
httpsuite

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Aug 31, 2021

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QUICKSTART

1.1 Installing

To get started with `httpsuite`, install the latest stable release from [PyPi](#):

```
pip install httpsuite
```

1.2 Getting Started

There are two principal abstractions to be aware of it in `httpsuite`, `Request` and `Response`.

```
from httpsuite import Request, Response
```

These classes represent an HTTP/1.x request and response message, and offer a high-level API to *modify*, *compile*, and *parse* them. The `Request` and `Response` can be initialized via two different methods.

1.2.1 `__init__()`

Create a `Request` or `Response` object with the given parameter.

```
from httpsuite import Request, Response

request = Request(
    method="POST",
    target="/",
    protocol="HTTP/1.1",
    headers={"User-Agent": "httpsuite", "Content-Length": 12},
    body="Hello world."
)

response = Response(
    protocol="HTTP/1.1",
    status=200,
    status_msg="OK",
    headers={"User-Agent": "httpsuite", "Content-Length": 8},
    body="Hi back!"
)
```

1.2.2 .parse()

Or, parse from *bytes* to create a new *Request* or *Response* with the given details.

bytes

Most useful when using socket connections.

```
from httpsuite import Request, Response

req = Request.parse(b"GET / HTTP/1.1\r\nUser-Agent: httpsuite\r\nContent-Length: 12\r\n\r\nHello world")
resp = Response.parse(b"HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\nUser-Agent: httpsuite\r\nContent-Length: 12\r\n\r\nHi back!")
```

1.3 Modify

The next probable step after initializing a *Request* or *Response* object is to *modify* and *compile*. Object modification is done as one would expect.

```
request.method = "POST"
response.status = 300
response.status_msg = b"Continue"
```

Notice that setting object properties is type-agnostic. Properties can be modified to either *int*, *str*, or *bytes* objects. Internally, *httpsuite* automatically converts every property of a *request* or *response* into an *Item*, which is a low-level interface to allow easy setting and comparisons on the fly. Similarly to setting properties, one can be assured of type-agnostic property comparisons.

```
request.status == 300      # True
request.status == "300"    # True
request.status == b"300"   # True
```

1.4 Compile

After modifying a message compilation allows the *Request* and *Response* objects to be compiled into less maluable yet useful types. Those types being *bytes* or *str*.

```
from httpsuite import Request, Response
import json

body = json.dumps({"hello": "world"})
request = Request(
    method="POST",
    target="/post",
    protocol="HTTP/1.1",
    headers={
        "Host": "httpbin.org",
        "Connection": "close",
```

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```
    "Content-Length": len(body),
    "Accept": "/*/*",
},
body=body,
)
```

1.4.1 .raw

Useful to use with sockets.

```
print(request.raw)
```

```
b'POST /post HTTP/1.1\r\nHost: httpbin.org\r\nConnection: close\r\nContent-Length: 18\r\n\r\nAccept: /*/*\r\n\r\n{"hello": "world"}'
```

1.4.2 __str__

Pretty print of the object.

```
print(request)
```

```
→ POST /post HTTP/1.1
→ Host: httpbin.org
→ Connection: close
→ Content-Length: 18
→ Accept: /*/*
→ {"hello": "world"}
```

1.5 More

If you finished this guide and want to continue learning more you can do so by reading the package's documentation found on the left menu.


