PyObject_SetItem(C函数),60
PyObject_Callobject (C函数),57	PyObject_Size (C函数), 60
PyObject_Calloc ( $C$ 函数), $174$	PyObject_Str ( $C$ 函数), $57$

PyObject_Type (C函数),59	PyRun_InteractiveLoop(C函数),16
PyObject_TypeCheck (C函数), 59	PyRun_InteractiveLoopFlags (C函数), 16
PyObject_VAR_HEAD ( $C$ 宏), 180	PyRun_InteractiveOne (C 函数), 16
PyObjectArenaAllocator(C类型),177	PyRun_InteractiveOneFlags (C函数), 16
PyObject.ob_refcnt(C成员), 190	PyRun_SimpleFile (C函数), 16
PyObject.ob_type(C成员),190	PyRun_SimpleFileEx(C函数), 16
PyOS_AfterFork (C 函数), 36	PyRun_SimpleFileExFlags (C函数), 16
PyOS_AfterFork_Child(C函数),36	PyRun_SimpleString(C函数),16
PyOS_AfterFork_Parent (C 函数), 35	PyRun_SimpleString(C函数), 16 PyRun_SimpleStringFlags(C函数), 16
PyOS_BeforeFork (C函数), 35	PyRun_String (C函数), 17
PyOS_CheckStack (C函数),35	PyRun_String(C 函数), 17 PyRun_StringFlags(C 函数), 17
<del>-</del>	
PyOS_double_to_string(C函数),52	PySeqIter_Check (C 函数), 124
PyOS_FSPath (C函数), 35	PySeqIter_New (C函数), 124
PyOS_getsig(C函数),36	PySeqIter_Type ( $C$ 变量), 124
PyOS_InputHook (C变量), 16	PySequence_Check (C函数), 63
PyOS_ReadlineFunctionPointer ( $C$ 变量), 16	PySequence_Concat (C函数), 63
PyOS_setsig(C函数),36	PySequence_Contains (C 函数), 64
PyOS_snprintf(C函数),51	PySequence_Count (C函数), 64
PyOS_stricmp(C函数),52	PySequence_DelItem(C函数),63
PyOS_string_to_double (C函数),52	PySequence_DelSlice (C函数), 64
PyOS_strnicmp (C函数),52	PySequence_Fast ( $C$ 函数), 64
PyOS_vsnprintf(C函数),51	PySequence_Fast_GET_ITEM(C函数),64
PyParser_SimpleParseFile (C函数), 17	PySequence_Fast_GET_SIZE(C函数),64
PyParser_SimpleParseFileFlags ( $C$ 函数), $17$	PySequence_Fast_ITEMS (C 函数), 64
PyParser_SimpleParseString( $C$ 函数), $17$	PySequence_GetItem( $C$ 函数), $63$
PyParser_SimpleParseStringFlags ( $C$ 函数),	PySequence_GetItem(),8
17	PySequence_GetSlice ( $C$ 函数), $63$
PyParser_SimpleParseStringFlagsFilename	
(C 函数), 17	PySequence_InPlaceConcat ( $C$ 函数), $63$
PyPreConfig( $C$ 类型), $158$	PySequence_InPlaceRepeat ( $C$ 函数), $63$
PyPreConfig_InitIsolatedConfig $(C$ 函数),	PySequence_ITEM( $C$ 函数), $64$
158	PySequence_Length ( $C$ 函数), $63$
PyPreConfig_InitPythonConfig( $C$ 函数), $158$	PySequence_List ( $C$ 函数), $64$
PyPreConfig.allocator ( $C$ 成员), $158$	PySequence_Repeat ( $C$ 函数), $63$
PyPreConfig.coerce_c_locale( $C$ 成员), $158$	PySequence_SetItem( $C$ 函数), $63$
PyPreConfig.coerce_c_locale_warn ( $C$ 成	PySequence_SetSlice( $C$ 函数), $64$
员), 159	PySequence_Size ( $C$ 函数), $63$
PyPreConfig.configure_locale( $C$ 成员), $158$	PySequence_Tuple ( $C$ 函数), $64$
PyPreConfig.dev_mode( $C$ 成员), $159$	PySequenceMethods ( $C$ 类型), $211$
PyPreConfig.isolated ( $C$ 成员), $159$	PySequenceMethods.sq_ass_item( $C$ 成员),21
<pre>PyPreConfig.legacy_windows_fs_encoding</pre>	PySequenceMethods.sq_concat( $C$ 成员),211
(C 成员), 159	PySequenceMethods.sq_contains( $C$ 成员),21
PyPreConfig.parse_argv( $C$ 成员), 159	PySequenceMethods.sq_inplace_concat (6
PyPreConfig.use_environment ( $C$ 成员), $159$	成员), 211
PyPreConfig.utf8_mode( $C$ 成员), 159	PySequenceMethods.sq_inplace_repeat (6
PyProperty_Type (C变量), 124	成员), 212
PyRun_AnyFile ( $C$ 函数), $15$	PySequenceMethods.sq_item( $C$ 成员),211
PyRun_AnyFileEx(C函数),15	PySequenceMethods.sq_length( $C$ 成员),211
PyRun_AnyFileExFlags (C函数), 15	PySequenceMethods.sq_repeat(C成员),211
PyRun_AnyFileFlags (C函数), 15	PySet_Add ( <i>C</i> 函数), 113
PyRun_File (C函数), 17	PySet_Check (C函数), 112
PyRun_FileEx(C函数),17	PySet_Clear (C函数), 113
PyRun_FileExFlags(C函数),17	PySet_ClearFreeList (C函数), 113
PyRun_FileFlags (C函数), 17	PySet_Contains (C 函数), 113

