# **Subprocesses**

```
System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 1)

Unknown directive type "currentmodule".

.. currentmodule:: asyncio
```

Source code: :source: `Lib/asyncio/subprocess.py`, :source: `Lib/asyncio/base\_subprocess.py`

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 9); backlink

Unknown interpreted text role "source".

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 9); backlink

Unknown interpreted text role "source".

This section describes high-level async/await asyncio APIs to create and manage subprocesses.

Here's an example of how asyncio can run a shell command and obtain its result:

```
import asyncio
   async def run(cmd):
       proc = await asyncio.create subprocess shell(
           cmd.
           stdout=asyncio.subprocess.PIPE,
           stderr=asyncio.subprocess.PIPE)
       stdout, stderr = await proc.communicate()
       print(f'[{cmd!r} exited with {proc.returncode}]')
       if stdout:
           print(f'[stdout]\n{stdout.decode()}')
       if stderr:
           print(f'[stderr]\n{stderr.decode()}')
   asyncio.run(run('ls /zzz'))
will print:
   ['ls /zzz' exited with 1]
   [stderr]
   ls: /zzz: No such file or directory
```

Because all asyncio subprocess functions are asynchronous and asyncio provides many tools to work with such functions, it is easy to execute and monitor multiple subprocesses in parallel. It is indeed trivial to modify the above example to run several commands simultaneously:

```
async def main():
    await asyncio.gather(
        run('ls /zzz'),
        run('sleep 1; echo "hello"'))
asyncio.run(main())
```

See also the Examples subsection.

# **Creating Subprocesses**

```
System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main)\((Doc)\) (library)\asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 64)

Unknown directive type "coroutinefunction".

.. coroutinefunction:: create_subprocess_exec(program, *args, stdin=None, \
```

```
stdout=None, stderr=None, limit=None, **kwds)
Create a subprocess.
The *limit* argument sets the buffer limit for :class:`StreamReader`
wrappers for :attr: `Process.stdout` and :attr: `Process.stderr`
(if :attr:`subprocess.PIPE` is passed to *stdout* and *stderr* arguments).
Return a :class: `~asyncio.subprocess.Process` instance.
See the documentation of :meth: `loop.subprocess exec` for other
parameters.
.. versionchanged:: 3.10
   Removed the *loop* parameter.
```

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpythonmain\Doc\library\(cpython-main)(Doc)(library)asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 82)

Unknown directive type "coroutinefunction".

```
.. coroutinefunction:: create subprocess shell(cmd, stdin=None, \
                           stdout=None, stderr=None, limit=None, **kwds)
  Run the *cmd* shell command.
  The *limit* argument sets the buffer limit for :class:`StreamReader`
   wrappers for :attr:`Process.stdout` and :attr:`Process.stderr`
   (if :attr:`subprocess.PIPE` is passed to *stdout* and *stderr* arguments).
  Return a :class: `~asyncio.subprocess.Process` instance.
   See the documentation of :meth:`loop.subprocess shell` for other
  parameters.
   .. important::
      It is the application's responsibility to ensure that all whitespace and
      special characters are quoted appropriately to avoid `shell injection
      <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shell">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shell</a> injection#Shell injection>
```

vulnerabilities. The :func:`shlex.quote` function can be used to properly escape whitespace and special shell characters in strings that are going to be used to construct shell commands.

.. versionchanged:: 3.10 Removed the \*loop\* parameter.

### Note

Subprocesses are available for Windows if a :class: Proactor Event Loop is used. See :ref: Subprocess Support on Windows <asyncio-windows-subprocess>` for details.

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboardingresources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main) (Doc) (library)asynciosubprocess.rst, line 110); backlink

Unknown interpreted text role "class".

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Unknown interpreted text role 'ref'.

 $System\,Message:\,ERROR/3\,(\texttt{D:}\ \texttt{Onboarding-resources}\ \texttt{Sample-onboarding-resources}\ \texttt{Cpython-onboarding-resources}\ \texttt{D:}\ \texttt{Onboarding-resources}\ \texttt{Conboarding-resources}\ \texttt{Conboarding-reso$ main\Doc\library\(cpython-main) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 114)

Unknown directive type "seealso".

