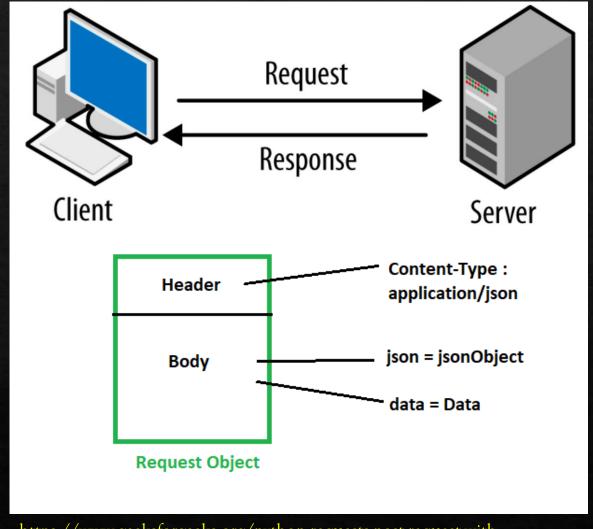
Make a request













```
>>> import requests
Now, let's try to get a webpage. For this example, let's get GitHub's public timeline:
  >>> r = requests.get('https://api.github.com/events')
Now, we have a Response object called r. We can get all the information we need from this object.
Requests' simple API means that all forms of HTTP request are as obvious. For example, this is
how you make an HTTP POST request:
  >>> r = requests.post('https://httpbin.org/post', data={'key': 'value'})
Nice, right? What about the other HTTP request types: PUT, DELETE, HEAD and OPTIONS?
These are all just as simple:
  >>> r = requests.put('https://httpbin.org/put', data={'key': 'value'})
  >>> r = requests.delete('https://httpbin.org/delete')
  >>> r = requests.head('https://httpbin.org/get')
  >>> r = requests.options('https://httpbin.org/get')
```



