urlfetch Documentation

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CONTENTS

urlfetch is a simple, lightweight and easy to use HTTP client for Python. It is distributed as a single file module and has no depencencies other than the Python Standard Library.

CHAPTER

ONE

GETTING STARTED

1.1 Install

```
$ pip install urlfetch --upgrade
```

OR:

```
$ easy_install urlfetch --upgrade
```

OR grab the latest source from github ifduyue/urlfetch:

```
$ git clone git://github.com/ifduyue/urlfetch.git
$ cd urlfetch
$ python setup.py install
```

1.2 Usage

```
>>> import urlfetch
>>> r = urlfetch.get("http://docs.python.org/")
>>> r.status, r.reason
(200, 'OK')
>>> r.getheader('content-type')
'text/html; charset=UTF-8'
>>> r.getheader('Content-Type')
'text/html; charset=UTF-8'
>>> r.content
...
```

CHAPTER

TWO

USER'S GUIDE

2.1 Examples

2.1.1 urlfetch at a glance

```
>>> import urlfetch
>>> r = urlfetch.get('https://twitter.com/')
>>> r.status, r.reason
(200, 'OK')
>>> r.total_time
0.924283027648926
>>> r.reqheaders
{'Host': 'twitter.com', 'Accept-Encoding': 'gzip, deflate, compress, identity, *
', 'Accept': '*/*', 'User-Agent': 'urlfetch/0.5.3'}
>>> len(r.content), type(r.content)
(72560, <type 'str'>)
>>> len(r.text), type(r.text)
(71770, <type 'unicode'>)
>>> r.headers
{'status': '200 OK', 'content-length': '15017', 'strict-transport-security': 'ma
x-age=631138519', 'x-transaction': '4a281c79631ee04e', 'content-encoding': 'gzip
', 'set-cookie': 'k=10.36.121.114.1359712350849032; path=/; expires=Fri, 08-Feb-
13 09:52:30 GMT; domain=.twitter.com, guest_id=v1%3A135971235085257249; domain=.
twitter.com; path=/; expires=Sun, 01-Feb-2015 21:52:30 GMT, _twitter_sess=BAh7Cj
oPY3JlYXRlZF9hdGwrCIXyK5U8AToMY3NyZl9pZCIlNGIwYjA2NWQ2%250AZGE0MGUzN2Y5Y2Y3NzViY
Tc5MjdkM2Q6FWluX25ld191c2VyX2Zsb3cwIgpm%250AbGFzaElDOidBY3Rpb25Db250cm9sbGVyOjpG
bGFzaDo6Rmxhc2hIYXNoewAG%250AOgpAdXNlZHsAOgdpZCIlM2Y4MDllNjVlNzA2M2Q0YTI4NjVmY2U
yMWYzZmRh%250AMWY%253D--2869053b52dc7269a8a09ee3608737e0291e4ec1; domain=.twitte
r.com; path=/; HttpOnly', 'expires': 'Tue, 31 Mar 1981 05:00:00 GMT', 'x-mid': '
eb2ca7a2ae1109f1b2aea10729cdcfd1d4821af5', 'server': 'tfe', 'last-modified': 'Fr
i, 01 Feb 2013 09:52:30 GMT', 'x-runtime': '0.13026', 'etag': '"15f3eb25198930fe
b6817975576b651b"', 'pragma': 'no-cache', 'cache-control': 'no-cache, no-store,
must-revalidate, pre-check=0, post-check=0', 'date': 'Fri, 01 Feb 2013 09:52:30
GMT', 'x-frame-options': 'SAMEORIGIN', 'content-type': 'text/html; charset=utf-8
', 'x-xss-protection': '1; mode=block', 'vary': 'Accept-Encoding'}
>>> r.getheaders()
[('status', '200 OK'), ('content-length', '15017'), ('expires', 'Tue, 31 Mar 198
1 05:00:00 GMT'), ('x-transaction', '4a281c79631ee04e'), ('content-encoding', 'g
zip'), ('set-cookie', 'k=10.36.121.114.1359712350849032; path=/; expires=Fri, 08
-Feb-13 09:52:30 GMT; domain=.twitter.com, guest_id=v1%3A135971235085257249; dom
ain=.twitter.com; path=/; expires=Sun, 01-Feb-2015 21:52:30 GMT, _twitter_sess=B
Ah7CjoPY3JlYXRlZF9hdGwrCIXyK5U8AToMY3NyZl9pZCIlNGIwYjA2NWQ2%250AZGE0MGUzN2Y5Y2Y3
