

HTTP Verbs

One function per HTTP method; each returns a Response.

PURPOSE	COMMAND	RESULT
Read a resource.	<code>requests.get("https://api.example.com/items")</code>	 →  → 200
Create a resource.	<code>requests.post(url, json={"name": "ada"})</code>	 →  → 201
Replace a resource.	<code>requests.put(url, json=data)</code>	 →  → 200 <small>overwrite</small>
Partial update.	<code>requests.patch(url, json={"name": "ada"})</code>	 →  → 200 <small>one field</small>
Delete a resource.	<code>requests.delete(url)</code>	 →  → 204
Headers only / capabilities.	<code>requests.head(url).options(url)</code>	 →  <small>headers, no body</small>

pick the verb by intent: GET reads, POST creates, PUT/PATCH update, DELETE removes; each returns a Response

Query Parameters





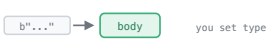
Build the URL query string safely with params.

PURPOSE	COMMAND	RESULT
Add key/value query params.	<code>requests.get(url, params={"q": "test", "page": 2})</code>	 → url?q=test&page=2
Repeat a key (list value).	<code>requests.get(url, params={"tag": ["a", "b"]})</code>	 → url?tag=a&tag=b
Pass params as a string.	<code>requests.get(url, params="q=test&page=2")</code>	"q=test&page=2" → <small>passed through</small>
See the final URL.	<code>r.url</code>	  url?q=test&page=2
Auto URL-encoding of values.	<code>requests.get(url, params={"q": "a b&c"})</code>	"a b&c" → ?q=a+b%26c <small>spaces / & escaped</small>

params= builds the ?key=value&... query string and URL-encodes special characters; never concatenate URLs by hand

Request Bodies

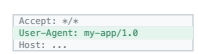





json= for JSON, data= for forms, files= for uploads.

PURPOSE	COMMAND	RESULT
Send JSON (auto-serialize).	<pre>requests.post(url, json={"id": 1, "name": "ada"})</pre>	
Send a form (urlencoded).	<pre>requests.post(url, data={"key": "value"})</pre>	
Upload a file (multipart).	<pre>requests.post(url, files={"file": open(...)})</pre>	
File + extra fields together.	<pre>requests.post(url, data={"caption": "hi"}, files={"file": f})</pre>	
Send raw bytes / text body.	<pre>requests.post(url, data=b"raw bytes")</pre>	

the keyword decides the encoding and Content-Type: json= JSON, data= a form, files= a multipart upload

Headers & Auth





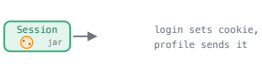

Custom headers, tokens, and built-in auth helpers.

PURPOSE	COMMAND	RESULT
Set custom headers.	<pre>requests.get(url, headers={"User-Agent": ...})</pre>	
Bearer / API-key token.	<pre>requests.get(url, headers={"Authorization": ...})</pre>	
HTTP Basic auth (shortcut).	<pre>requests.get(url, auth=("user", "passwd"))</pre>	
HTTP Basic auth (explicit).	<pre>from requests.auth import HTTPBasicAuth auth=HTTPBasicAuth("user", "passwd")</pre>	
Read response headers.	<pre>r.headers["Content-Type"]</pre>	
Headers are case-insensitive.	<pre>r.headers.get("content-type")</pre>	

headers= adds request headers; r.headers is a case-insensitive mapping, so ["Content-Type"] and .get("content-type") match

Sessions



One Session reuses connections, headers, and cookies.

PURPOSE	COMMAND	RESULT
Open a session.	<code>s = requests.Session()</code>	
Default headers for every call.	<code>s.headers.update({"Authorization": ...})</code>	
Default query params.	<code>s.params= {"api_key": "abc"}</code>	
Make requests through it.	<code>s.get(url) s.post(url, json=data)</code>	
Cookies persist automatically.	<code>s.get(login); s.get(profile)</code>	
Close (or use a context block).	<code>with requests.Session() as s: ...</code>	

a Session reuses the TCP connection (keep-alive) and applies its headers, params, and cookies to every request

Errors & Retries

Check status, catch exceptions, retry transient failures.

PURPOSE	COMMAND	RESULT
Quick success flag.	<code>if r.ok: ...</code>	
Raise on 4xx/5xx.	<code>r.raise_for_status()</code>	
Catch any request error.	<code>except requests.exceptions.RequestException</code>	
Inspect the status code.	<code>r.status_code requests.codes.ok</code>	
Configure automatic retries.	<code>Retry(total=3, backoff_factor=0.5, status_forcelist=[...])</code>	
Mount the retry adapter.	<code>s.mount("https://", HTTPAdapter(max_retries=...))</code>	

Requests does NOT raise on 4xx/5xx by default: check r.ok or call raise_for_status(); all errors descend from RequestException

Timeouts & Redirects

Always set a timeout; control how redirects are followed.

PURPOSE	COMMAND	RESULT
Always set a timeout.	<code>requests.get(url, timeout=10)</code>	
Separate connect / read timeouts.	<code>requests.get(url, timeout=(3.05, 27))</code>	
Timeout raises an exception.	<code>except requests.exceptions.Timeout</code>	
Redirects are followed (default).	<code>r.history</code>	
Stop following redirects.	<code>requests.get(url, allow_redirects=False)</code>	
Verify TLS / set a CA bundle.	<code>requests.get(url, verify="ca.pem" False)</code>	

without `timeout=` a request can hang forever; a `(connect, read)` tuple bounds each phase; keep `verify=True` so TLS is checked

Reading the Response

Parse JSON, text, or bytes; stream big downloads.

PURPOSE	COMMAND	RESULT
Parse JSON to a dict/list.	<code>data = r.json()</code>	
Decoded text (str).	<code>r.text</code>	
Raw bytes (downloads).	<code>r.content</code>	
Status, reason, timing.	<code>r.status_code</code> , <code>r.reason</code> , <code>r.elapsed</code>	
Stream a large file.	<code>requests.get(url, stream=True)</code> <code>+ iter_content</code>	
Save bytes to disk.	<code>open("out.bin", "wb").write(r.content)</code>	

`r.json()` parses JSON, `r.text` gives decoded str, `r.content` gives raw bytes; `stream=True + iter_content` keeps memory low