

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\c-api\[cpython-main] [Doc] [c-api] sys.rst, line 1)

Unknown directive type "highlight".

```
.. highlight:: c
```

Operating System Utilities

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\c-api\[cpython-main] [Doc] [c-api] sys.rst, line 8)

Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: PyObject* PyOS_FSPath(PyObject *path)
```

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

```
.. versionadded:: 3.6
```

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: int Py_FdIsInteractive(FILE *fp, const char *filename)
```

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

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void PyOS_BeforeFork()
```

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

```
.. warning::
    The C :c:func:`fork` call should only be made from the
    :ref:`"main" thread <fork-and-threads>` (of the
    :ref:`"main" interpreter <sub-interpreter-support>`). The same is
    true for ``PyOS_BeforeFork()``.
```

```
.. versionadded:: 3.7
```

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void PyOS_AfterFork_Parent()
```

Function to update some internal state after a process fork. This should be called from the parent process after calling :c:func:`fork`

or any similar function that clones the current process, regardless of whether process cloning was successful.
Only available on systems where `:c:func:`fork`` is defined.

```
.. warning::
    The C :c:func:`fork` call should only be made from the
    :ref:`"main" thread <fork-and-threads>` (of the
    :ref:`"main" interpreter <sub-interpreter-support>`). The same is
    true for `PyOS_AfterFork_Parent`.

.. versionadded:: 3.7
```

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void PyOS_AfterFork_Child()

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

.. warning::
    The C :c:func:`fork` call should only be made from the
    :ref:`"main" thread <fork-and-threads>` (of the
    :ref:`"main" interpreter <sub-interpreter-support>`). The same is
    true for `PyOS_AfterFork_Child`.

.. versionadded:: 3.7

.. seealso::
    :func:`os.register_at_fork` allows registering custom Python functions
    to be called by :c:func:`PyOS_BeforeFork`,
    :c:func:`PyOS_AfterFork_Parent` and :c:func:`PyOS_AfterFork_Child`.
```

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void PyOS_AfterFork()

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

.. deprecated:: 3.7
    This function is superseded by :c:func:`PyOS_AfterFork_Child`.
```

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: int PyOS_CheckStack()

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

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: PyOS_sighandler_t PyOS_getsig(int i)
```

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

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: PyOS_sighandler_t PyOS_setsig(int i, PyOS_sighandler_t h)
```

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

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: wchar_t* Py_DecodeLocale(const char* arg, size_t *size)
```

```
.. warning::
    This function should not be called directly: use the :c:type:`PyConfig`
    API with the :c:func:`PyConfig_SetBytesString` function which ensures
    that :ref:`Python is preinitialized <c-preinit>`.
```

This function must not be called before `:ref:`Python is preinitialized <c-preinit>`` and so that the `LC_CTYPE` locale is properly configured: see the `:c:func:`Py_PreInitialize`` function.

Decode a byte string from the `:term:`filesystem encoding and error handler``. If the error handler is `:ref:`surrogateescape error handler <surrogateescape>``, undecodable bytes are decoded as characters in range `U+DC80..U+DCFF`; and if a byte sequence can be decoded as a surrogate character, the bytes are escaped using the `surrogateescape` error handler instead of decoding them.

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

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

The `:term:`filesystem encoding and error handler`` are selected by `:c:func:`PyConfig_Read``: see `:c:member:`~PyConfig.filesystem_encoding`` and `:c:member:`~PyConfig.filesystem_errors`` members of `:c:type:`PyConfig``.

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

Use the `:c:func:`Py_EncodeLocale`` function to encode the character string back to a byte string.

```
.. seealso::
```

```
    The :c:func:`PyUnicode_DecodeFSDefaultAndSize` and
    :c:func:`PyUnicode_DecodeLocaleAndSize` functions.
```

```
.. versionadded:: 3.5
```

```
.. versionchanged:: 3.7
```

The function now uses the UTF-8 encoding in the `:ref:`Python UTF-8 Mode <utf8-mode>``.

```
.. versionchanged:: 3.8
```

The function now uses the UTF-8 encoding on Windows if `:c:data:`Py_LegacyWindowsFSEncodingFlag`` is zero;

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: char* Py_EncodeLocale(const wchar_t *text, size_t *error_pos)

Encode a wide character string to the :term:`filesystem encoding and error handler`. If the error handler is :ref:`surrogateescape error handler <surrogateescape>`, surrogate characters in the range U+DC80..U+DCFF are converted to bytes 0x80..0xFF.

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

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

The :term:`filesystem encoding and error handler` are selected by :c:func:`PyConfig_Read`: see :c:member:`~PyConfig.filesystem_encoding` and :c:member:`~PyConfig.filesystem_errors` members of :c:type:`PyConfig`.

Use the :c:func:`Py_DecodeLocale` function to decode the bytes string back to a wide character string.

.. warning::
    This function must not be called before :ref:`Python is preinitialized <c-preinit>` and so that the LC_CTYPE locale is properly configured: see the :c:func:`Py_PreInitialize` function.

.. seealso::

    The :c:func:`PyUnicode_EncodeFSDefault` and :c:func:`PyUnicode_EncodeLocale` functions.

.. versionadded:: 3.5

.. versionchanged:: 3.7
    The function now uses the UTF-8 encoding in the :ref:`Python UTF-8 Mode <utf8-mode>`.

.. versionchanged:: 3.8
    The function now uses the UTF-8 encoding on Windows if :c:data:`Py_LegacyWindowsFSEncodingFlag` is zero.
```

System Functions

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

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Unknown interpreted text role "mod".

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Unknown interpreted text role "mod".