- (	(0.7 14) 00
PySet_Discard (C函数), 113	PySys_SetObject (C 函数), 38
PySet_GET_SIZE (C 函数), 113	PySys_SetPath (C函数),38
PySet_New (C函数), 113	PySys_WriteStderr(C函数),38
PySet_Pop(C函数),113	PySys_WriteStdout(C函数),38
PySet_Size (C函数), 113	Python 3000, 232
PySet_Type (C变量),112	Python 提高建议
PySetObject ( $C$ 类型), $112$	PEP 1,231
PySignal_SetWakeupFd $(C$ 函数 $),29$	PEP 7, 3, 5
PySlice_AdjustIndices ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $126$	PEP 238, 19, 226
PySlice_Check ( $C$ 函数), $125$	PEP 278, 233
PySlice_GetIndices ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $125$	PEP 302, 226, 229
PySlice_GetIndicesEx ( $C$ 函数), $125$	PEP 343,225
PySlice_New ( $C$ 函数), $125$	PEP 362, 224, 231
PySlice_Type ( $C$ 变量), $125$	PEP 383, 95, 96
PySlice_Unpack ( $C$ 函数), $126$	PEP 384,13
PyState_AddModule ( $C$ 函数), $123$	PEP 393,94
PyState_FindModule ( $C$ 函数), $123$	PEP 411,231
PyState_RemoveModule(C函数),124	PEP 420, 226, 230, 231
PyStatus ( <i>C</i> 类型), 157	PEP 432,169
PyStatus_Error (C函数), 157	PEP 442,207
PyStatus_Exception (C函数), 157	PEP 443,227
PyStatus_Exit (C函数), 157	PEP 451, 121, 226
PyStatus_IsError (C函数), 157	PEP 484, 223, 227, 233, 234
PyStatus_IsExit (C 函数), 157	PEP 489, 122
PyStatus_NoMemory (C函数), 157	PEP 492, 224, 225
PyStatus_Ok (C 函数), 157	PEP 498, 226
PyStatus.err_msg(C成员),157	PEP 519, 231
PyStatus.exitcode(C成员), 157	PEP 525, 224
PyStatus.func(C成员),157	PEP 525, 224 PEP 526, 223, 234
PyStructSequence_Desc(C类型), 107	PEP 528, 137
PyStructSequence_Field(C类型), 107	PEP 529, 96, 137
PyStructSequence_GET_ITEM(C函数), 108	PEP 538, 166
PyStructSequence_GetItem(C函数), 108	PEP 539, 152
PyStructSequence_InitType(C函数),107	PEP 540, 166
PyStructSequence_InitType2(C函数), 107	PEP 552, 161
PyStructSequence_New (C 函数), 107	PEP 578,39
PyStructSequence_NewType ( $C$ 函数), $107$	PEP 587, 156
PyStructSequence_SET_ITEM( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $108$	PEP 623,87
PyStructSequence_SetItem( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $108$	PEP 3116,233
PyStructSequence_UnnamedField( $C$ 变量), $107$	PEP 3119,57
PySys_AddAuditHook ( $C$ 函数), $39$	PEP 3121,119
PySys_AddWarnOption( $C$ 函数), $38$	PEP 3147,42
PySys_AddWarnOptionUnicode( $C$ 函数), $38$	PEP 3151,33
PySys_AddXOption ( $C$ 函数), $38$	PEP 3155, 232
PySys_Audit ( $C$ 函数), $39$	PYTHON*, 137
PySys_FormatStderr( $C$ 函数), $38$	PYTHONCOERCECLOCALE, 166
PySys_FormatStdout (C函数),38	PYTHONDEBUG, 136
PySys_GetObject(C函数),38	PYTHONDONTWRITEBYTECODE, 136
PySys_GetXOptions (C函数), 38	PYTHONDUMPREFS, 190
PySys_ResetWarnOptions (C函数), 38	PYTHONHASHSEED, 137
PySys_SetArgv (C函数), 141	PYTHONHOME, 11, 137, 141, 142, 162
PySys_SetArgv(), 138	Pythonic, 232
PySys_SetArgvEx (C 函数), 141	PYTHONINSPECT, 137
PySys_SetArgvEx(), 11, 138	PYTHONIOENCODING, 139
-1-10-0001119, -17 (1, 11, 100	

PYTHONLEGACYWINDOWSFSENCODING, 137	PyTuple_GetItem( $C$ 函数), $106$
PYTHONLEGACYWINDOWSSTDIO, 137	PyTuple_GetSlice ( $C$ 函数), $106$
PYTHONMALLOC, 172, 175, 176	PyTuple_New ( $C$ 函数), $106$
PYTHONMALLOCSTATS, 172	PyTuple_Pack ( $C$ 函数), $106$
PYTHONNOUSERSITE, 137	PyTuple_SET_ITEM( $C$ 函数), $106$
PYTHONOPTIMIZE, 137	PyTuple_SetItem( $C$ 函数), $106$
PYTHONPATH, 11, 137, 163	PyTuple_SetItem(), $7$
PYTHONUNBUFFERED, 138	PyTuple_Size ( $C$ 函数), $106$
PYTHONUTF8, 166	PyTuple_Type ( $C$ 变量), $106$
PYTHONVERBOSE, 138	PyTupleObject ( $C$ 类型), $106$
PyThread_create_key ( $C$ 函数), $153$	PyType_Check ( $C$ 函数), $75$
PyThread_delete_key( $C$ 函数), $153$	PyType_CheckExact ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $75$
