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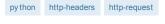
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Getting a raw, unparsed HTTP response

Are there any straightforward ways to make a HTTP request and get at the raw, unparsed response (specifically the headers)?







What exactly are you hoping to do with it that you can't do with the more user-friendly ways of receiving the data? – Karl Knechtel Jan 19 12 at 0:03

1 I want to see if the server is using \n instead of \r\n in its responses. - Acom Jan 19 '12 at 0:06

1 Answer

Using the socket module directly:

```
import socket
CRLF = "\r\n"
request = [
    "GET / HTTP/1.1",
    "Host: www.example.com",
    "Connection: Close",
    "",
]
# Connect to the server
s = socket.socket()
s.connect(('www.example.com', 80))
# Send an HTTP request
s.send(CRLF.join(request))
# Get the response (in several parts, if necessary)
response = ''
buffer = s.recv(4096)
while buffer:
    response += buffer
    buffer = s.recv(4096)
# HTTP headers will be separated from the body by an empty line
header_data, _, body = response.partition(CRLF + CRLF)
print header_data
HTTP/1.0 302 Found
Location: http://www.iana.org/domains/example/
Server: BigIP
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Length: 0
```



Wow, thanks for the fully working solution! Does this get hugely more complicated if you need to use HTTPS? – $\frac{\text{Acom}}{\text{Jan } 18}$ '12 at 22:58

Thanks, Jeremy – I just logged in again to add the response splitting, and you beat me to it :) – lan Clelland Jan 18 '12 at 23:12

2 @Acom: If you want to do SSL this way, you will need to impor the ssl module, and use an SSLSocket rather than a regular socket. I haven't used it myself, so there may be other differences. Sounds like a good topic for another SO question, though:) – lan Clelland Jan 18 '12 at 23:17