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# urlfetch Documentation

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urfetch is a simple, lightweight and easy to use HTTP client for [Python](#). It is distributed as a single file module and has no dependencies other than the [Python Standard Library](#).



# CHAPTER 1

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## Getting Started

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### 1.1 Install

```
$ pip install urlfetch
```

OR grab the latest source from github [ifduyue/urlfetch](https://github.com/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
...

```





## 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': 'max-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=BAh7CjoPY3JlYXRlZm9hdGwrci9K5U8AToMY3NyZl9pZCIlNGIwYjA2NWQ2%250AZGEOMGUzN2Y5Y2Y3NzViYTc5MjdkM2Q6FWluX251d19lc2VyX2Zsb3cwIgp%250AbGFzaElDOidBY3Rpb25Db250cm9sbGVyOjJpG250bGFzaDo6Rmxhc2hIYXNoeWAG%250AOgpAdXNlZHSaOgdpZCIlM2Y4MD1lNjVlNzA2M2Q0YTI4NjVmY2UyMWYzZmRh%250AMWY%253D--2869053b52dc7269a8a09ee3608737e0291e4ec1; domain=.twitter.com; path=/; HttpOnly', 'expires': 'Tue, 31 Mar 1981 05:00:00 GMT', 'x-mid': 'eb2ca7a2ae1109f1b2aea10729cdcf1d4821af5', 'server': 'tfe', 'last-modified': 'Fri, 01 Feb 2013 09:52:30 GMT', 'x-runtime': '0.13026', 'etag': '"15f3eb25198930feb6817975576b651b"', '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
```

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```

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
Ah7CjoPY3JlYXRlZF9hdGwrCIXyK5U8AToMY3NyZl9pZC1lNGIwYjA2NWQ2%250AZGE0MGUzN2Y5Y2Y3
NzViYtc5MjdKM2Q6FWluX25ld19lc2VyX2Zsb3cwIgpM%250AbGFzaElDOidBY3Rpb25Db250cm9sbGV
yOjpGbGFzaDo6Rmxhc2hIYXNoewAG%250AOGpAdXNlZHSaOgdpZC1lM2Y4MD1lNjVlNzA2M2Q0YTI4Nj
VmY2UyMWYzZmRh%250AMWY%253D--2869053b52dc7269a8a09ee3608737e0291e4ec1; domain=.t
witter.com; path=/; HttpOnly'), ('strict-transport-security', 'max-age=631138519
'), ('x-mid', 'eb2ca7a2ae1109f1b2ae10729cdcfdd4821af5'), ('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
wrCIXyK5U8AToMY3NyZl9pZC1lNGIwYjA2NWQ2%250AZGE0MGUzN2Y5Y2Y3NzViYtc5MjdKM2Q6FWluX
25ld19lc2VyX2Zsb3cwIgpM%250AbGFzaElDOidBY3Rpb25Db250cm9sbGVyOjpGbGFzaDo6Rmxhc2hI
YXNoewAG%250AOGpAdXNlZHSaOgdpZC1lM2Y4MD1lNjVlNzA2M2Q0YTI4NjVmY2UyMWYzZmRh%250AMW
Y%253D--2869053b52dc7269a8a09ee3608737e0291e4ec1', 'k': '10.36.121.114.135971235
0849032'}
>>> r.cookiestring
'guest_id=v1%3A135971235085257249; _twitter_sess=BAh7CjoPY3JlYXRlZF9hdGwrCIXyK5U
8AToMY3NyZl9pZC1lNGIwYjA2NWQ2%250AZGE0MGUzN2Y5Y2Y3NzViYtc5MjdKM2Q6FWluX25ld19lc2
VyX2Zsb3cwIgpM%250AbGFzaElDOidBY3Rpb25Db250cm9sbGVyOjpGbGFzaDo6Rmxhc2hIYXNoewAG%
250AOGpAdXNlZHSaOgdpZC1lM2Y4MD1lNjVlNzA2M2Q0YTI4NjVmY2UyMWYzZmRh%250AMWY%253D--2
869053b52dc7269a8a09ee3608737e0291e4ec1; k=10.36.121.114.1359712350849032'

```

## 2.1.2 urllib3.fetch

`urllib3.fetch()` will determine the HTTP method (GET or POST) for you.