.. seealso::

```
asyncio also has the following *low-level* APIs to work with subprocesses: :meth:`loop.subprocess_exec`, :meth:`loop.subprocess_shell`, :meth:`loop.connect_read_pipe`, :meth:`loop.connect_write_pipe`, as well as the :ref:`Subprocess Transports <asyncio-subprocess-transports>`and :ref:`Subprocess Protocols <asyncio-subprocess-protocols>`.
```

### **Constants**

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 126)

Unknown directive type "data".

```
.. data:: asyncio.subprocess.PIPE
   Can be passed to the *stdin*, *stdout* or *stderr* parameters.
   If *PIPE* is passed to *stdin* argument, the
   :attr:`Process.stdin <asyncio.subprocess.Process.stdin>` attribute
   will point to a :class:`StreamWriter` instance.

   If *PIPE* is passed to *stdout* or *stderr* arguments, the
   :attr:`Process.stdout <asyncio.subprocess.Process.stdout>` and
   :attr:`Process.stderr <asyncio.subprocess.Process.stderr>` attributes will point to :class:`StreamReader` instances.
```

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Unknown directive type "data".

.. data:: asyncio.subprocess.STDOUT

Special value that can be used as the \*stderr\* argument and indicates that standard error should be redirected into standard output.

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 144)

Unknown directive type "data".

.. data:: asyncio.subprocess.DEVNULL

Special value that can be used as the \*stdin\*, \*stdout\* or \*stderr\* argument to process creation functions. It indicates that the special file :data:`os.devnull` will be used for the corresponding subprocess stream.

# **Interacting with Subprocesses**

Both :func: `create\_subprocess\_exec` and :func: `create\_subprocess\_shell` functions return instances of the *Process* class. *Process* is a high-level wrapper that allows communicating with subprocesses and watching for their completion.

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Unknown interpreted text role "func".

An object that wraps OS processes created by the :finc:'create subprocess exec' and :finc:'create subprocess shell' functions.

main\Doc\library\(cpython-main) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 161); backlink Unknown interpreted text role "func".

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 161); backlink Unknown interpreted text role "func".

This class is designed to have a similar API to the :class: 'subprocess. Popen' class, but there are some notable differences:

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Unknown interpreted text role "class".

unlike Popen, Process instances do not have an equivalent to the :meth: ~subprocess.Popen.poll` method;

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• the :meth:`~asyncio.subprocess.Process.communicate` and :meth:`~asyncio.subprocess.Process.wait` methods don't have a *timeout* parameter; use the :func:`wait for` function;

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• the :meth: 'Process.wait() <asyncio.subprocess.Process.wait>' method is asynchronous, whereas :meth: 'subprocess.Popen.wait' method is implemented as a blocking busy loop;

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Unknown interpreted text role 'meth'.

• the *universal newlines* parameter is not supported.

This class is ref. not thread safe <asyncio-multithreading>'.

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See also the ref. Subprocess and Threads <asyncio-subprocess-threads>`section.

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Unknown interpreted text role 'ref'.

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Unknown directive type "coroutinemethod".

```
.. coroutinemethod:: wait()
  Wait for the child process to terminate.
  Set and return the :attr:`returncode` attribute.
  .. note::
    This method can deadlock when using ``stdout=PIPE`` or
    ``stderr=PIPE`` and the child process generates so much output that it blocks waiting for the OS pipe buffer to accept more data. Use the :meth:`communicate` method when using pipes to avoid this condition.
```

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 201)

Unknown directive type "coroutinemethod".

```
.. coroutinemethod:: communicate(input=None)
  Interact with process:
  1. send data to *stdin* (if *input* is not ``None``);
  2. read data from *stdout* and *stderr*, until EOF is reached;
  3. wait for process to terminate.
  The optional *input* argument is the data (:class:`bytes` object)
  that will be sent to the child process.
  Return a tuple ``(stdout data, stderr data)``.
  If either :exc: `BrokenPipeError` or :exc: `ConnectionResetError`
  exception is raised when writing *input* into *stdin*, the
  exception is ignored. This condition occurs when the process
  exits before all data are written into *stdin*.
  If it is desired to send data to the process' *stdin*,
  the process needs to be created with ``stdin=PIPE``. Similarly,
  to get anything other than ``None`` in the result tuple, the
  process has to be created with ``stdout=PIPE`` and/or
    `stderr=PIPE`` arguments.
  Note, that the data read is buffered in memory, so do not use
  this method if the data size is large or unlimited.
```

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 228)