NzViYTc5MjdkM2Q6FWluX25ld191c2VyX2Zsb3cwIgpm%250AbGFzaElDOidBY3Rpb25Db250cm9sbGV
```

```
yOjpGbGFzaDo6Rmxhc2hIYXNoewAG%250AOgpAdXNlZHsAOgdpZCIlM2Y4MDllNjVlNzA2M2Q0YTI4Nj
VmY2UyMWYzZmRh%250AMWY%253D--2869053b52dc7269a8a09ee3608737e0291e4ec1; domain=.t
witter.com; path=/; HttpOnly'), ('strict-transport-security', 'max-age=631138519
'), ('x-mid', 'eb2ca7a2ae1109f1b2aea10729cdcfd1d4821af5'), ('server', 'tfe'), ('
last-modified', 'Fri, 01 Feb 2013 09:52:30 GMT'), ('x-runtime', '0.13026'), ('et
ag', '"15f3eb25198930feb6817975576b651b"'), ('pragma', 'no-cache'), ('cache-cont
rol', 'no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate, pre-check=0, post-check=0'), ('date'
, 'Fri, 01 Feb 2013 09:52:30 GMT'), ('x-frame-options', 'SAMEORIGIN'), ('content
-type', 'text/html; charset=utf-8'), ('x-xss-protection', '1; mode=block'), ('va
ry', 'Accept-Encoding')]
>>> # getheader doesn't care whether you write 'content-length' or 'Content-Leng
th'
>>> # It's case insensitive
>>> r.getheader('content-length')
'15017'
>>> r.getheader('Content-Length')
'15017'
>>> r.cookies
{'guest_id': 'v1%3A135971235085257249', '_twitter_sess': 'BAh7CjoPY3JlYXRlZF9hdG
wrCIXyK5U8AToMY3NyZl9pZCIlNGIwYjA2NWQ2%250AZGE0MGUzN2Y5Y2Y3NzViYTc5MjdkM2Q6FWluX
25ld191c2VyX2Zsb3cwIgpm%250AbGFzaElDOidBY3Rpb25Db250cm9sbGVyOjpGbGFzaDo6Rmxhc2hI
YXNoewAG%250AOgpAdXNlZHsAOgdpZCIlM2Y4MDllNjVlNzA2M2Q0YTI4NjVmY2UyMWYzZmRh%250AMW
Y%253D--2869053b52dc7269a8a09ee3608737e0291e4ec1', 'k': '10.36.121.114.135971235
0849032'}
>>> r.cookiestring
'guest_id=v1%3A135971235085257249; _twitter_sess=BAh7CjoPY3JlYXRlZF9hdGwrCIXyK5U
8AToMY3NyZl9pZCIlNGIwYjA2NWQ2%250AZGE0MGUzN2Y5Y2Y3NzViYTc5MjdkM2Q6FWluX251ld191c2
VyX2Zsb3cwIgpm%250AbGFzaElDOidBY3Rpb25Db250cm9sbGVyOjpGbGFzaDo6Rmxhc2hIYXNoewAG%
250AOgpAdXNlZHsAOgdpZCIlM2Y4MDllNjVlNzA2M2Q0YTI4NjVmY2UyMWYzZmRh%250AMWY%253D--2
869053b52dc7269a8a09ee3608737e0291e4ec1; k=10.36.121.114.1359712350849032'
```

2.1.2 urlfetch.fetch

`urlfetch.fetch()` will determine the HTTP method (GET or POST) for you.

```
>>> import urlfetch
>>> # It's HTTP GET
>>> r = urlfetch.fetch("http://python.org/")
>>> r.status
200
>>> # Now it's HTTP POST
>>> r = urlfetch.fetch("http://python.org/", data="foobar")
>>> r.status
200
```

2.1.3 Add HTTP headers

```
>>> from urlfetch import fetch
>>> r = fetch("http://python.org/", headers={"User-Agent": "urlfetch"})
>>> r.status
200
>>> r.reqheaders
{'Host': u'python.org', 'Accept': '*/*', 'User-Agent': 'urlfetch'}
>>> # alternatively, you can turn randua on
>>> # ranua means generate a random user-agent
```

```
>>> r = fetch("http://python.org/", randua=True)
>>> r.status
200
>>> r.reqheaders
{'Host': u'python.org', 'Accept': '*/*', 'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT
6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/535.1 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/14.0.835.8 Safari/535.1
'}
>>> r = fetch("http://python.org/", randua=True)
>>> r.status
200
>>> r.reqheaders
{'Host': u'python.org', 'Accept': '*/*', 'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U;
 Windows NT 6.0; en-US; rv:1.9.2) Gecko/20100115 Firefox/3.6 (.NET CLR 3.5.30729
)'}
```