```

>>> import urllib3
>>> # It's HTTP GET
>>> r = urllib3.fetch("http://python.org/")
>>> r.status
200
>>> # Now it's HTTP POST
>>> r = urllib3.fetch("http://python.org/", data="foobar")
>>> r.status
200

```

### 2.1.3 Add HTTP headers

```
>>> from urllib3 import fetch
>>> r = fetch("http://python.org/", headers={"User-Agent": "urllib3"})
>>> r.status
200
>>> r.headers
{'Host': u'python.org', 'Accept': '*/.*', 'User-Agent': 'urllib3'}
>>> # alternatively, you can turn randua on
>>> # randua means generate a random user-agent
>>> r = fetch("http://python.org/", randua=True)
>>> r.status
200
>>> r.headers
{'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.headers
{'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 urllib3 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 urllib3 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)
[{'comments': 0,
  'created_at': u'2012-03-21T15:22:13Z',
  'description': u'2_urlfetch.py',
  'files': {'2_urlfetch.py': {'filename': u'2_urlfetch.py',
                              'language': u'Python',
                              'raw_url': u'https://gist.github.com/raw/2148359/58c9062e0fc7bf6b9c43d2cf345ec4e6df2fef3e/2_urlfetch.py',
                              'size': 218,
                              'type': u'application/python'}}},
  'git_pull_url': u'git://gist.github.com/2148359.git',
  'git_push_url': u'git@gist.github.com:2148359.git',
  'html_url': u'https://gist.github.com/2148359',
  'id': u'2148359',
  'public': True,
  'updated_at': u'2012-03-21T15:22:13Z',
  'url': u'https://api.github.com/gists/2148359',
  'user': {'avatar_url': u'https://secure.gravatar.com/avatar/68b703a082b87cce010blaf5836711b3?d=https://a248.e.akamai.net/assets.github.com%2Fimages%2Fgravatar-140.png',
           'gravatar_id': u'68b703a082b87cce010blaf5836711b3',
           'id': 568900,
           'login': u'ifduyue',
           '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': 'urlfetch session'}
>>> r.cookies
{'guest_id': 'v1%3A134136902538582791', '_twitter_sess': 'BAh7CDoPY3JlYXRlZF9hdGwrCGoD0084ASIKZmxhc2hJQzonQWN0aW9uQ29u%250AdHJvbGxlcjo6Rmxhc2g6OkZsYXNoSGFzaHsABjoKQHVzZWR7ADoHaWQiJWM2%250AMDAyMTY2YjFhY2YzNjk3NzU3ZmEwYTZjMTc2ZWl0--81b8c092d264beladb8b52eef177ab4466520f65', 'k': '10.35.53.118.1341369025382790'}
>>> r.cookiesstring
'guest_id=v1%3A134136902538582791; _twitter_sess=BAh7CDoPY3JlYXRlZF9hdGwrCGoD0084ASIKZmxhc2hJQzonQWN0aW9uQ29u%250AdHJvbGxlcjo6Rmxhc2g6OkZsYXNoSGFzaHsABjoKQHVzZWR7ADoHaWQiJWM2%250AMDAyMTY2YjFhY2YzNjk3NzU3ZmEwYTZjMTc2ZWl0--81b8c092d264beladb8b52eef177ab4466520f65; k=10.35.53.118.1341369025382790'
```

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```

>>> s.putheader("what", "a nice day")
>>> s.putcookie("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_sess=BAh7CD0PY3JlYXRlZF9hdGwrCGoD0084ASIKZmxhc2hJQzonQWN0aW9uQ29u%250AdHJvbGxlcjo6Rmxhc2g6OkZsYXNoSGFzaHsABjoKQHVzZWR7ADoHaWQiJWM2%250AMDYMTY2YjFhY2YzNjk3NzU3ZmEwYTZjMTc2ZWl0--81b8c092d264beladb8b52eef177ab4466520f65; k=10.35.53.118.1341369025382790; foo=bar; yah=let's dance", 'What': 'a nice day', 'Accept': '*/*', 'User-Agent': 'urllib3 session'}
>>> # session cookiestring is also assignable
>>> s.cookiestring = 'foo=bar; l=2'
>>> s.cookies
{'l': '2', 'foo': 'bar'}

