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## ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'x86\_64-linux-gnu-python3.10-config.1'***

\$ man x86\_64-linux-gnu-python3.10-config.1

PYTHON-CONFIG(1)

General Commands Manual

PYTHON-CONFIG(1)

### NAME

python-config - output build options for python C/C++ extensions or embedding

### SYNOPSIS

```
python-config [ --prefix ] [ --exec-prefix ] [ --includes ] [ --libs ] [ --cflags ] [  
--ldflags ] [ --extension-suffix ] [ --abiflags ] [ --help ]
```

### DESCRIPTION

python-config helps compiling and linking programs, which embed the Python interpreter, or extension modules that can be loaded dynamically (at run time) into the interpreter.

### OPTIONS

--abiflags

print the ABI flags as specified by PEP 3149.

--cflags

print the C compiler flags.

--ldflags

print the flags that should be passed to the linker.

--includes

similar to --cflags but only with -I options (path to python header files).

--libs similar to --ldflags but only with -l options (used libraries).

--prefix

prints the prefix (base directory) under which python can be found.

--exec-prefix

print the prefix used for executable program directories (such as bin, sbin, etc).

--extension-suffix

print the extension suffix used for binary extensions.

--help print the usage message.

## EXAMPLES

To build the single-file C program `prog` against the Python library, use

```
gcc $(python-config --cflags --ldflags) progr.cpp -o progr
```

The same in a makefile:

```
CFLAGS+=$(shell python-config --cflags)  
LDFLAGS+=$(shell python-config --ldflags)  
all: progr
```

To build a dynamically loadable Python module, use

```
gcc $(python-config --cflags --ldflags) -fPIC progr.cpp -o progr.so
```

## SEE ALSO

`python` (1)

<http://docs.python.org/extending/extending.html>

`/usr/share/doc/python/faq/extending.html`

## AUTHORS

This manual page was written by Johann Felix Soden <johfel@gmx.de> for the Debian project  
(and may be used by others).

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