2.1.4 POST data

```
>>> from urlfetch import post
>>> r = post("http://python.org", data={'foo': 'bar'})
>>> r.status
200
>>> # data can be bytes
>>> r = post("http://python.org", data="foo=bar")
>>> r.status
200
```

2.1.5 Upload files

```
>>> from urlfetch import post
>>> r = post(
...         'http://127.0.0.1:8888/',
...         headers = {'Referer': 'http://127.0.0.1:8888/'},
...         data = {'foo': 'bar'},
...         files = {
...             'formname1': open('/tmp/path/to/file1', 'rb'),
...             'formname2': ('filename2', open('/tmp/path/to/file2', 'rb')),
...             'formname3': ('filename3', 'binary data of /tmp/path/to/file3'),
...         },
...     )
>>> r.status
200
```

2.1.6 Basic auth and call github API

```
>>> from urlfetch import get
>>> import pprint
>>> r = get('https://api.github.com/gists', auth=('username', 'password'))
>>> pprint.pprint(r.json)
[{u'comments': 0,
  u'created_at': u'2012-03-21T15:22:13Z',
  u'description': u'2_urlfetch.py',
  u'files': {u'2_urlfetch.py': {u'filename': u'2_urlfetch.py',
                                u'language': u'Python',
```

```
                                u'raw_url': u'https://gist.github.com/raw/2148359/58c9062e0fc7bf6b9c4
                                u'size': 218,
                                u'type': u'application/python'}},
  u'git_pull_url': u'git://gist.github.com/2148359.git',
  u'git_push_url': u'git@gist.github.com:2148359.git',
  u'html_url': u'https://gist.github.com/2148359',
  u'id': u'2148359',
  u'public': True,
  u'updated_at': u'2012-03-21T15:22:13Z',
  u'url': u'https://api.github.com/gists/2148359',
  u'user': {u'avatar_url': u'https://secure.gravatar.com/avatar/68b703a082b87cce010b1af5836711b3?d=ht
tars%2Fgravatar-140.png',
            u'gravatar_id': u'68b703a082b87cce010b1af5836711b3',
            u'id': 568900,
            u'login': u'ifduyue',
            u'url': u'https://api.github.com/users/ifduyue'}},
 ...]
```