```
from httpsuite.http import Message, Request, Response
```

Classes for parsing, modifying, and re-compiling HTTP messages.

class `Message`(*abc.ABC*)

Abstract class that contains shared methods and properties accessible by both the `Request` and `Response` classes.

Warning: This class is not intended to be used by itself. Note that `Message` is an abstraction that represents the shared properties and methods of both a `Request` and `Response` instance. All functions displayed in `Message` are, therefore, accessible by both the `Request` and `Response` classes.

__init__(*protocol, headers=None, body=None*)

Initializes an HTTP Message.

Parameters

- **protocol** – “<major>.<minor>” numbering scheme to indicate versions of the protocol.
- **headers** – Collection of case-insensitive name followed by a colon (:).
- **body** – Data associated with the message.

Parse

`httpsuite.http.Message.parse`(*message*)

Parses the passed message into a `cls` instance (either a `Request` or `Response` object).

Parameters **message** – The primitive or object to convert into a `Request` or `Response` object.

Returns An initialized object of class `cls`.

Raises **RequiredAwait** – Attempting to parse asynchronous object without ‘await’ statement.

Properties

Note: The `httpsuite.http.Message.raw()` function will return the message with proper `\r\n` escape characters. It can be used directly with `sockets` or any low-level communication system that requires properly formatted HTTP messages.

property `string`

String representation of the Message.

Returns Message as a string, without any arrows.

property raw

Bytes representation of the Message.

Returns Message as a bytes, without arrows, properly escaped.

HTTP

Note: All HTTP properties are saved as an `Item` type. Modification and comparissons can be done on the fly.

property protocol

Protocol of the message.

property headers

Headers of the message.

property body

Body of the message.

class Request(*Message*)

__init__(*method, target, protocol, headers=None, body=None*)

Python object representation of an HTTP/1.x request.”

Parameters

- **method** – Indicates the desired action on the server’s resource.
- **target** – Resource location in the server for which the client is requesting.
- **protocol** – “<major>.<minor>” numbering scheme to indicate versions of the protocol.
- **headers** – Collection of case-insensitive name followed by a colon (:).
- **body** – Data associated with the message.

__str__()

String representation of the Request.

Returns Representation of the Request object with pretty-print (→) arrows.

HTTP

Note: Note that Request is a child object of a Message and therefore has access to [`httpsuite.http.Message.headers`](#), [`httpsuite.http.Message.headers`](#), and [`httpsuite.http.Message.body`](#).

property method

Method of the HTTP request.

property target

Target of the HTTP request.

class Response(*protocol, status, status_msg, headers=None, body=None*)

__init__(*protocol, status, status_msg, headers=None, body=None*)

Python object representation of an HTTP/1.x response.

Parameters

- **protocol** – “<major>.<minor>” numbering scheme to indicate versions of the protocol.
- **status** – Numerical value designating a specific return value.
- **status_msg** – Message related to the status code.
- **headers** – Collection of case-insensitive name followed by a colon (:).
- **body** – Data associated with the message.

__str__()

String representation of the Response.

Returns Representation of the Response object with pretty-print (←) arrows.

HTTP

Note: Note that Response is a child object of a Message and therefore has access to [*httpsuite.http.Message.headers*](#), [*httpsuite.http.Message.headers*](#), and [*httpsuite.http.Message.body*](#).

property status

Status of the HTTP response.

property status_msg

Status message of the HTTP response.

INTERFACE

```
from httpsuite.interface import Item, Headers, TwoWayFrozenDict, FrozenSet
```

Lower-level interfaces that httpsuite depends on.

class Headers(*headers=None*)

Interface for HTTP/1.x headers object.

__init__(*headers=None*)

Initializes the Headers object.

Parameters value – Dictionary, headers, or None object that represents the headers.

Properties

property string

String representation of the Headers.

Returns String representation of the Headers.

property raw

Bytes representation of the Headers.

Note: This method will return Headers with “rn” escape characters.

Returns Bytes representation of the Headers.

Operations

All of the operations below evaluate to true unless specified.

`httpsuite.interface.Headers.__add__()`

```
Headers({"hello": "world"}) + {"hey": "you"} == {"hello": "world", "hey": "you"}
```

`httpsuite.interface.Headers.__iadd__()`

```
h = Headers({"hello": "world"})
h += {"hey": "you"}
h == {"hello": "world", "hey": "you"}
```

Setting and getting attributes automatically uses `_` as the same as `-`.

httpsuite.interface.Headers.__setattr__()

```
h = Headers({"hello": "world"})
h['hello-world'] = 'ola mundo'
```

httpsuite.interface.Headers.__getattr__()

```
h = Headers({"hello": "world"})
h['hello-world'] = 'ola mundo'
h['hello-world'] == h.hello_world
```

httpsuite.interface.Headers.__str__()

```
str(Headers({"hello": "world"})) # 'hello: world'
```

httpsuite.interface.Headers.__repr__()

```
repr(Headers({"hello": "world"})) # 'Headers(hello: world)'
```

class TwoWayFrozenDict(*dictionary*={}, ***kwargs*)

A frozen dictionary with two-way capabilities. Locks a dictionary in place after initialization, and provides accessability via key and value.

Note: All the keys and values inside TwoWayFrozenDict are Item objects, which allows easy comparissions to check if an item is inside the TwoWayFrozenDict mapping.

class FrozenSet

A frozen set with pretty-print.