```

## 2.1.8 Streaming

```

>>> import urllib3
>>> with urllib3.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 urllib3 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-ranges': 'bytes', 'vary': 'Accept-Encoding', 'server': 'Apache/2.2.16 (Debian)', 'last-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 urllib3 import get
>>> r = get('http://tinyurl.com/urllib3', max_redirects=10)
>>> r.history
[<urllib3.Response object at 0x274b8d0>]
>>> r.history[-1].headers
{'content-length': '0', 'set-cookie': 'tinyUUID=036051f7dc296a033f0608cf; expires=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/iftuyue/urllib3', 'date': 'Thu, 23 Aug 2012 10:25:30 GMT', 'content-type': 'text/html'}
>>> r.headers

```

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```
{'status': '200 OK', 'content-encoding': 'gzip', 'transfer-encoding': 'chunked',
 'set-cookie': '_gh_sess=BAh7BzoPc2Vzc2lvbl9pZCI1N2VjNWMM3NjMzOTJhY2YyMGYyNTJlYzU4NmZjMmRlY2U6EF9jc3JmX3Rva2VuIjFlc1VzYnpYlU1NLV0ZqeXg4S1NRQUx3VllmM3VEa2ZaZmlIRHBzSGRzPQ%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 exception 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',
```

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```

'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'
}

```

**Raises** *ContentLimitExceeded*

### **body**

Response body.

**Raises** *ContentLimitExceeded*, *ContentDecodingError*

### **close()**

Close the connection.

### **content**

### **cookies**

Cookies in dict

### **cookiesstring**

Cookie string

### **classmethod from\_httplib** (*connection*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Make an *Response* object from a httplib response object.

### **headers**

Response headers.

Response headers is a dict with all keys in lower case.

```

>>> import urlfetch
>>> response = urlfetch.get("http://docs.python.org/")
>>> 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'
}

```

### **json**

Load response body as json.

**Raises** *ContentDecodingError*

**links**

Links parsed from HTTP Link header

**next ()**

**read (chunk\_size=8192)**

Read content (for streaming and large files)

**Parameters** **chunk\_size** (*int*) – size of chunk, default is 8192.

**reason = None**

Reason phrase returned by server.

**status = None**

Status code returned by server.

**status\_code = None**

An alias of *status*.

**text**

Response body in unicode.

**total\_time = None**

total time

**version = None**

HTTP protocol version used by server. 10 for HTTP/1.0, 11 for HTTP/1.1.

**class urllib3.Session (headers={}, cookies={}, auth=None)**

A session object.

*urllib3.Session* can hold common headers and cookies. Every request issued by a *urllib3.Session* object will bring u these headers and cookies.

*urllib3.Session* plays a role in handling cookies, just like a cookiejar.

**Parameters**

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

**cookies = None**

cookies

**cookiestring**

Cookie string.

It's assignalbe, and will change *cookies* correspondingly.

```
>>> s = Session()
>>> s.cookiestring = 'foo=bar; l=2'
>>> s.cookies
{'l': '2', 'foo': 'bar'}
```

**delete (\*args, \*\*kwargs)**

Issue a delete request.

**fetch (\*args, \*\*kwargs)**

Fetch an URL

**get (\*args, \*\*kwargs)**

Issue a get request.