2.1.7 urlfetch.Session

urlfetch.Session can hold common headers and cookies. Every request issued by a urlfetch.Session object will bring up these headers and cookies. urlfetch.Session plays a role in handling cookies, just like a cookiejar.

```
>>> from urlfetch import Session
>>> s = Session(headers={"User-Agent": "urlfetch session"}, cookies={"foo": "bar"})
>>> r = s.get("https://twitter.com/")
>>> r.status
200
>>> r.reqheaders
{'Host': u'twitter.com', 'Cookie': 'foo=bar', 'Accept': '*/*', 'User-Agent': 'ur
lfetch session'}
>>> r.cookies
{'guest_id': 'v1%3A134136902538582791', '_twitter_sess': 'BAh7CDoPY3JlYXRlZF9hdG
wrCGoD0084ASIKZmxhc2hJQzonQWN0aW9uQ29u%250AdHJvbGxlcjo6Rmxhc2g6OkZsYXNoSGFzaHsAB
joKQHVzZWR7ADoHaWQiJWM2%250AMDAyMTY2YjFhY2YzNjk3NzU3ZmEwYTZjMTc2ZWI0--81b8c092d2
64be1adb8b52eef177ab4466520f65', 'k': '10.35.53.118.1341369025382790'}
>>> r.cookiestring
'guest_id=v1%3A134136902538582791; _twitter_sess=BAh7CDoPY3JlYXRlZF9hdGwrCGoD008
4ASIKZmxhc2hJQzonQWN0aW9uQ29u%250AdHJvbGxlcjo6Rmxhc2g6OkZsYXNoSGFzaHsABjoKQHVzZW
R7ADoHaWQiJWM2%250AMDAyMTY2YjFhY2YzNjk3NzU3ZmEwYTZjMTc2ZWI0--81b8c092d264be1adb8
b52eef177ab4466520f65; k=10.35.53.118.1341369025382790'
>>> s.putheader("what", "a nice day")
>>> s.putcookie("yah", "let's dance")
>>> s.dumps(cls="json")
'{"headers": {"What": "a nice day", "User-Agent": "urlfetch session"}, "cookies"
: {"guest_id": "v1%3A134136902538582791", "_twitter_sess": "BAh7CDoPY3JlYXRlZF9h
dGwrCGoD0084ASIKZmxhc2hJQzonQWN0aW9uQ29u%250AdHJvbGxlcjo6Rmxhc2g6OkZsYXNoSGFzaHs
ABjoKQHVzZWR7ADoHaWQiJWM2%250AMDAyMTY2YjFhY2YzNjk3NzU3ZmEwYTZjMTc2ZWI0--81b8c092
d264be1adb8b52eef177ab4466520f65", "k": "10.35.53.118.1341369025382790", "foo":
"bar", "yah": "let\'s dance"}}'
>>> r = s.get("https://twitter.com/")
>>> r.status
200
>>> r.reqheaders
{'Host': u'twitter.com', 'Cookie': "guest_id=v1%3A134136902538582791; _twitter_s
ess=BAh7CDoPY3JlYXRlZF9hdGwrCGoD0084ASIKZmxhc2hJQzonQWN0aW9uQ29u%250AdHJvbGxlcjo
```

```
6Rmxhc2g6OkZsYXNoSGFzaHsABjoKQHVzZWR7ADoHaWQiJWM2%250AMDAyMTY2YjFhY2YzNjk3NzU3Zm
EwYTZjMTc2ZWI0--81b8c092d264be1adb8b52eef177ab4466520f65; k=10.35.53.118.1341369
025382790; foo=bar; yah=let's dance", 'What': 'a nice day', 'Accept': '*/*', 'Us
er-Agent': 'urlfetch session'}
```

2.1.8 Streaming

```
>>> import urlfetch
>>> with urlfetch.get('http://some.very.large/file') as r:
>>>     with open('some.very.large.file', 'wb') as f:
>>>         for chunk in r:
>>>             f.write(chunk)
```

2.1.9 Proxies

```
>>> from urlfetch import get
>>> r = get('http://docs.python.org/', proxies={'http':'127.0.0.1:8888'})
>>> r.status, r.reason
(200, 'OK')
>>> r.headers
{'content-length': '8719', 'via': '1.1 tinyproxy (tinyproxy/1.8.2)', 'accept-ran
ges': 'bytes', 'vary': 'Accept-Encoding', 'server': 'Apache/2.2.16 (Debian)', 'l
ast-modified': 'Mon, 30 Jul 2012 19:22:48 GMT', 'etag': '"13cc5e4-220f-4c610fcaf
d200"', 'date': 'Tue, 31 Jul 2012 04:18:26 GMT', 'content-type': 'text/html'}
```

2.1.10 Redirects

```
>>> from urlfetch import get
>>> r = get('http://tinyurl.com/urlfetch', max_redirects=10)
>>> r.history
[<urlfetch.Response object at 0x274b8d0>]
>>> r.history[-1].headers
{'content-length': '0', 'set-cookie': 'tinyUUID=036051f7dc296a033f0608cf; expire
s=Fri, 23-Aug-2013 10:25:30 GMT; path=/; domain=.tinyurl.com', 'x-tiny': 'cache
0.0016100406646729', 'server': 'TinyURL/1.6', 'connection': 'close', 'location':
 'https://github.com/ifduyue/urlfetch', 'date': 'Thu, 23 Aug 2012 10:25:30 GMT',
'content-type': 'text/html'}
>>> r.headers
{'status': '200 OK', 'content-encoding': 'gzip', 'transfer-encoding': 'chunked',
 'set-cookie': '_gh_sess=BAh7BzoPc2Vzc2lvbl9pZCIlN2VjNWM3NjMzOTJhY2YyMGYyNTJlYzU
4NmZjMmRlY2U6EF9jc3JmX3Rva2VuIjFlclVzYnpxYlhUTlNLV0ZqeXg4S1NRQUx3VllmM3VEa2ZaZml
iRHBrSGRzPQ%3D%3D--cbe63e27e8e6bf07edf0447772cf512d2fbdf2e2; path=/; expires=Sat
, 01-Jan-2022 00:00:00 GMT; secure; HttpOnly', 'strict-transport-security': 'max
-age=2592000', 'connection': 'keep-alive', 'server': 'nginx/1.0.13', 'x-runtime'
: '104', 'etag': '"4137339e0195583b4f034c33202df9e8"', 'cache-control': 'private
, max-age=0, must-revalidate', 'date': 'Thu, 23 Aug 2012 10:25:31 GMT', 'x-frame
-options': 'deny', 'content-type': 'text/html; charset=utf-8'}
>>>
>>> # If max_redirects exceeded, an exeception will be raised
>>> r = get('http://google.com/', max_redirects=1)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<input>", line 1, in <module>
  File "urlfetch.py", line 627, in request
```

```
    raise UrlfetchException('max_redirects exceeded')
UrlfetchException: max_redirects exceeded
```