```
from httpsuite.RFC import *
```

Collection of RFC specifications related to HTTP requests and responses.

Every item in this file is commented with it's specific specification, chapter, and section number. To access these specifications, utilize the URL <https://tools.ietf.org/html/<id>>.

Request & Response

Core Rules

```
# rfc5234#appendix-B.1
CR = b"\r"
LF = b"\n"
```

Protocols

```
PROTOCOLS = FrozenSet(
    {
        "HTTP/0.9", # rfc1945#section-3.1
        "HTTP/1.0", # rfc1945#section-3.1
        "HTTP/1.1", # rfc7231
        "HTTP/2.0", # rfc7540
        "HTTP/3.0", # draft-ietf-quic-http-27
    }
)
```

Requests

Methods

```
# Request Method Definitions
# rfc7231#section-4
REQUEST_METHODS = FrozenSet(
    {
        "GET", # rfc7231#section-4.3.1
        "HEAD", # rfc7231#section-4.3.2
        "POST", # rfc7231#section-4.3.3
        "PUT", # rfc7231#section-4.3.4
        "DELETE", # rfc7231#section-4.3.5
        "CONNECT", # rfc7231#section-4.3.6
    }
)
```

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```

"OPTIONS", # rfc7231#section-4.3.7
"TRACE", # rfc7231#section-4.3.8
}
)

```

Headers

```

# Request Header Fields
# rfc7231#section-5
REQUEST_HEADERS = FrozenSet(
    {
        # Control
        # rfc7231#section-4
        "Cache-Control", # rfc7234#section-5.2
        "Except", # rfc7231#section-5.1.1
        "Host", # rfc7230#section-5.4
        "Max-Forwards", # rfc7231#section-5.1.2
        "Pragma", # rfc7234#section-5.4
        "Range", # rfc7233#section-3.1"
        "TE", # rfc7230#section-4.3
        # Conditionals
        # rfc7231#section-5.2
        "If-Match", # rfc7232#section-3.1
        "If-None-Match", # rfc7232#section-3.2
        "If-Modified-Since", # rfc7232#section-3.3
        "If-Unmodified-Since", # rfc7232#section-3.4
        "If-Range", # rfc7233#section-3.2
        # Content Negotiation
        # rfc7231#section-5.3
        "Accept", # rfc7231#section-5.3.2
        "Accept-Charset", # rfc7231#section-5.3.3
        "Accept-Encoding", # rfc7231#section-5.3.4
        "Accept-Language", # rfc7231#section-5.3.5
        # Authentication Credentials
        # rfc7231#section-5.4
        "Authorization",
        "Proxy-Authorization",
        # Request Context
        # rfc7231#section-5.5
        "From", # rfc7231#section-5.5.1
        "Referer", # rfc7231#section-5.5.2
        "User-Agent", # rfc7231#section-5.5.3
    }
)

```

Response

Status Code

```

# Response Status Code
# rfc7231#section-6
RESPONSE_STATUS = TwoWayFrozenDict(
    {

