



## ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'python3.6m.1'***

**C:\>man python3.6m.1**

PYTHON(1)

General Commands Manual

PYTHON(1)

### NAME

python - an interpreted, interactive, object-oriented programming language

### SYNOPSIS

```
python [ -B ] [ -b ] [ -d ] [ -E ] [ -h ] [ -i ] [ -l ]
        [ -m module-name ] [ -q ] [ -O ] [ -OO ] [ -s ] [ -S ] [ -u ]
        [ -v ] [ -V ] [ -W argument ] [ -x ] [ [ -X option ] -? ]
        [ -c command | script | - ] [ arguments ]
```

### DESCRIPTION

Python is an interpreted, interactive, object-oriented programming language that combines remarkable power with very clear syntax. For an introduction to programming in Python, see the Python Tutorial. The Python Library Reference documents built-in and standard types, constants, functions and modules. Finally, the Python Reference Manual describes the syntax and semantics of the core language in (perhaps too) much detail. (These documents may be located via the INTERNET RESOURCES below; they may be installed on your system as well.)

Python's basic power can be extended with your own modules written in C or C++. On most systems such modules may be dynamically loaded. Python is also adaptable as an extension language for existing applications. See the internal documentation for hints.

Documentation for installed Python modules and packages can be viewed by running the pydoc program.

## COMMAND LINE OPTIONS

- B Don't write .pyc files on import. See also PYTHONDONTWRITEBYTECODE.
- b Issue warnings about str(bytes\_instance), str(bytearray\_instance) and comparing bytes/bytearray with str. (-bb: issue errors)
- c command  
Specify the command to execute (see next section). This terminates the option list (following options are passed as arguments to the command).
- d Turn on parser debugging output (for wizards only, depending on compilation options).
- E Ignore environment variables like PYTHONPATH and PYTHONHOME that modify the behavior of the interpreter.
- h, -?, --help  
Prints the usage for the interpreter executable and exits.
- i When a script is passed as first argument or the -c option is used, enter interactive mode after executing the script or the command. It does not read the \$PYTHONSTARTUP file. This can be useful to inspect global variables or a stack trace when a script raises an exception.
- I Run Python in isolated mode. This also implies -E and -s. In isolated mode sys.path contains neither the script's directory nor the user's site-packages directory. All PYTHON\* environment variables are ignored, too. Further restrictions may be imposed to prevent the user from injecting malicious code.
- m module-name  
Searches sys.path for the named module and runs the corresponding .py file as a script.
- O Remove assert statements and any code conditional on the value of \_\_debug\_\_; augment the filename for compiled (bytecode) files by adding .opt-1 before the .pyc extension.
- OO Do -O and also discard docstrings; change the filename for compiled (bytecode) files by adding .opt-2 before the .pyc extension.
- q Do not print the version and copyright messages. These messages are also suppressed in non-interactive mode.
- s Don't add user site directory to sys.path.

-S Disable the import of the module `site` and the site-dependent manipulations of `sys.path` that it entails. Also disable these manipulations if `site` is explicitly imported later.

-u Force the binary I/O layers of `stdout` and `stderr` to be unbuffered. `stdin` is always buffered. The text I/O layer will still be line-buffered.

-v Print a message each time a module is initialized, showing the place (file? name or built-in module) from which it is loaded. When given twice, print a message for each file that is checked for when searching for a module. Also provides information on module cleanup at exit.

-V, --version

Prints the Python version number of the executable and exits. When given twice, print more information about the build.

-W argument

Warning control. Python sometimes prints warning message to `sys.stderr`. A typical warning message has the following form: `file:line: category: message`. By default, each warning is printed once for each source line where it occurs. This option controls how often warnings are printed. Multiple `-W` options may be given; when a warning matches more than one option, the action for the last matching option is performed. Invalid `-W` options are ignored (a warning message is printed about invalid options when the first warning is issued). Warnings can also be controlled from within a Python program using the `warnings` module.

The simplest form of argument is one of the following action strings (or a unique abbreviation): `ignore` to ignore all warnings; `default` to explicitly request the default behavior (printing each warning once per source line); `all` to print a warning each time it occurs (this may generate many messages if a warning is triggered repeatedly for the same source line, such as inside a loop); `module` to print each warning only the first time it occurs in each module; `once` to print each warning only the first time it occurs in the program; or `error` to raise an exception instead of printing a warning message.

The full form of argument is `action:message:category:module:line`. Here, `action` is as explained above but only applies to messages that match the re?

maining fields. Empty fields match all values; trailing empty fields may be omitted. The message field matches the start of the warning message printed; this match is case-insensitive. The category field matches the warning category. This must be a class name; the match test whether the actual warning category of the message is a subclass of the specified warning category. The full class name must be given. The module field matches the (fully-qualified) module name; this match is case-sensitive. The line field matches the line number, where zero matches all line numbers and is thus equivalent to an omitted line number.

-X option

Set implementation specific option.

-x Skip the first line of the source. This is intended for a DOS specific hack only. Warning: the line numbers in error messages will be off by one!

## INTERPRETER INTERFACE

The interpreter interface resembles that of the UNIX shell: when called with standard input connected to a tty device, it prompts for commands and executes them until an EOF is read; when called with a file name argument or with a file as standard input, it reads and executes a script from that file; when called with -c command, it executes the Python statement(s) given as command. Here command may contain multiple statements separated by newlines. Leading whitespace is significant in Python statements! In non-interactive mode, the entire input is parsed before it is executed.