2.2 Reference

class urlfetch.**Response**(*r*, ***kwargs*)

A Response object.

```
>>> import urlfetch
>>> response = urlfetch.get("http://docs.python.org/")
>>> response.total_time
0.033042049407959
>>> response.status, response.reason, response.version
(200, 'OK', 10)
>>> type(response.body), len(response.body)
(<type 'str'>, 8719)
>>> type(response.text), len(response.text)
(<type 'unicode'>, 8719)
>>> response.getheader('server')
'Apache/2.2.16 (Debian)'
>>> response.getheaders()
[
    ('content-length', '8719'),
    ('x-cache', 'MISS from localhost'),
    ('accept-ranges', 'bytes'),
    ('vary', 'Accept-Encoding'),
    ('server', 'Apache/2.2.16 (Debian)'),
    ('last-modified', 'Tue, 26 Jun 2012 19:23:18 GMT'),
    ('connection', 'close'),
    ('etag', '"13cc5e4-220f-4c36507ded580"'),
    ('date', 'Wed, 27 Jun 2012 06:50:30 GMT'),
    ('content-type', 'text/html'),
    ('x-cache-lookup', 'MISS from localhost:8080')
]
>>> response.headers
{
    'content-length': '8719',
    'x-cache': 'MISS from localhost',
    'accept-ranges': 'bytes',
    'vary': 'Accept-Encoding',
    'server': 'Apache/2.2.16 (Debian)',
    'last-modified': 'Tue, 26 Jun 2012 19:23:18 GMT',
    'connection': 'close',
    'etag': '"13cc5e4-220f-4c36507ded580"',
    'date': 'Wed, 27 Jun 2012 06:50:30 GMT',
    'content-type': 'text/html',
    'x-cache-lookup': 'MISS from localhost:8080'
}
```

body

A property that is only computed once per instance and then replaces itself with an ordinary attribute. Deleting the attribute resets the property.

close()

Close the connection

content
A property that is only computed once per instance and then replaces itself with an ordinary attribute. Deleting the attribute resets the property.

cookies
A property that is only computed once per instance and then replaces itself with an ordinary attribute. Deleting the attribute resets the property.

cookiestring
A property that is only computed once per instance and then replaces itself with an ordinary attribute. Deleting the attribute resets the property.

classmethod from_httplib(*r*, ***kwargs*)
Generate a `Response` object from a httplib response object.

headers
A property that is only computed once per instance and then replaces itself with an ordinary attribute. Deleting the attribute resets the property.

json
A property that is only computed once per instance and then replaces itself with an ordinary attribute. Deleting the attribute resets the property.

links
A property that is only computed once per instance and then replaces itself with an ordinary attribute. Deleting the attribute resets the property.

next()

raw_header
A property that is only computed once per instance and then replaces itself with an ordinary attribute. Deleting the attribute resets the property.

raw_response
A property that is only computed once per instance and then replaces itself with an ordinary attribute. Deleting the attribute resets the property.

read(*chunk_size=8192*)
read content (for streaming and large files)

chunk_size: size of chunk, default: 8192

reason = None
Reason phrase returned by server.

status = None
Status code returned by server.

status_code = None
An alias of `status`.

text
A property that is only computed once per instance and then replaces itself with an ordinary attribute. Deleting the attribute resets the property.

total_time = None
total time

version = None
HTTP protocol version used by server. 10 for HTTP/1.0, 11 for HTTP/1.1.

class urlfetch.**Session**(*headers={}*, *cookies={}*, *auth=None*)
A session object.

`urlfetch.Session` can hold common headers and cookies. Every request issued by a `urlfetch.Session` object will bring u these headers and cookies.