PyThread_delete_key_value( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $153$	PyType_ClearCache ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $75$
PyThread_get_key_value( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $153$	PyType_FromSpec( $C$ 函数), $76$
PyThread_ReInitTLS ( $C$ 函数), $153$	PyType_FromSpecWithBases( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $76$
PyThread_set_key_value( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $153$	PyType_GenericAlloc( $C$ 函数), $76$
PyThread_tss_alloc( $C$ 函数), $152$	PyType_GenericNew( $C$ 函数), $76$
PyThread_tss_create ( $C$ 函数), $152$	PyType_GetFlags ( $C$ 函数), $75$
PyThread_tss_delete( $C$ 函数), $152$	PyType_GetSlot ( $C$ 函数), $76$
PyThread_tss_free ( $C$ 函数), $152$	PyType_HasFeature ( $C$ 函数), $76$
PyThread_tss_get ( $C$ 函数), $153$	PyType_IS_GC ( $C$ 函数), $76$
PyThread_tss_is_created ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $152$	PyType_IsSubtype ( $C$ 函数), $76$
PyThread_tss_set ( $C$ 函数), $152$	PyType_Modified ( $C$ 函数), $76$
PyThreadState, 142	PyType_Ready ( $C$ 函数), $76$
PyThreadState ( $C$ 类型), 144	PyType_Slot ( <i>C</i> 类型),77
- PyThreadState_Clear (C 函数), 146	PyType_Slot.PyType_Slot.pfunc( $C$ 成员),77
PyThreadState_Delete ( $C$ 函数), $146$	PyType_Slot.PyType_Slot.slot(C成员),77
PyThreadState_Get ( $C$ 函数), 144	PyType_Spec ( $C$ 类型),77
PyThreadState_GetDict (C 函数), 146	РуТуре_Spec.PyType_Spec.basicsize ( $C$ $\.$ க்
PyThreadState_New ( $C$ 函数), $146$	页), 77
PyThreadState_Next (C函数), 151	PyType_Spec.PyType_Spec.flags ( $C$ 成员),77
PyThreadState_SetAsyncExc(C函数), 146	PyType_Spec.PyType_Spec.itemsize ( $C$ 成
PyThreadState_Swap (C 函数), 144	员), 77
PyTime_Check (C函数), 132	PyType_Spec.PyType_Spec.name( $C$ 成员),77
PyTime_CheckExact (C 函数), 132	PyType_Spec.PyType_Spec.slots( $C$ 成员),77
PyTime_FromTime (C函数), 133	PyType_Type (C变量),75
PyTime_FromTimeAndFold(C函数),133	PyTypeObject (C类型),75
PyTimeZone_FromOffset (C函数), 133	PyTypeObject.tp_alloc(C成员),205
PyTimeZone_FromOffsetAndName(C函数),133	
PyTrace_C_CALL (C变量), 150	PVIVDEUDIECT.TD allocs(C 放见), 208
	PyTypeObject.tp_allocs( $C$ 成员), 208 PyTypeObject.tp as async( $C$ 成员), 194
	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async( $C$ 成员), $194$
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION ( $C$ 变量), $150$	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async( $C$ 成员), $194$ PyTypeObject.tp_as_buffer( $C$ 成员), $196$
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION ( $C$ 变量), $150$ PyTrace_C_RETURN ( $C$ 变量), $150$	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async(C成员),194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_buffer(C成员),196 PyTypeObject.tp_as_mapping(C成员),194
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_C_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_CALL (C 变量), 150	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async(C成员),194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_buffer(C成员),196 PyTypeObject.tp_as_mapping(C成员),194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_number(C成员),194
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION ( $C$ 变量), 150 PyTrace_C_RETURN ( $C$ 变量), 150 PyTrace_CALL ( $C$ 变量), 150 PyTrace_EXCEPTION ( $C$ 变量), 150	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async(C成员),194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_buffer(C成员),196 PyTypeObject.tp_as_mapping(C成员),194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_number(C成员),194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_sequence(C成员),194