```

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```
# Informational 1xx
# rfc7231#section-6.2
100: "Continue", # rfc7231#section-6.2.1
101: "Switching Protocols", # rfc7231#section-6.2.2
# Successful 2xx
# rfc7231#section-6.3
200: "OK", # rfc7231#section-6.3.1
201: "Created", # rfc7231#section-6.3.2
202: "Accepted", # rfc7231#section-6.3.3
203: "Non-Authoritative Information", # rfc7231#section-6.3.4
204: "No Content", # rfc7231#section-6.3.5
205: "Reset Content", # rfc7231#section-6.3.6
206: "Partial Content", # rfc7233#section-4.1
# Redirection 3xx
# rfc7231#section-6.4
300: "Multiple Choices", # rfc7231#section-6.4.1
301: "Moved Permanently", # rfc7231#section-6.4.2
302: "Found", # rfc7231#section-6.4.3
303: "See Other", # rfc7231#section-6.4.4
304: "Not Modified", # rfc7232#section-4.1
305: "Use Proxy", # rfc7231#section-6.4.5
307: "Temporary Redirect", # rfc7231#section-6.4.7
# Client Error 4xx
# rfc7231#section-6.5
400: "Bad Request", # rfc7231#section-6.5.1
401: "Unauthorized", # rfc7235#section-3.1
402: "Payment Required", # rfc7231#section-6.5.2
403: "Forbidden", # rfc7231#section-6.5.3
404: "Not Found", # rfc7231#section-6.5.4
405: "Method Not Allowed", # rfc7231#section-6.5.5
406: "Not Acceptable", # rfc7231#section-6.5.6
407: "Proxy Authentication Required", # rfc7235#section-3.2
408: "Request Timeout", # rfc7231#section-6.5.7
409: "Conflict", # rfc7231#section-6.5.8
410: "Gone", # rfc7231#section-6.5.9
411: "Length Required", # rfc7231#section-6.5.10
412: "Precondition Failed", # rfc7232#section-4.2
413: "Payload Too Large", # rfc7231#section-6.5.11
414: "URI Too Long", # rfc7231#section-6.5.12
415: "Unsupported Media Type", # rfc7231#section-6.5.13
416: "Range Not Satisfiable", # rfc7233#section-4.4
417: "Expectation Failed", # rfc7231#section-6.5.14
426: "Upgrade Required", # rfc7231#section-6.5.15
# Server Error 5xx
# rfc7231#section-6.6
500: "Internal Server Error", # rfc7231#section-6.6.1
501: "Not Implemented", # rfc7231#section-6.6.2
502: "Bad Gateway", # rfc7231#section-6.6.3
503: "Service Unavailable", # rfc7231#section-6.6.4
504: "Gateway Timeout", # rfc7231#section-6.6.5
505: "HTTP Version Not Supported", # rfc7231#section-6.6.6
}
```

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```
)
```

Headers

```
# Response Header Fields
# rfc7231#section-7
RESPONSE_HEADER = FrozenSet(
    {
        # Control Data
        # rfc7231#section-7.1
        "Age", # rfc7234#section-5.1
        "Cache-Control", # rfc7234#section-5.2
        "Expires", # rfc7234#section-5.3
        "Date", # rfc7231#section-7.1.1.2
        "Location", # rfc7231#section-7.1.2
        "Retry-After", # rfc7231#section-7.1.3
        "Vary", # rfc7231#section-7.1.4
        "Warning", # rfc7234#section-5.5
        # Validator Header Fields
        # rfc7231#section-7.2
        "ETag", # rfc7232#section-2.3
        "Last-Modified", # rfc7232#section-2.2
        # Authentication Challenges
        # rfc7231#section-7.3
        "WWW-Authenticate", # rfc7235#section-4.1
        "Proxy-Authenticate", # rfc7235#section-4.3
        # Response Context
        # rfc7231#section-7.4
        "Accept-Ranges", # rfc7233#section-2.3
        "Allow", # rfc7231#section-7.4.1
        "Server", # rfc7231#section-7.4.2
    }
)
```

BASIC USE

5.1 Request

```
1 import json
2
3 from httpsuite import Request, ENCODE
4
5 # 1. Creates the body of the request.
6 body = json.dumps({"hello": "world"})
7
8 # 2. Creates an HTTP request.
9 request = Request(
10     method="GET",
11     target="/",
12     protocol="HTTP/1.1",
13     headers={
14         "Host": "www.google.com",
15         "Connection": "keep-alive",
16         "Content-Length": len(body),
17     },
18     body=body,
19 )
20
21 # 3. Parses the equivalent request as the above.
22 request_parsed = request = Request.parse(
23     (
24         b"GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n"
25         b"Host: www.google.com\r\n"
26         b"Connection: keep-alive\r\n"
27         b"Content-Length: %i\r\n"
28         b"\r\n"
29         b"%b"
30     )
31     % (len(body), body.encode(ENCODE))
32 )
```