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: PyObject *PySys_GetObject(const char *name)

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

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: int PySys_SetObject(const char *name, PyObject *v)

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

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void PySys_ResetWarnOptions()

Reset :data:`sys.warnoptions` to an empty list. This function may be
called prior to :c:func:`Py_Initialize`.
```

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\c-api\[cpython-main] [Doc] [c-api] sys.rst, line 238)

Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void PySys_AddWarnOption(const wchar_t *s)

This API is kept for backward compatibility: setting
:c:member:`PyConfig.warnoptions` should be used instead, see :ref:`Python
Initialization Configuration <init-config>`.

Append *s* to :data:`sys.warnoptions`. This function must be called prior
to :c:func:`Py_Initialize` in order to affect the warnings filter list.

.. deprecated:: 3.11
```

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void PySys_AddWarnOptionUnicode(PyObject *unicode)

This API is kept for backward compatibility: setting
:c:member:`PyConfig.warnoptions` should be used instead, see :ref:`Python
Initialization Configuration <init-config>`.

Append *unicode* to :data:`sys.warnoptions`.

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

.. deprecated:: 3.11
```

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void PySys_SetPath(const wchar_t *path)

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

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void PySys_WriteStdout(const char *format, ...)
```

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

`*format*` should limit the total size of the formatted output string to 1000 bytes or less -- after 1000 bytes, the output string is truncated. In particular, this means that no unrestricted `"%s"` formats should occur; these should be limited using `"%.<N>s"` where `<N>` is a decimal number calculated so that `<N>` plus the maximum size of other formatted text does not exceed 1000 bytes. Also watch out for `"%f"`, which can print hundreds of digits for very large numbers.

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

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void PySys_WriteStderr(const char *format, ...)
```

As `:c:func:`PySys_WriteStdout``, but write to `:data:`sys.stderr`` or `*stderr*` instead.

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void PySys_FormatStdout(const char *format, ...)
```

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

```
.. versionadded:: 3.2
```

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void PySys_FormatStderr(const char *format, ...)
```

As `:c:func:`PySys_FormatStdout``, but write to `:data:`sys.stderr`` or `*stderr*` instead.

```
.. versionadded:: 3.2
```

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\c-api\[cpython-main] [Doc] [c-api] sys.rst, line 307)

Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void PySys_AddXOption(const wchar_t *s)
```

This API is kept for backward compatibility: setting `:c:member:`PyConfig.xoptions`` should be used instead, see `:ref:`Python Initialization Configuration <init-config>``.

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

```
.. versionadded:: 3.2
```

.. deprecated:: 3.11

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: PyObject *PySys_GetXOptions()
```

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

.. versionadded:: 3.2

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: int PySys_Audit(const char *event, const char *format, ...)
```

Raise an auditing event with any active hooks. Return zero for success and non-zero with an exception set on failure.

If any hooks have been added, **format** and other arguments will be used to construct a tuple to pass. Apart from ``N``, the same format characters as used in :c:func:`Py_BuildValue` are available. If the built value is not a tuple, it will be added into a single-element tuple. (The ``N`` format option consumes a reference, but since there is no way to know whether arguments to this function will be consumed, using it may cause reference leaks.)

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

:func:`sys.audit` performs the same function from Python code.

.. versionadded:: 3.8

.. versionchanged:: 3.8.2

Require ``Py_ssize_t`` for ``#`` format characters. Previously, an unavoidable deprecation warning was raised.

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: int PySys_AddAuditHook(Py_AuditHookFunction hook, void *userData)
```

Append the callable **hook** to the list of active auditing hooks. Return zero on 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.

The **userData** pointer is passed into the hook function. Since hook functions may be called from different runtimes, this pointer should not refer directly to Python state.

This function is safe to call before :c:func:`Py_Initialize`. When called after runtime initialization, existing audit hooks are notified and may silently abort the operation by raising an error subclassed from :class:`Exception` (other errors will not be silenced).

The hook function is of type :c:type:`int (*)(const char *event, PyObject *args, void *userData)`, where **args** is guaranteed to be a :c:type:`PyTupleObject`. The hook function is always called with the GIL held by the Python interpreter that raised the event.

See :pep:`578` for a detailed description of auditing. Functions in the

runtime and standard library that raise events are listed in the :ref:`audit events table <audit-events>`. Details are in each function's documentation.

```
.. audit-event:: sys.addaudithook "" c.PySys_AddAuditHook
```

If the interpreter is initialized, this function raises a auditing event ``sys.addaudithook`` with no arguments. If any existing hooks raise an exception derived from :class:`Exception`, the new hook will not be added and the exception is cleared. As a result, callers cannot assume that their hook has been added unless they control all existing hooks.

```
.. versionadded:: 3.8
```

Process Control

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void Py_FatalError(const char *message)
```

```
.. index:: single: abort()
```

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

The ``Py_FatalError()`` function is replaced with a macro which logs automatically the name of the current function, unless the ``Py_LIMITED_API`` macro is defined.

```
.. versionchanged:: 3.9
    Log the function name automatically.
```

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: void Py_Exit(int status)
```

```
.. index::
    single: Py_FinalizeEx()
    single: exit()
```

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

```
.. versionchanged:: 3.6
    Errors from finalization no longer ignored.
```

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Unknown directive type "c:function".

```
.. c:function:: int Py_AtExit(void (*func) ())
```

```
.. index::
    single: Py_FinalizeEx()
    single: cleanup functions
```

Register a cleanup function to be called by :c:func:`Py_FinalizeEx`. The cleanup function will be called with no arguments and should return no value. At most 32 cleanup functions can be registered. When the registration is successful,

:c:func:`Py_AtExit` returns ``0``; on failure, it returns ``-1``. The cleanup function registered last is called first. Each cleanup function will be called at most once. Since Python's internal finalization will have completed before the cleanup function, no Python APIs should be called by *func*.