`urlfetch.Session` plays a role in handling cookies, just like a cookiejar.

Parameters

- **headers** (*dict, optional*) – init headers
- **cookies** (*dict, optional*) – init cookies
- **auth** (*tuple, optional*) – (username, password) for basic authentication

cookies

cookiestring

delete(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Issue a delete request

dump(*fileobj*, *cls='marshal'*)
pack a session and write packed bytes to fileobj

```
>>> import urlfetch
>>> s = urlfetch.Session({'User-Agent': 'urlfetch'}, {'foo': 'bar'})
>>> f = open('session.jar', 'wb')
>>> s.dump(f)
>>> f.close()
```

Parameters

- **fileobj** (*file*) – a file(-like) object which have `write` method
- **cls** (string, `marshal`, `pickle`, etc...) – use which class to pack the session

dumps(*cls='marshal'*)
pack a seesion and return packed bytes

```
>>> import urlfetch
>>> s = urlfetch.Session({'User-Agent': 'urlfetch'}, {'foo': 'bar'})
>>> s.dumps()
...
```

Parameters **cls** (string, `marshal`, `pickle`, etc...) – use which class to pack the session

Return type packed bytes

fetch(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Fetch an URL

get(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Issue a get request

head(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Issue a head request

headers

load(*fileobj*, *cls='marshal'*)
unpack a session from fileobj and load it into current session

```
>>> import urlfetch
>>> s = urlfetch.Session()
>>> f = open('session.jar', 'rb')
>>> s.load(f)
>>> f.close()
```

Parameters

- **fileobj** (*file*) – a file(-like) object which have `read` method
- **cls** (string, `marshal`, `pickle`, etc...) – use which class to unpack the session

Return type unpacked session

loads(*string*, *cls='marshal'*)
unpack a seesion from string and load it into current session

```
>>> import urlfetch
>>> s = urlfetch.Session({'User-Agent': 'urlfetch'}, {'foo': 'bar'})
>>> s.loads(s.dumps())
{'headers': {'User-Agent': 'urlfetch'}, 'cookies': {'foo': 'bar'}}
```

Parameters

- **string** (*bytes*) – the string to be unpacked
- **cls** (string, `marshal`, `pickle`, etc...) – use which class to pack the session

Return type unpacked session

options(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Issue a options request

patch(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Issue a patch request

popcookie(*key*)
Remove an cookie from default cookies

popheader(*header*)
Remove an header from default headers

post(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Issue a post request

put(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Issue a put request

putcookie(*key*, *value=''*)
Add an cookie to default cookies

putheader(*header*, *value*)
Add an header to default headers

request(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Issue a request

snapshot()

trace(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Issue a trace request

urlfetch.**request**(*url*, *method='GET'*, *params=None*, *data=None*, *headers={}*, *timeout=None*, *files={}*, *randua=False*, *auth=None*, *length_limit=None*, *proxies=None*, *trust_env=True*, *max_redirects=0*, ***kwargs*)

request an URL

Parameters

- **url** – URL to be fetched.
- **method** – (optional) HTTP method, one of `GET`, `DELETE`, `HEAD`, `OPTIONS`, `PUT`, `POST`, `TRACE`, `PATCH`. `GET` by default.
- **params** – (optional) dict or string to attach to url as querystring.
- **headers** – (optional) HTTP request headers in dict
- **timeout** – (optional) timeout in seconds
- **files** – (optional) files to be sended
- **randua** – (optional) if `True` or `path string`, use a random user-agent in headers, instead of `'urlfetch/' + __version__`
- **auth** – (optional) (username, password) for basic authentication
- **length_limit** – (optional) if `None`, no limits on content length, if the limit reached raised exception 'Content length is more than ...'
- **proxies** – (optional) HTTP proxy, like {'http': '127.0.0.1:8888', 'https': '127.0.0.1:563'}
- **trust_env** – (optional) If `True`, urlfetch will get infomations from env, such as HTTP_PROXY, HTTPS_PROXY
- **max_redirects** – (integer, optional) Max redirects allowed within a request. Default is 0, which means redirects are not allowed.

Return type A `Response` object

urlfetch.**fetch**(**args*, ***kwargs*)

fetch an URL.