5.2 Response

```
1 import json
2
3 from httpsuite import Response, ENCODE
4
5 # 1. Creates the body of the request.
6 body = json.dumps({"hello": "world"})
7
8 # 2. Creates an HTTP response.
9 response = Response(
10     protocol="HTTP/1.1",
11     status=200,
12     status_msg="OK",
13     headers={
14         "Host": "www.google.com",
15         "Connection": "keep-alive",
16         "Content-Length": len(body),
17     },
18     body=body,
19 )
20
21 # 3. Parses the equivalent response as the above.
22 response_parsed = Response.parse(
23     (
24         b"HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n"
25         b"Host: www.google.com\r\n"
26         b"Connection: keep-alive\r\n"
27         b"Content-Length: %i\r\n"
28         b"\r\n"
29         b"%b"
30     )
31     % (len(body), body.encode(ENCODE))
32 )
```

ADVANCE USE

Advance examples of `httplib` being used.

6.1 Sockets

```
1  """ Example of using httplib to communicate with an external web server using sockets.
2
3  1. Open a new socket.
4  2. Creates the request to be sent via Request object.
5  3. Connect to httpbin.org via socket.
6  4. Send generated request to server.
7  5. Receive raw response from server.
8  6. Parse the server's response with Response object.
9  7. Loads the response's body via JSON.
10 8. Close socket.
11 """
12
13 from httplib import Request, Response
14 import socket
15 import json
16
17 # 1. Open a new socket.
18 s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
19
20 # 2. Creates the request to be sent via Request object.
21 body = json.dumps({"hello": "world"})
22 request = Request(
23     method="POST",
24     target="/post",
25     protocol="HTTP/1.1",
26     headers={
27         "Host": "httpbin.org",
28         "Connection": "close",
29         "Content-Length": len(body),
30         "Accept": "*/*",
31     },
32     body=body,
33 )
34
```

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```

35 # Prints the raw request.
36 print("==== Raw Request =====", "\n")
37 print(request.raw, "\n")
38
39 # 3. Connect to httpbin.org via socket.
40 s.connect(("httpbin.org", 80))
41
42 # 4. Send generated request to server.
43 s.sendall(request.raw)
44
45 # 5. Receive raw response from server.
46 response_raw = s.recv(4096)
47
48 # Prints the raw response.
49 print("==== Raw Response =====", "\n")
50 print(response_raw, "\n")
51
52 # 6. Parse the server's response with Response object.
53 response = Response.parse(response_raw)
54
55 # Prints the request and the response (pretty-print).
56 print("==== Request and Response =====", "\n")
57 print(request, "\n")
58 print(response, "\n")
59
60 # 7. Loads the response's body via JSON.
61 body = json.loads(response.body.string)
62
63 # Prints the loaded json ('dumps' for pretty-print).
64 print("==== Json =====", "\n")
65 print(json.dumps(body, indent=4))
66
67 # 8. Close socket.
68 s.close()

```

6.2 Microservice