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

**headers** = **None**  
headers

**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, source\_address=None, \*\*kwargs*)  
request an URL

### Parameters

- **url** (*string*) – URL to be fetched.
- **method** (*string*) – (optional) HTTP method, one of GET, DELETE, HEAD, OPTIONS, PUT, POST, TRACE, PATCH. GET is the default.
- **params** (*dict/string*) – (optional) Dict or string to attach to url as querystring.
- **headers** (*dict*) – (optional) HTTP request headers.
- **timeout** (*float*) – (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** (*tuple*) – (optional) (username, password) for basic authentication
- **length\_limit** (*int*) – (optional) If None, no limits on content length, if the limit reached raised exception 'Content length is more than ...'

- **proxies** (*dict*) – (optional) HTTP proxy, like {'http': '127.0.0.1:8888', 'https': '127.0.0.1:563'}
- **trust\_env** (*bool*) – (optional) If True, urllib3 will get informations from env, such as HTTP\_PROXY, HTTPS\_PROXY
- **max\_redirects** (*int*) – (integer, optional) Max redirects allowed within a request. Default is 0, which means redirects are not allowed.
- **source\_address** (*tuple*) – (optional) A tuple of (host, port) to specify the source\_address to bind to. This argument is ignored if you're using Python prior to 2.7/3.2.

**Returns** A *Response* object

**Raises** *URLError*, *Urllib3Exception*, *TooManyRedirects*,

`urllib3.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.

`urllib3.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, source_address=None, **kwargs)`  
Issue a get request

`urllib3.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, source_address=None, **kwargs)`  
Issue a post request

`urllib3.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, source_address=None, **kwargs)`  
Issue a head request

`urllib3.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, source_address=None, **kwargs)`  
Issue a put request

`urllib3.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, source_address=None, **kwargs)`  
Issue a delete request

`urllib3.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, source_address=None, **kwargs)`  
Issue a options request

`urllib3.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, source_address=None, **kwargs)`  
Issue a trace request

`urllib3.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, source_address=None, **kwargs)`  
Issue a patch request

## 2.2.1 Exceptions

```
class urlfetch.UrlfetchException
    Base exception. All exceptions and errors will subclass from this.

class urlfetch.ContentLimitExceeded
    Content length is beyond the limit.

class urlfetch.URLError
    Error parsing or handling the URL.

class urlfetch.ContentDecodingError
    Failed to decode the content.

class urlfetch.TooManyRedirects
    Too many redirects.

class urlfetch.Timeout
    Request timed out.
```

## 2.2.2 helpers

```
urlfetch.parse_url(url)
    Return a dictionary of parsed url

    Including scheme, netloc, path, params, query, fragment, uri, username, password, host, port and http_host

urlfetch.get_proxies_from_environ()
    Get proxies from os.environ.

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

urlfetch.random_useragent(filename=True)
    Returns a User-Agent string randomly from file.

    Parameters filename (string) – (Optional) Path to the file from which a random useragent is
    generated. By default it's True, a file shipped with this module will be used.

    Returns An user-agent string.

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 already in url, default is True.