`fetch()` is a wrapper of `request()`. It calls `get()` by default. If one of parameter `data` or parameter `files` is supplied, `post()` is called.

urlfetch.**get**(*url*, *params=None*, *data=None*, *headers={}*, *timeout=None*, *files={}*, *randua=False*, *auth=None*, *length_limit=None*, *proxies=None*, *trust_env=True*, *max_redirects=0*, ***kwargs*)

Issue a GET request

urlfetch.**post**(*url*, *params=None*, *data=None*, *headers={}*, *timeout=None*, *files={}*, *randua=False*, *auth=None*, *length_limit=None*, *proxies=None*, *trust_env=True*, *max_redirects=0*, ***kwargs*)

Issue a POST request

urlfetch.**head**(*url*, *params=None*, *data=None*, *headers={}*, *timeout=None*, *files={}*, *randua=False*, *auth=None*, *length_limit=None*, *proxies=None*, *trust_env=True*, *max_redirects=0*, ***kwargs*)

Issue a HEAD request

urlfetch.**put**(*url*, *params=None*, *data=None*, *headers={}*, *timeout=None*, *files={}*, *randua=False*, *auth=None*, *length_limit=None*, *proxies=None*, *trust_env=True*, *max_redirects=0*, ***kwargs*)

Issue a PUT request

urlfetch.**delete**(*url*, *params=None*, *data=None*, *headers={}*, *timeout=None*, *files={}*, *randua=False*, *auth=None*, *length_limit=None*, *proxies=None*, *trust_env=True*, *max_redirects=0*, ***kwargs*)
Issue a DELETE request

urlfetch.**options**(*url*, *params=None*, *data=None*, *headers={}*, *timeout=None*, *files={}*, *randua=False*, *auth=None*, *length_limit=None*, *proxies=None*, *trust_env=True*, *max_redirects=0*, ***kwargs*)
Issue a OPTIONS request

urlfetch.**trace**(*url*, *params=None*, *data=None*, *headers={}*, *timeout=None*, *files={}*, *randua=False*, *auth=None*, *length_limit=None*, *proxies=None*, *trust_env=True*, *max_redirects=0*, ***kwargs*)
Issue a TRACE request

urlfetch.**patch**(*url*, *params=None*, *data=None*, *headers={}*, *timeout=None*, *files={}*, *randua=False*, *auth=None*, *length_limit=None*, *proxies=None*, *trust_env=True*, *max_redirects=0*, ***kwargs*)
Issue a PATCH request

2.2.1 helpers

urlfetch.**decode_gzip**(*data*)
decode gzipped content

urlfetch.**decode_deflate**(*data*)
decode deflate content

urlfetch.**parse_url**(*url*)
returns dictionary of parsed url: scheme, netloc, path, params, query, fragment, uri, username, password, host and port

urlfetch.**get_proxies_from_environ**()
get proxies from os.environ

urlfetch.**mb_code**(*s*, *coding=None*, *errors='replace'*)
encoding/decoding helper

urlfetch.**sc2cs**(*sc*)
Convert Set-Cookie header to cookie string.

Set-Cookie can be retrieved from a `Response` instance:

```
sc = response.getheader('Set-Cookie')
```

Parameters **sc** – (string) Set-Cookie

Return type cookie string, which is name=value pairs joined by `;`.

urlfetch.**random_useragent**(*filename=None*, **filenames*)
Returns a User-Agent string randomly from file.

```
>>> ua = random_useragent('file1')
>>> ua = random_useragent('file1', 'file2')
>>> ua = random_useragent(['file1', 'file2'])
>>> ua = random_useragent(['file1', 'file2'], 'file3')
```

Parameters **filename** (*string, optional*) – path to the file from which a random useragent is generated

urlfetch.**import_object**(*name*)
Imports an object by name.

import_object('x.y.z') is equivalent to 'from x.y import z'.

```
>>> import_object('os.path') is os.path
True
>>> import_object('os.path.dirname') is os.path.dirname
True
```

urlfetch.**url_concat**(*url*, *args*, *keep_existing=True*)
Concatenate url and argument dictionary

```
>>> url_concat("http://example.com/foo?a=b", dict(c="d"))
'http://example.com/foo?a=b&c=d'
```

Parameters

- **url** – (string) url being concat to.
- **args** – (dict) args being concat.
- **keep_existing** – (bool, optional) Whether to keep the args which are alreay in url, default is `True`.

urlfetch.**choose_boundary**()
Generate a multipart boundry.

Return type string

urlfetch.**encode_multipart**(*data*, *files*)
Encode multipart.