```

1  """ Very primitive example of a socket microservice architecture using httpsuite.
2
3  Server and Client functions are ran through the 'multiprocessing' module, so
4  to act as two seperate entities. For the sake of clarity, only the server function
5  prints anything to console. Entities are documented seperately.
6  """
7
8  from httpsuite import Request, Response
9  from multiprocessing import Process
10 import socket
11 import time
12
13

```

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```

14 def server():
15     """Simple socket server that uses httpsuite to interpret and reply.
16
17     1. Opens a new socket.
18     2. Binds to 127.0.0.1:8080 and waits until new connection.
19     3. Accepts connection from external source.
20     4. Receive the data from the client.
21     5. Parse the clients request.
22     6. Interpret the request.
23     7. Reply to the client.
24     8. Close the connection with the client.
25     """
26
27     # 1. Opens a new socket.
28     s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
29
30     # 2. Binds to 127.0.0.1:8080 and waits until new connection.
31     s.bind(("127.0.0.1", 8080))
32     s.listen(1)
33
34     # 3. Accepts connection from external source.
35     conn, address = s.accept()
36
37     print("==== Connecting With New Client ====", "\n")
38     print(address, "\n")
39
40     # 4. Receive the data from the client.
41     data = conn.recv(1024)
42
43     # 5. Parse the clients request.
44     request = Request.parse(data)
45
46     print("==== Received Data From Client ====", "\n")
47     print(request, "\n")
48
49     # 6. Interpret the request.
50     response = Response(protocol="HTTP/1.1", status=200, status_msg="OK")
51     if request.target == "/":
52         response.body = "Homepage of the microservice."
53     elif request.target == "/data":
54         response.body = "You are accessing the /data directory of this microservice."
55     else:
56         response.status = 404
57         response.status_msg = "Not Found"
58
59     print("==== Replying to Client ====", "\n")
60     print(response, "\n")
61
62     # 7. Reply to the client.
63     conn.sendall(response.raw)
64
65     print("==== Closing Connection to Client ====", "\n")

```

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```
66
67     # 8. Close the connection with the client, and the server.
68     conn.close()
69     s.close()
70
71
72 def client():
73     """Simple socket client that uses httpmodule to request server resource.
74
75     1. Opens a new socket.
76     2. Connects the server.
77     3. Creates a valid request to send to the server.
78     4. Sends the request.
79     5. Receives reply from the server.
80     6. Parses the reply from the server.
81     7. Closes connection with the server.
82     """
83
84     # Note: Sleeps so that the socket server can boot-up before.
85     time.sleep(1)
86
87     # 1. Opens a new socket.
88     s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
89
90     # 2. Connects the server.
91     s.connect(("127.0.0.1", 8080))
92
93     # 3. Creates a valid request to send to the server.
94     request = Request(method="GET", target="/", protocol="HTTP/1.1")
95
96     # 4. Sends the request.
97     s.sendall(request.raw)
98
99     # 5. Receives reply from the server.
100    data = s.recv(1024)
101
102    # 6. Parses the reply from the server.
103    response = Response.parse(data)
104
105    # 7. Closes connection with the server.
106    s.close()
107
108
109 if __name__ == "__main__":
110     p1 = Process(target=server)
111     p2 = Process(target=client)
112
113     p1.daemon = True
114     p2.daemon = True
115
116     p1.start()
117     p2.start()
```

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```
118  
119     time.sleep(3)  
120     raise SystemExit
```


GLOSSARY

compile In the context of `httpsuite`, compiling means converting a `Response` or `Request` object into another more useable type, typically either `str` or `bytes`.

message The parent object of both an HTTP request and response.

modify In the context of `httpsuite`, modifying means changing attributes in either the `Request` or `Response` objects. When modifications are applied to these objects usually compilation follows.

parse In the context of `httpsuite`, parsing means interpreting an external type and creating a representative `Response` or `Request` object.

VERSIONS

8.1 v1

8.1.1 1.1.0

- Revamped and cleaned the codebase.
- Update documentation.

8.1.2 1.0.6

- Updated core `Message` to include `protocol` by default.
- Removed `info.py` and place content inside `__init__.py`.
- Formatted some tests with Black.

8.1.3 1.0.5

- Fixed documentation bug relating to `sphinx_rtd_theme`.

8.1.4 1.0.4

- Fixed documentation bug relating to `m2r`.

8.1.5 1.0.3

- Fixed PyLint errors.
- Added `__bool__` to `Item` for accurate comparissons (i.e. `if request.body` will return `False` when no body exists).
- Modified `Message._compile` input param format to `frmt`.

8.1.6 1.0.2

- Cleaned up imports and codebase.

8.1.7 1.0.1

- Cleaned up imports and codebase.

8.1.8 1.0.0

- Initial commit.

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