HTTPretty Documentation

Release 0.9.7

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Contents

HTTP Client mocking tool for Python. Provides a full fake TCP socket module. Inspired by FakeWeb

Looking for the Github Repository ?

Python Support:

- **2.7.13**
- **3.6.5**
- **3.7.0**

Github

CHAPTER 1

What is HTTPretty ?

Once upon a time a python developer wanted to use a RESTful api, everything was fine but until the day he needed to test the code that hits the RESTful API: what if the API server is down? What if its content has changed ?

Don't worry, HTTPretty is here for you:

```
import requests
from sure import expect
import httpretty


@httpretty.activate
def test_yipit_api_returning_deals():
    httpretty.register_uri(httpretty.GET, "http://api.yipit.com/v1/deals/",
                           body='[{"title": "Test Deal"}]',
                           content_type="application/json")

    response = requests.get('http://api.yipit.com/v1/deals/')

    expect(response.json()).to.equal([{"title": "Test Deal"}])
```

1.1 A more technical description

HTTPretty is a HTTP client mock library for Python 100% inspired on ruby's [FakeWeb](http://fakeweb.rubyforge.org/). If you come from ruby this would probably sound familiar :smiley:

1.2 Installing

Installing httpretty is as easy as:

```
pip install httpretty
```

CHAPTER 2

Demo

2.1 expecting a simple response body

```
import requests
import httpretty

def test_one():
    httpretty.enable()  # enable HTTPretty so that it will monkey patch the socket␣
↪module
    httpretty.register_uri(httpretty.GET, "http://yipit.com/",
                           body="Find the best daily deals")

    response = requests.get('http://yipit.com')

    assert response.text == "Find the best daily deals"

    httpretty.disable()  # disable afterwards, so that you will have no problems in␣
↪code that uses that socket module
    httpretty.reset()    # reset HTTPretty state (clean up registered urls and␣
↪request history)
```

2.2 making assertions in a callback that generates the response body

```
import requests
import json
import httpretty

@httpretty.activate
def test_with_callback_response():
  def request_callback(request, uri, response_headers):
      content_type = request.headers.get('Content-Type')
```

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```
    assert request.body == '{"nothing": "here"}', 'unexpected body: {}'.
↪format(request.body)
    assert content_type == 'application/json', 'expected application/json but␣
↪received Content-Type: {}'.format(content_type)
    return [200, response_headers, json.dumps({"hello": "world"})]

httpretty.register_uri(
    HTTPretty.POST, "https://httpretty.example.com/api",
    body=request_callback)

response = requests.post('https://httpretty.example.com/api', headers={'Content-Type
↪': 'application/json'}, data='{"nothing": "here"}')

expect(response.json()).to.equal({"hello": "world"})
```

2.3 Link headers

Tests link headers by using the *adding_headers* parameter.

```
import requests
from sure import expect
import httpretty


@httpretty.activate
def test_link_response():
    first_url = "http://foo-api.com/data"
    second_url = "http://foo-api.com/data?page=2"
    link_str = "<%s>; rel='next'" % second_url

    httpretty.register_uri(
        httpretty.GET,
        first_url,
        body='{"success": true}',
        status=200,
        content_type="text/json",
        adding_headers={"Link": link_str},
    )
    httpretty.register_uri(
        httpretty.GET,
        second_url,
        body='{"success": false}',
        status=500,
        content_type="text/json",
    )
    # Performs a request to `first_url` followed by some testing
    response = requests.get(first_url)
    expect(response.json()).to.equal({"success": True})
    expect(response.status_code).to.equal(200)
    next_url = response.links["next"]["url"]
    expect(next_url).to.equal(second_url)

    # Follow the next URL and perform some testing.
    response2 = requests.get(next_url)
```

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```
    expect(response2.json()).to.equal({"success": False})
    expect(response2.status_code).to.equal(500)
```

CHAPTER 3

Motivation

When building systems that access external resources such as RESTful webservices, XMLRPC or even simple HTTP requests, we stumble in the problem:

> *"I'm gonna need to mock all those requests"*

It brings a lot of hassle, you will need to use a generic mocking tool, mess with scope and so on.

3.1 The idea behind HTTPretty (how it works)

HTTPretty monkey patches Python's socket core module, reimplementing the HTTP protocol, by mocking requests and responses.

As for how it works this way, you don't need to worry what http library you're gonna use.

HTTPretty will mock the response for you :) *(and also give you the latest requests so that you can check them)*

CHAPTER 4

Acknowledgements

4.1 caveats

4.1.1 `forcing_headers` + `Content-Length`

When using the `forcing_headers` option make sure to add the header `Content-Length` otherwise calls using `requests` will try to load the response endlessly.