Parameters

- **data** – (dict) data to be encoded
- **files** – (dict) files to be encoded

Return type encoded binary string

2.3 Changelog

Time flies!!

2.3.1 0.5.5 (2013-06-07)

Fix:

- fix docstring.
- parse_url raise exception for http://foo.com:/

2.3.2 0.5.4.2 (2013-03-31)

Feature:

- `urlfetch.Response.link`, links parsed from HTTP Link header.

Fix:

- Scheme doesn't correspond to the new location when following redirects.

2.3.3 0.5.4.1 (2013-03-05)

Fix:

- `urlfetch.random_useragent()` raises exception `[Errno 2] No such file or directory`.
- `urlfetch.encode_multipart()` doesn't use *isinstance: (object, class-or-type-or-tuple)* correctly.

2.3.4 0.5.4 (2013-02-28)

Feature:

- HTTP Proxy-Authorization.

Fix:

- Fix docstring typos.
- `urlfetch.encode_multipart()` should behave the same as *urllib.urlencode(query, doseq=1)*.
- `urlfetch.parse_url()` should parse urls like they are HTTP urls.

2.3.5 0.5.3.1 (2013-02-01)

Fix:

- `urlfetch.Response.content` becomes empty after the first access.

2.3.6 0.5.3 (2013-02-01)

Feature:

- NEW `urlfetch.Response.status_code`, alias of `urlfetch.Response.status` .
- NEW `urlfetch.Response.total_time`, `urlfetch.Response.raw_header` and `urlfetch.Response.raw_response`.
- Several properties of `urlfetch.Response` are cached to avoid unnecessary calls, including `urlfetch.Response.text`, `urlfetch.Response.json`, `urlfetch.Response.headers`, `urlfetch.Response.cookies`, `urlfetch.Response.cookiestring`, `urlfetch.Response.raw_header` and `urlfetch.Response.raw_response`.

Fix:

- `urlfetch.mb_code()` may silently return incorrect result, since the encode errors are replaced, it should be decode properly and then encode without replace.

2.3.7 0.5.2 (2012-12-24)

Feature:

- `random_useragent()` can accept list/tuple/set params and can accept more than one params which specify the paths to check and read from. Below are some examples:

```
>>> ua = random_useragent('file1')
>>> ua = random_useragent('file1', 'file2')
>>> ua = random_useragent(['file1', 'file2'])
>>> ua = random_useragent(['file1', 'file2'], 'file3')
```

Fix:

- Possible infinite loop in `random_useragent()`.

2.3.8 0.5.1 (2012-12-05)

Fix:

- In some platforms `urlfetch.useragents.list` located in wrong place.
- `random_useragent()` will never return the first line.
- Typo in the description of urlfetch.useragents.list (the first line).

2.3.9 0.5.0 (2012-08-23)

- Redirects support. Parameter `max_redirects` specify the max redirects allowed within a request. Default is `0`, which means redirects are not allowed.
- Code cleanups

2.3.10 0.4.3 (2012-08-17)

- Add `params` parameter, `params` is dict or string to attach to request url as querysting.
- Gzip and deflate support.

2.3.11 0.4.2 (2012-07-31)

- HTTP(S) proxies support.

2.3.12 0.4.1 (2012-07-04)

- Streaming support.

2.3.13 0.4.0 (2012-07-01)

- NEW `urlfetch.Session` to manipulate cookies automatically, share common request headers and cookies.
- NEW `urlfetch.Response.cookies` and `urlfetch.Response.cookiestring` to get response cookie dict and cookie string.

2.3.14 0.3.6 (2012-06-08)

- Simplify code
- Trace method without data and files, according to RFC2612
- `urlencode(data, 1)` so that `urlencode({'param': [1,2,3]})` => `'param=1&param=2&param=3'`

2.3.15 0.3.5 (2012-04-24)

- Support specifying an IP for the request host, useful for testing API.

2.3.16 0.3.0 (2012-02-28)

- Python 3 compatible

2.3.17 0.2.2 (2012-02-22)

- Fix bug: file upload: file should always have a filename

2.3.18 0.2.1 (2012-02-22)

- More flexible file upload
- Rename fetch2 to request
- Add auth parameter, instead of put basic authentication info in url

2.3.19 0.1.2 (2011-12-07)

- Support basic auth

2.3.20 0.1 (2011-12-02)

- First release

CHAPTER

THREE

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PYTHON MODULE INDEX

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