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_C_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_CALL (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_LINE (C 变量), 150	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async(C成员),194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_buffer(C成员),196 PyTypeObject.tp_as_mapping(C成员),194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_number(C成员),194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_sequence(C成员),194 PyTypeObject.tp_base(C成员),202
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_C_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_CALL (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_LINE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_OPCODE (C 变量), 150	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_buffer(C成员), 196 PyTypeObject.tp_as_mapping(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_number(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_sequence(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_base(C成员), 202 PyTypeObject.tp_bases(C成员), 206
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_C_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_CALL (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_LINE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_OPCODE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_RETURN (C 变量), 150	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_buffer(C成员), 196 PyTypeObject.tp_as_mapping(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_number(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_sequence(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_base(C成员), 202 PyTypeObject.tp_bases(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_basicsize(C成员), 192
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_C_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_CALL (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_LINE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_OPCODE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTraceMalloc_Track (C 函数), 177	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_buffer(C成员), 196 PyTypeObject.tp_as_mapping(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_number(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_sequence(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_base(C成员), 202 PyTypeObject.tp_bases(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_basicsize(C成员), 192 PyTypeObject.tp_cache(C成员), 206
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_C_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_CALL (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_LINE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_OPCODE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTraceMalloc_Track (C 函数), 177 PyTraceMalloc_Untrack (C 函数), 177	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_buffer(C成员), 196 PyTypeObject.tp_as_mapping(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_number(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_sequence(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_base(C成员), 202 PyTypeObject.tp_bases(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_basicsize(C成员), 192 PyTypeObject.tp_cache(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_cache(C成员), 195