4.1.2 supported libraries

Because HTTPretty works in the socket level it should work with any HTTP client libraries, although it is battle tested against:

- requests
- httplib2
- urllib2

CHAPTER 5

API Reference

5.1 register_uri

classmethod httpretty.**register_uri**(*method*, *uri*, *body='{"message": "HTTPretty :)"}'*, *adding_headers=None*, *forcing_headers=None*, *status=200*, *responses=None*, *match_querystring=False*, *priority=0*, ***headers*)

```
import httpretty


def request_callback(request, uri, response_headers):
    content_type = request.headers.get('Content-Type')
    assert request.body == '{"nothing": "here"}', 'unexpected body: {}'.
↪format(request.body)
    assert content_type == 'application/json', 'expected application/json but␣
↪received Content-Type: {}'.format(content_type)
    return [200, response_headers, json.dumps({"hello": "world"})]

httpretty.register_uri(
    HTTPretty.POST, "https://httpretty.example.com/api",
    body=request_callback)


with httpretty.enabled():
    requests.post('https://httpretty.example.com/api', data='{"nothing": "here"}',
↪ headers={'Content-Type': 'application/json'})

assert httpretty.latest_requests[-1].url == 'https://httpbin.org/ip'
```

Parameters

- **method** – one of httpretty.GET, httpretty.PUT, httpretty.POST,

`httpretty.DELETE`, `httpretty.HEAD`, `httpretty.PATCH`, `httpretty.OPTIONS`, `httpretty.CONNECT`

- **`uri`** – a string (e.g.: **"https://httpbin.org/ip"**)
- **`body`** – a string, defaults to `{"message": "HTTPretty :)"}`
- **`adding_headers`** – dict - headers to be added to the response
- **`forcing_headers`** – dict - headers to be forcefully set in the response
- **`status`** – an integer, defaults to **200**
- **`responses`** – a list of entries, ideally each created with *`Response()`*
- **`priority`** – an integer, useful for setting higher priority over previously registered urls. defaults to zero
- **`match_querystring`** – bool - whether to take the querystring into account when matching an URL
- **`headers`** – headers to be added to the response

5.2 enable

`classmethod` `httpretty.`**`enable`**(*allow_net_connect=True*)

Enables HTTPretty. When `allow_net_connect` is `False` any connection to an unregistered uri will throw *`httpretty.errors.UnmockedError`*.

```
import re, json
import httpretty

httpretty.enable()

httpretty.register_uri(
    httpretty.GET,
    re.compile(r'http://.*'),
    body=json.dumps({'man': 'in', 'the': 'middle'})
)

response = requests.get('https://foo.bar/foo/bar')

response.json().should.equal({
    "man": "in",
    "the": "middle",
})
```

Warning: after calling this method the original `socket` is replaced with *`httpretty.core.fakesock`*. Make sure to call *`disable()`* after done with your tests or use the `httpretty.enabled` as decorator or context-manager

5.3 disable

`classmethod` `httpretty.`**`disable`**()

Disables HTTPretty entirely, putting the original `socket` module back in its place.

```
import re, json
import httpretty

httpretty.enable()
# request passes through fake socket
response = requests.get('https://httpbin.org')

httpretty.disable()
# request uses real python socket module
response = requests.get('https://httpbin.org')
```

Note: This method does not call `httpretty.core.reset()` automatically.

5.4 is_enabled

classmethod httpretty.**is_enabled**()
Check if HTTPretty is enabled

Returns bool

```
import httpretty

httpretty.enable()
assert httpretty.is_enabled() == True

httpretty.disable()
assert httpretty.is_enabled() == False
```

5.5 last_request

httpretty.**last_request**()

Returns the last *HTTPrettyRequest*

5.6 latest_requests

httpretty.**latest_requests**()
returns the history of made requests

5.7 activate

httpretty.**activate**
alias of *httpretty.core.httprettified*

5.8 httprettified

class httpretty.core.**httprettified**
decorator for test functions

Tip: Also available under the alias *httpretty.activate()*

Parameters **test** – a callable

example usage with nosetests

```
import sure
from httpretty import httprettified

@httprettified
def test_using_nosetests():
    httpretty.register_uri(
        httpretty.GET,
        'https://httpbin.org/ip'
    )

    response = requests.get('https://httpbin.org/ip')

    response.json().should.equal({
        "message": "HTTPretty :)"
    })
```

example usage with unittest module

```
import unittest
from sure import expect
from httpretty import httprettified

@httprettified
class TestWithPyUnit(unittest.TestCase):
    def test_httpbin(self):
        httpretty.register_uri(httpretty.GET, 'https://httpbin.org/ip')
        response = requests.get('https://httpbin.org/ip')
        expect(response.json()).to.equal({
            "message": "HTTPretty :)"
        })
```