Unknown directive type "method".

```
.. method:: send_signal(signal)

Sends the signal *signal* to the child process.
.. note::

On Windows, :py:data:`SIGTERM` is an alias for :meth:`terminate`.
    ``CTRL_C_EVENT`` and ``CTRL_BREAK_EVENT`` can be sent to processes started with a *creationflags* parameter which includes
```

```
``CREATE NEW PROCESS GROUP``.
```

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Unknown directive type "method".

```
.. method:: terminate()
   Stop the child process.
   On POSIX systems this method sends :py:data:`signal.SIGTERM` to the child process.
   On Windows the Win32 API function :c:func:`TerminateProcess` is called to stop the child process.
```

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 249)

Unknown directive type "method".

```
.. method:: kill()
  Kill the child process.
  On POSIX systems this method sends :py:data:`SIGKILL` to the child process.
  On Windows this method is an alias for :meth:`terminate`.
```

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Unknown directive type "attribute".

```
.. attribute:: stdin

Standard input stream (:class:`StreamWriter`) or ``None``
if the process was created with ``stdin=None``.
```

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 263)

Unknown directive type "attribute".

```
.. attribute:: stdout

Standard output stream (:class:`StreamReader`) or ``None``
if the process was created with ``stdout=None``.
```

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 268)

Unknown directive type "attribute".

```
.. attribute:: stderr

Standard error stream (:class:`StreamReader`) or ``None``
if the process was created with ``stderr=None``.
```

#### Warning

Use the :meth:`communicate` method rather than :attr:`process.stdin.write() <stdin>`, :attr:`await process.stdout.read() <stdout>` or :attr:`await process.stderr.read <stderr>`. This avoids deadlocks due to streams pausing reading or writing and blocking the child process.

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```
\label{library condition} $$ \ensuremath{\texttt{Coc}}$ in $$ 275); $$ backlink$ $$
```

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```
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```

Unknown interpreted text role "attr".

```
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```

Unknown interpreted text role "attr".

```
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```

Unknown interpreted text role "attr".

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 282)

Unknown directive type "attribute".

```
.. attribute:: pid
   Process identification number (PID).

Note that for processes created by the :func:`create_subprocess_shell`
function, this attribute is the PID of the spawned shell.
```

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 289)

Unknown directive type "attribute".

```
.. attribute:: returncode
  Return code of the process when it exits.
  A ``None`` value indicates that the process has not terminated yet.
  A negative value ``-N`` indicates that the child was terminated by signal ``N`` (POSIX only).
```

#### **Subprocess and Threads**

Standard asyncio event loop supports running subprocesses from different threads by default.

On Windows subprocesses are provided by :class: 'ProactorEventLoop' only (default), :class: 'SelectorEventLoop' has no subprocess support.

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Unknown interpreted text role "class".

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Unknown interpreted text role "class".

On UNIX child watchers are used for subprocess finish waiting, see ref. asyncio-watchers for more info.

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Unknown interpreted text role 'ref'.

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 314)

Unknown directive type "versionchanged".

```
.. versionchanged:: 3.8

UNIX switched to use :class:`ThreadedChildWatcher` for spawning subprocesses from different threads without any limitation.

Spawning a subprocess with *inactive* current child watcher raises :exc:`RuntimeError`.
```

Note that alternative event loop implementations might have own limitations; please refer to their documentation.

### **Examples**

An example using the :class:`~asyncio.subprocess.Process` class to control a subprocess and the :class:`StreamReader` class to read from its standard output.

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-subprocess.rst, line 334); backlink
Unknown interpreted text role "class".

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The subprocess is created by the :func:'create\_subprocess\_exec' function:

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Unknown interpreted text role "func".

```
import asyncio
import sys

async def get_date():
    code = 'import datetime; print(datetime.datetime.now())'

# Create the subprocess; redirect the standard output
# into a pipe.
proc = await asyncio.create_subprocess_exec(
    sys.executable, '-c', code,
    stdout=asyncio.subprocess.PIPE)

# Read one line of output.
data = await proc.stdout.readline()
line = data.decode('ascii').rstrip()

# Wait for the subprocess exit.
await proc.wait()
```

```
return line
```

```
date = asyncio.run(get_date())
print(f"Current date: {date}")
```

See also the ref: same example <asyncio\_example\_subprocess\_proto>` written using low-level APIs.

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