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_C_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_CALL (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_LINE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_OPCODE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTraceMalloc_Track (C 函数), 177 PyTraceMalloc_Untrack (C 函数), 177 PyTuple_Check (C 函数), 106	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_buffer(C成员), 196 PyTypeObject.tp_as_mapping(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_number(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_sequence(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_base(C成员), 202 PyTypeObject.tp_bases(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_basicsize(C成员), 192 PyTypeObject.tp_cache(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_cache(C成员), 195 PyTypeObject.tp_clear(C成员), 200
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_C_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_CALL (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_LINE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_OPCODE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTraceMalloc_Track (C 函数), 177 PyTraceMalloc_Untrack (C 函数), 177 PyTuple_Check (C 函数), 106 PyTuple_CheckExact (C 函数), 106	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_buffer(C成员), 196 PyTypeObject.tp_as_mapping(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_number(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_sequence(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_base(C成员), 202 PyTypeObject.tp_bases(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_basicsize(C成员), 192 PyTypeObject.tp_cache(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_cache(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_call(C成员), 195 PyTypeObject.tp_clear(C成员), 200 PyTypeObject.tp_dealloc(C成员), 192
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_C_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_CALL (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_LINE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_OPCODE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTraceMalloc_Track (C 函数), 177 PyTraceMalloc_Untrack (C 函数), 177 PyTuple_Check (C 函数), 106 PyTuple_CheckExact (C 函数), 106 PyTuple_ClearFreeList (C 函数), 107	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_buffer(C成员), 196 PyTypeObject.tp_as_mapping(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_number(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_sequence(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_base(C成员), 202 PyTypeObject.tp_bases(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_basicsize(C成员), 192 PyTypeObject.tp_cache(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_cache(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_call(C成员), 195 PyTypeObject.tp_clear(C成员), 200 PyTypeObject.tp_dealloc(C成员), 192 PyTypeObject.tp_dealloc(C成员), 207