If available, the script name and additional arguments thereafter are passed to the script in the Python variable `sys.argv`, which is a list of strings (you must first import `sys` to be able to access it). If no script name is given, `sys.argv[0]` is an empty string; if -c is used, `sys.argv[0]` contains the string '-c'. Note that options interpreted by the Python interpreter itself are not placed in `sys.argv`.

In interactive mode, the primary prompt is `>>>`; the second prompt (which appears when a command is not complete) is `...>`. The prompts can be changed by assignment to `sys.ps1` or `sys.ps2`. The interpreter quits when it reads an EOF at a prompt.

When an unhandled exception occurs, a stack trace is printed and control returns to the primary prompt; in non-interactive mode, the interpreter exits after printing the stack trace. The interrupt signal raises the `KeyboardInterrupt` exception;

other UNIX signals are not caught (except that SIGPIPE is sometimes ignored, in favor of the IOError exception). Error messages are written to stderr.

## FILES AND DIRECTORIES

These are subject to difference depending on local installation conventions; `{prefix}` and `{exec_prefix}` are installation-dependent and should be interpreted as for GNU software; they may be the same. On Debian GNU/{Hurd, Linux} the default for both is `/usr`.

`{exec_prefix}/bin/python`

Recommended location of the interpreter.

`{prefix}/lib/python<version>`

`{exec_prefix}/lib/python<version>`

Recommended locations of the directories containing the standard modules.

`{prefix}/include/python<version>`

`{exec_prefix}/include/python<version>`

Recommended locations of the directories containing the include files needed for developing Python extensions and embedding the interpreter.

## ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

### PYTHONHOME

Change the location of the standard Python libraries. By default, the libraries are searched in `{prefix}/lib/python<version>` and `{exec_prefix}/lib/python<version>`, where `{prefix}` and `{exec_prefix}` are installation-dependent directories, both defaulting to `/usr/local`. When `$PYTHONHOME` is set to a single directory, its value replaces both `{prefix}` and `{exec_prefix}`. To specify different values for these, set `$PYTHONHOME` to `{prefix}:{exec_prefix}`.

### PYTHONPATH

Augments the default search path for module files. The format is the same as the shell's `$PATH`: one or more directory pathnames separated by colons. Non-existent directories are silently ignored. The default search path is installation dependent, but generally begins with `{prefix}/lib/python<version>` (see `PYTHONHOME` above). The default search path is always appended to `$PYTHONPATH`. If a script argument is given, the directory containing the script is inserted in the path in front of `$PYTHONPATH`. The search path can

be manipulated from within a Python program as the variable `sys.path`.

#### PYTHONSTARTUP

If this is the name of a readable file, the Python commands in that file are executed before the first prompt is displayed in interactive mode. The file is executed in the same name space where interactive commands are executed so that objects defined or imported in it can be used without qualification in the interactive session. You can also change the prompts `sys.ps1` and `sys.ps2` in this file.

#### PYTHONOPTIMIZE

If this is set to a non-empty string it is equivalent to specifying the `-O` option. If set to an integer, it is equivalent to specifying `-O` multiple times.

#### PYTHONDEBUG

If this is set to a non-empty string it is equivalent to specifying the `-d` option. If set to an integer, it is equivalent to specifying `-d` multiple times.

#### PYTHONDONTWRITEBYTECODE

If this is set to a non-empty string it is equivalent to specifying the `-B` option (don't try to write `.pyc` files).

#### PYTHONINSPECT

If this is set to a non-empty string it is equivalent to specifying the `-i` option.

#### PYTHONIOENCODING

If this is set before running the interpreter, it overrides the encoding used for `stdin/stdout/stderr`, in the syntax `encodingname:errorhandler`. The `errorhandler` part is optional and has the same meaning as in `str.encode`. For `stderr`, the `errorhandler` part is ignored; the handler will always be `?backslashreplace?`.

#### PYTHONNOUSERSITE

If this is set to a non-empty string it is equivalent to specifying the `-s` option (Don't add the user site directory to `sys.path`).

#### PYTHONUNBUFFERED

If this is set to a non-empty string it is equivalent to specifying the `-u`

option.

#### PYTHONVERBOSE

If this is set to a non-empty string it is equivalent to specifying the `-v` option. If set to an integer, it is equivalent to specifying `-v` multiple times.

#### PYTHONWARNINGS

If this is set to a comma-separated string it is equivalent to specifying the `-W` option for each separate value.

#### PYTHONHASHSEED

If this variable is set to "random", a random value is used to seed the hashes of str, bytes and datetime objects.

If PYTHONHASHSEED is set to an integer value, it is used as a fixed seed for generating the `hash()` of the types covered by the hash randomization. Its purpose is to allow repeatable hashing, such as for selftests for the interpreter itself, or to allow a cluster of python processes to share hash values.

The integer must be a decimal number in the range [0,4294967295]. Specifying the value 0 will disable hash randomization.

#### AUTHOR

The Python Software Foundation: <https://www.python.org/psf/>

#### INTERNET RESOURCES

Main website: <https://www.python.org/>

Documentation: <https://docs.python.org/>

Developer resources: <https://devguide.python.org/>

Downloads: <https://www.python.org/downloads/>

Module repository: <https://pypi.org/>

Newsgroups: `comp.lang.python`, `comp.lang.python.announce`

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