```
urlfetch.choose_boundary()
    Generate a multipart boundary.
```

**Returns** A boundary string

`urllib3.encode_multipart(data, files)`

Encode multipart.

**Parameters**

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

**Returns** Encoded binary string

**Raises** `Urllib3Exception`

## 2.3 Changelog

Time flies!!

### 2.3.1 1.1.0 (2018-11-16)

New features:

- Support `source_address`
- Support `no_proxy` environment variable

### 2.3.2 1.0.3 (2018-01-03)

Improvements:

- Run tests against Python 3.5 3.6 3.7 and PyPy.
- Try to deal with `data_files` paths.
- Some minor changes regarding coding style.

### 2.3.3 1.0.2 (2015-04-29)

Fixes:

- `python setup.py test` causes `SandboxViolation`.

Improvements:

- `python setup.py test` handles dependencies automatically.
- `random_useragent()`: check if `urllib3.useragents.list` exists at the import time.

### 2.3.4 1.0.1 (2015-01-31)

Fixes:

- `urllib3.Response.history` of a redirected response and its precedent responses should be different.

Improvements:

- Simplified some code.
- Added some tests.

### 2.3.5 1.0 (2014-03-22)

New features:

- Support idna.
- Assignable `Session.cookiestring`.

Backwards-incompatible changes:

- Remove `raw_header` and `raw_response`.
- `random_useragent()` now takes a single `filename` as parameter. It used to be a list of filenames.
- No more `.title()` on request headers' keys.
- Exceptions are re-designed. `socket.timeout` now is `Timeout`, ..., see section *Exceptions* in *Reference* for more details.

Fixes:

- Parsing links: If `Link` header is empty, `[]` should be returned, not `[{'url': ''}]`.
- Http request's `Host` header should include the port. Using `netloc` as the http host header is wrong, it could include `user:pass`.
- Redirects: `Host` in `reqheaders` should be `host:port`.
- Streaming decompress not working.

### 2.3.6 0.6.2 (2014-03-22)

Fix:

- Http request's `host` header should include the port. Using `netloc` as the http host header is wrong, it could include `user:pass`.

### 2.3.7 0.6.1 (2014-03-15)

Fix:

- Parsing links: If `Link` header is empty, `[]` should be returned, not `[{'url': ''}]`.

### 2.3.8 0.6 (2013-08-26)

Change:

- Remove lazy response introduced in 0.5.6
- Remove the `dump`, `dumps`, `load` and `loads` methods of `urllib3.Response`

### 2.3.9 0.5.7 (2013-07-08)

Fix:

- Host header field should include host and port

### 2.3.10 0.5.6 (2013-07-04)

Feature:

- Lay response. Read response when you need it.

### 2.3.11 0.5.5 (2013-06-07)

Fix:

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

### 2.3.12 0.5.4.2 (2013-03-31)

Feature:

- `urllib3.Response.link`, links parsed from HTTP Link header.

Fix:

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

### 2.3.13 0.5.4.1 (2013-03-05)

Fix:

- `urllib3.random_useragent()` raises exception [Errno 2] No such file or directory.
- `urllib3.encode_multipart()` doesn't use *isinstance: (object, class-or-type-or-tuple)* correctly.

### 2.3.14 0.5.4 (2013-02-28)

Feature:

- HTTP Proxy-Authorization.

Fix:

- Fix docstring typos.
- `urllib3.encode_multipart()` should behave the same as `urllib.urlencode(query, doseq=1)`.
- `urllib3.parse_url()` should parse urls like they are HTTP urls.

### 2.3.15 0.5.3.1 (2013-02-01)

Fix:

- `urllib3.Response.content` becomes empty after the first access.

### 2.3.16 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.cookiesstring`, `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.

### 2.3.17 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()`.

### 2.3.18 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).

### 2.3.19 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

### 2.3.20 0.4.3 (2012-08-17)

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

### 2.3.21 0.4.2 (2012-07-31)

- HTTP(S) proxies support.

### 2.3.22 0.4.1 (2012-07-04)

- Streaming support.

### 2.3.23 0.4.0 (2012-07-01)

- NEW `urllib3.Session` to manipulate cookies automatically, share common request headers and cookies.
- NEW `urllib3.Response.cookies` and `urllib3.Response.cookiestring` to get response cookie dict and cookie string.

### 2.3.24 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'`

### 2.3.25 0.3.5 (2012-04-24)

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

### 2.3.26 0.3.0 (2012-02-28)

- Python 3 compatible

### 2.3.27 0.2.2 (2012-02-22)

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

### 2.3.28 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

### 2.3.29 0.1.2 (2011-12-07)

- Support basic auth



### 2.3.30 0.1 (2011-12-02)

- First release

## 2.4 Contributors

- Andrey Usov <<https://github.com/ownport>>
- Liu Qishuai <<https://github.com/lqs>>
- wangking <<https://github.com/wangking>>



## CHAPTER 3

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```



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