PyTrace_C_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_C_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_CALL (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_EXCEPTION (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_LINE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_OPCODE (C 变量), 150 PyTrace_RETURN (C 变量), 150 PyTraceMalloc_Track (C 函数), 177 PyTraceMalloc_Untrack (C 函数), 177 PyTuple_Check (C 函数), 106 PyTuple_CheckExact (C 函数), 106	PyTypeObject.tp_as_async(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_buffer(C成员), 196 PyTypeObject.tp_as_mapping(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_number(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_as_sequence(C成员), 194 PyTypeObject.tp_base(C成员), 202 PyTypeObject.tp_bases(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_basicsize(C成员), 192 PyTypeObject.tp_cache(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_cache(C成员), 206 PyTypeObject.tp_call(C成员), 195 PyTypeObject.tp_clear(C成员), 200 PyTypeObject.tp_dealloc(C成员), 192

(G ) P) 202	(0.7 41) 00
PyTypeObject.tp_dict(C成员),203	PyUnicode_AsUCS4(C函数),93
PyTypeObject.tp_dictoffset(C成员),204	PyUnicode_AsUCS4Copy(C函数),93
PyTypeObject.tp_doc(C成员),199	PyUnicode_AsUnicode (C 函数), 94
PyTypeObject.tp_finalize(C成员),207	PyUnicode_AsUnicodeAndSize ( $C$ 函数), 94
PyTypeObject.tp_flags( $C$ 成员), $196$	PyUnicode_AsUnicodeCopy ( $C$ 函数), 94
PyTypeObject.tp_free( $C$ 成员), $206$	PyUnicode_AsUnicodeEscapeString ( $C$ 函数),
PyTypeObject.tp_frees( $C$ 成员), $208$	101
PyTypeObject.tp_getattr( $C$ 成员), $193$	PyUnicode_AsUTF8 ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $98$
PyTypeObject.tp_getattro( $C$ 成员), $195$	PyUnicode_AsUTF8AndSize( $C$ 函数), $98$
PyTypeObject.tp_getset( $C$ 成员), $202$	PyUnicode_AsUTF8String( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $98$
PyTypeObject.tp_hash( $C$ 成员), $195$	PyUnicode_AsUTF16String ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $100$
PyTypeObject.tp_init( $C$ 成员), $204$	PyUnicode_AsUTF32String ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $99$
PyTypeObject.tp_is_gc( $C$ 成员), $206$	PyUnicode_AsWideChar( $C$ 函数), $97$
PyTypeObject.tp_itemsize( $C$ 成员), $192$	PyUnicode_AsWideCharString( $C$ 函数), $97$
PyTypeObject.tp_iter( $C$ 成员), 202	PyUnicode_Check ( $C$ 函数), $87$
PyTypeObject.tp_iternext( $C$ 成员), $202$	PyUnicode_CheckExact (C 函数), 87
PyTypeObject.tp_maxalloc( $C$ 成员), 208	PyUnicode_ClearFreeList ( $C$ 函数), $88$
PyTypeObject.tp_members ( $C$ 成员), 202	PyUnicode_Compare (C函数), 105
PyTypeObject.tp_methods(C成员),202	PyUnicode_CompareWithASCIIString ( $C$ 🕸
PyTypeObject.tp_mro( $C$ 成员), 206	数), 105
PyTypeObject.tp_name(C成员),191	PyUnicode_Concat (C 函数), 104
PyTypeObject.tp_new(C成员),205	PyUnicode_Contains (C 函数), 105
PyTypeObject.tp_next(C成员),208	PyUnicode_CopyCharacters (C函数),93
PyTypeObject.tp_prev(C成员),208	PyUnicode_Count (C 函数), 105
PyTypeObject.tp_repr(C成员), 194	PyUnicode_DATA ( $C$ 函数), 88
PyTypeObject.tp_richcompare ( $C$ 成员), 200	PyUnicode_Decode ( $C$ 函数), 98
PyTypeObject.tp_setattr(C成员), 194	PyUnicode_DecodeASCII (C函数), 102
PyTypeObject.tp_setattro( $C$ 成员), 196	PyUnicode_DecodeCharmap (C函数), 103
PyTypeObject.tp_str( $C$ 成员), 195	PyUnicode_DecodeFSDefault (C函数), 96
PyTypeObject.tp_subclasses(C成员),207	PyUnicode_DecodeFSDefaultAndSize ( $C$ $\mathbb{A}$
PyTypeObject.tp_traverse(C成员), 199	数),96
PyTypeObject.tp_vectorcall_offset ( $C$ 成	PyUnicode_DecodeLatin1 (C函数), 102
页), 193	PyUnicode_DecodeLocale (C函数), 95
PyTypeObject.tp_version_tag(C成员),207	PyUnicode_DecodeLocaleAndSize (C 函数), 95
PyTypeObject.tp_weaklist(C成员),207	PyUnicode_DecodeMBCS (C 函数), 104
PyTypeObject.tp_weaklistoffset ( $C$ 成页),	PyUnicode_DecodeMBCSStateful (C函数), 104
201	PyUnicode_DecodeRawUnicodeEscape ( $C$ $\boxtimes$
PyTZInfo_Check ( $C$ 函数), 132	数), 102
PyTZInfo_CheckExact (C函数), 132	
PyUnicode_1BYTE_DATA(C函数),88	PyUnicode_DecodeUnicodeEscape (C函数), 101 PyUnicode_DecodeUTF7 (C函数), 101
, , , , ,	= : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
PyUnicode_1BYTE_KIND (C 宏), 88 PyUnicode_2BYTE_DATA (C 函数), 88	PyUnicode_DecodeUTF7Stateful(C函数), 101
	PyUnicode_DecodeUTF8 (C函数), 98
PyUnicode_2BYTE_KIND(C 宏),88	PyUnicode_DecodeUTF8Stateful(C函数),98
PyUnicode_4BYTE_DATA(C函数),88	PyUnicode_DecodeUTF16 (C函数), 100
PyUnicode_4BYTE_KIND ( $C$ 宏), 88	PyUnicode_DecodeUTF16Stateful(C函数),100
PyUnicode_AS_DATA(C函数),89	PyUnicode_DecodeUTF32(C函数),99
PyUnicode_AS_UNICODE (C 函数), 89	PyUnicode_DecodeUTF32Stateful(C函数),99
PyUnicode_AsASCIIString(C函数), 102	PyUnicode_Encode (C函数), 98
PyUnicode_AsCharmapString(C函数), 103	PyUnicode_EncodeASCII (C函数), 102
PyUnicode_AsEncodedString(C函数),98	PyUnicode_EncodeCharmap (C函数), 103
PyUnicode_AsLatin1String(C函数), 102	PyUnicode_EncodeCodePage (C函数), 104
PyUnicode_AsMBCSString(C函数), 104	PyUnicode_EncodeFSDefault (C函数), 96
PyUnicode_AsRawUnicodeEscapeString(C 函	PyUnicode_EncodeLatin1 (C 函数), 102
数), 102	PyUnicode_EncodeLocale ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $95$

PyUnicode_EncodeMBCS ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $104$	PyUnicodeDecodeError_GetEncoding ( $C$ 🕸
PyUnicode_EncodeRawUnicodeEscape ( $C$ 🖄	数), 30
数), 102	PyUnicodeDecodeError_GetEnd( $C$ 函数), $31$
PyUnicode_EncodeUnicodeEscape( $C$ 函数), $101$	PyUnicodeDecodeError_GetObject ( $C$ 函数),
PyUnicode_EncodeUTF7 ( $C$ 函数), $101$	30
PyUnicode_EncodeUTF8 ( $C$ 函数), $99$	PyUnicodeDecodeError_GetReason ( $C$ 函数),
PyUnicode_EncodeUTF16 ( $C$ 函数), $100$	31
PyUnicode_EncodeUTF32 ( $C$ 函数), $99$	PyUnicodeDecodeError_GetStart ( $C$ 函数), $30$
PyUnicode_Fill ( $C$ 函数), 93	PyUnicodeDecodeError_SetEnd( $C$ 函数),31
PyUnicode_Find ( $C$ 函数), $105$	PyUnicodeDecodeError_SetReason ( $C$ 函数),
PyUnicode_FindChar ( $C$ 函数), $105$	31
PyUnicode_Format ( $C$ 函数), $105$	PyUnicodeDecodeError_SetStart ( $C$ 函数), $31$
PyUnicode_FromEncodedObject ( $C$ 函数), $92$	PyUnicodeEncodeError_Create( $C$ 函数), $30$
PyUnicode_FromFormat ( $C$ 函数), $91$	PyUnicodeEncodeError_GetEncoding ( $C$ 🕸
PyUnicode_FromFormatV( $C$ 函数), $92$	数), 30
PyUnicode_FromKindAndData( $C$ 函数), $91$	PyUnicodeEncodeError_GetEnd( $C$ 函数), $31$
PyUnicode_FromObject ( $C$ 函数), $95$	PyUnicodeEncodeError_GetObject ( $C$ 函数),
PyUnicode_FromString ( $C$ 函数), $91$	30
PyUnicode_FromString(),110	PyUnicodeEncodeError_GetReason ( $C$ 函数),
PyUnicode_FromStringAndSize( $C$ 函数), $91$	31
PyUnicode_FromUnicode ( $C$ 函数), $94$	PyUnicodeEncodeError_GetStart(C函数),30
PyUnicode_FromWideChar( $C$ 函数), $97$	PyUnicodeEncodeError_SetEnd( $C$ 函数), $31$
PyUnicode_FSConverter ( $C$ 函数), $96$	PyUnicodeEncodeError_SetReason ( $C$ 函数),
PyUnicode_FSDecoder (C函数),96	31
PyUnicode_GET_DATA_SIZE(C函数),89	PyUnicodeEncodeError_SetStart(C函数),31
PyUnicode_GET_LENGTH(C函数),87	PyUnicodeObject ( $C$ 类型), $87$
PyUnicode_GET_SIZE (C 函数), 89	PyUnicodeTranslateError_Create ( $C$ 函数),
PyUnicode_GetLength (C函数),93	30
PyUnicode_GetSize(C函数),94	PyUnicodeTranslateError_GetEnd ( $C$ 函数),
- PyUnicode_InternFromString(C函数),106	31
PyUnicode_InternInPlace(C函数), 105	PyUnicodeTranslateError_GetObject ( $C$ 🕸
PyUnicode_Join (C函数), 104	数), 30
PyUnicode_KIND (C函数),88	PyUnicodeTranslateError_GetReason ( $C$ 🕸
PyUnicode_MAX_CHAR_VALUE (C 宏), 88	数), 31
PyUnicode_New (C函数), 91	PyUnicodeTranslateError_GetStart ( $C$ 🕸
PyUnicode_READ (C函数), 88	数), 30
PyUnicode_READ_CHAR (C函数), 88	PyUnicodeTranslateError_SetEnd (C 函数),
- PyUnicode_ReadChar(C函数),93	31
PyUnicode_READY (C 函数), 87	PyUnicodeTranslateError_SetReason ( $C$ 🕸
PyUnicode_Replace(C函数), 105	数), 31
PyUnicode_RichCompare (C函数), 105	PyUnicodeTranslateError_SetStart ( $C$ 🕸
PyUnicode_Split (C函数), 104	数),31
PyUnicode_Splitlines (C函数), 104	PyVarObject (C类型), 180
PyUnicode_Substring (C函数), 93	PyVarObject_HEAD_INIT(C宏), 181
PyUnicode_Tailmatch (C函数), 104	PyVarObject.ob_size(C成员),191
PyUnicode_TransformDecimalToASCII ( $C$ 函	PyVectorcall_Call (C函数), 193
数),94	PyVectorcall_NARGS(C函数),59
PyUnicode_Translate (C函数), 103	PyWeakref_Check (C 函数), 127
PyUnicode_TranslateCharmap (C 函数), 103	PyWeakref_CheckProxy (C函数), 127
PyUnicode_Type (C 变量), 87	PyWeakref_CheckRef(C函数), 127
PyUnicode_WCHAR_KIND ( $C \gtrsim 1$ ), 88	PyWeakref_GET_OBJECT (C 函数), 127
PyUnicode_WRITE (C函数), 88	PyWeakref_GetObject (C 函数), 127
PyUnicode_WriteChar(C函数),93	PyWeakref_NewProxy(C函数), 127
PyUnicodeDecodeError Create (C函数), 30	PyWeakref NewRef(C函数),127

PyWideStringList( $C$ 类型), $156$	sdterr, stdin, 139
PyWideStringList_Append( $C$ 函数), $156$	stdout (in module sys), 148
PyWideStringList_Insert ( $\emph{C}$ 函数), $156$	strerror(),24
PyWideStringList.items( $C$ 成员), $156$	string
PyWideStringList.length( $C$ 成员), $156$	PyObject_Str ( $C$ function), 57
PyWrapper_New ( $C$ 函数), $125$	$sum_list(), 8$
	$sum\_sequence(),9$
Q	sys
qualified name 限定名称, <b>232</b>	模块, 11, 138, 148
	SystemError (built-in exception), 118, 119
7	Т
realloc(),171	ı
reference count 引用计数, <b>232</b>	ternaryfunc( $C$ 类型), $215$
regular package 常规包, <b>232</b>	text encoding 文本编码, <b>233</b>
releasebufferproc( $C$ 类型), $215$	text file 文本文件, <b>233</b>
repr	traverseproc( $C$ 类型), $218$
<b>I</b> 置函数, 57, 194	triple-quoted string 三引号字符串, <b>23</b> 3
reprfunc( <i>C</i> 类型),214	tuple
richcmpfunc( $C$ 类型), $214$	<b> E 置函数</b> , 64, 109
	对象, 106
S	type
sdterr	<b> E E E M M M M M M M M M M</b>
stdin stdout, 139	对象, 6, 75
search	type 类型, <b>233</b>
path, module, 11, 138, 140	type alias 类型别名, <b>233</b>
sequence	type hint 类型提示, <b>233</b>
对象, 83	11
sequence 序列, <b>232</b>	U
set	ULONG_MAX, 80
对象, 112	unaryfunc( <i>C</i> 类型),215
set comprehension 集合推导式, <b>232</b>	universal newlines 通用换行, <b>233</b>
set_all(),8	
setattrfunc (C 类型), 214	V
setattrofunc(C类型),214	variable annotation 变量标注, <b>234</b>
setswitchinterval() (in module sys), 142	<b>E</b> 置函数
SIGINT, 29	import,40
signal	abs, 61
模块, 29	ascii,57
single dispatch 单分派, <b>233</b>	bytes, 57
SIZE_MAX, 80	classmethod, 182
slice 切片, <b>233</b>	compile, 41
special	divmod, 61
method, 233	float,62
special method 特殊方法, <b>233</b>	hash, 59, 195
ssizeargfunc(C类型),215	int, 62
ssizeobjargproc(C类型), 215	len, 60, 63, 65, 108, 111, 113
statement 语句,233	pow, 61, 62
staticmethod	<del>-</del>
	repr, 57, 194
	repr, 57, 194 staticmethod, 182
<b>F</b> 置函数, 182	staticmethod, 182
<b></b>	staticmethod, 182 tuple, 64, 109
<b>E置函数, 182</b> stderr ( <i>in module sys</i> ), 148 stdin	staticmethod, 182 tuple, 64, 109 type, 59
	staticmethod, 182 tuple, 64, 109

```
virtual machine -- 虚拟机,234
visitproc(C类型),218
   bytearray, 85
   bytes, 84
    Capsule, 128
    complex number, 82
    dictionary, 110
    file, 117
    floating point, 81
    frozenset, 112
    function, 114
    instancemethod, 115
    integer, 78
    list, 108
    long integer, 78
   mapping, 110
   memoryview, 126
   method, 115
   module, 118
   None, 78
   numeric, 78
    sequence, 83
    set, 112
    tuple, 106
    type, 6, 75
W
模块
    __main__, 11, 138, 148
   _thread, 144
   builtins, 11, 138, 148
    signal, 29
    sys, 11, 138, 148
Ζ
Zen of Python -- Python 之禅, 234
```