5.9 httprettized

class httpretty.core.**httprettized**(*allow_net_connect=True*)
context-manager for enabling HTTPretty.

```
import json
import httpretty

httpretty.register_uri(httpretty.GET, 'https://httpbin.org/ip', body=json.dumps({
↪'origin': '42.42.42.42'}))
```

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```
with httpretty.enabled():
    response = requests.get('https://httpbin.org/ip')

assert httpretty.latest_requests[-1].url == 'https://httpbin.org/ip'
assert response.json() == {'origin': '42.42.42.42'}
```

5.10 HTTPrettyRequest

class httpretty.core.**HTTPrettyRequest**(*headers*, *body=''*)

Represents a HTTP request. It takes a valid multi-line, `\r\n` separated string with HTTP headers and parse them out using the internal *parse_request* method.

It also replaces the *rfile* and *wfile* attributes with StringIO instances so that we guarantee that it won't make any I/O, neighter for writing nor reading.

It has some convenience attributes:

`headers` -> a mimetype object that can be cast into a dictionary, contains all the request headers

`method` -> the HTTP method used in this request

`querystring` -> a dictionary containing lists with the attributes. Please notice that if you need a single value from a query string you will need to get it manually like:

`body` -> the request body as a string

`parsed_body` -> the request body parsed by `parse_request_body`

```
>>> request.querystring
{'name': ['Gabriel Falcao']}
>>> print request.querystring['name'][0]
```

parse_querystring(*qs*)

parses an UTF-8 encoded query string into a dict of string lists

Parameters **qs** – a querystring

Returns a dict of lists

parse_request_body(*body*)

Attempt to parse the post based on the content-type passed. Return the regular body if not

Parameters **body** – string

Returns a python object such as dict or list in case the deserialization suceeded. Else returns the given param `body`

querystring = None

a dictionary containing parsed request body or None if HTTPrettyRequest doesn't know how to parse it. It currently supports parsing body data that was sent under the `content-type` headers values: ``application/json`` or `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`

5.11 HTTPrettyRequestEmpty

class httpretty.core.**HTTPrettyRequestEmpty**

Represents an empty *HTTPrettyRequest* where all its properties are somehow empty or `None`

5.12 FakeSockFile

class httpretty.core.**FakeSockFile**
Fake socket file descriptor. Under the hood all data is written in a temporary file, giving it a real file descriptor number.

5.13 FakeSSLSocket

class httpretty.core.**FakeSSLSocket**(*sock*, **args*, ***kw*)
Shorthand for *fakesock*

5.14 URIInfo

class httpretty.**URIInfo**(*username=''*, *password=''*, *hostname=''*, *port=80*, *path='/'*, *query=''*, *fragment=''*, *scheme=''*, *last_request=None*)
Internal representation of URIs

Tip: all arguments are optional

Parameters

- **username** –
- **password** –
- **hostname** –
- **port** –
- **path** –
- **query** –
- **fragment** –
- **scheme** –
- **last_request** –

classmethod from_uri(*uri*, *entry*)

Parameters

- **uri** – string
- **entry** – an instance of *Entry*

full_url(*use_querystring=True*)

Parameters **use_querystring** – bool

Returns a string with the full url with the format `{scheme}://{credentials}{domain}{path}{query}`

get_full_domain()

Returns a string in the form `{domain}:{port}` or just the domain if the port is 80 or 443

5.15 URIMatcher

class httpretty.**URIMatcher**(*uri*, *entries*, *match_querystring=False*, *priority=0*)

get_next_entry(*method*, *info*, *request*)
Cycle through available responses, but only once. Any subsequent requests will receive the last response

5.16 Entry

class httpretty.**Entry**(*method*, *uri*, *body*, *adding_headers=None*, *forcing_headers=None*, *status=200*, *streaming=False*, ***headers*)
Created by *register_uri()* and stored in memory as internal representation of a HTTP request/response definition.

Parameters

- **method** – string
- **uri** – string
- **body** – string
- **adding_headers** – dict - headers to be added to the response
- **forcing_headers** – dict - headers to be forcefully set in the response
- **status** – an integer (e.g.: `status=200`)
- **streaming** – bool - whether to stream the response
- **headers** – keyword-args with headers to be added to the response

> **Warning:** When using the `forcing_headers` option make sure to add the header `Content-Length` otherwise calls using `requests` will try to load the response endlessly.

fill_filekind(*fk*)
writes HTTP Response data to a file descriptor

Parm fk a file-like object

> **Warning:** **side-effect:** this method moves the cursor of the given file object to zero

normalize_headers(*headers*)
Normalize keys in header names so that `COntent-tyPe` becomes `content-type`

Parameters **headers** – dict

Returns dict

validate()
validates the body size with the value of the `Content-Length` header

CHAPTER 6

Modules

6.1 Core

class httpretty.core.**EmptyRequestHeaders**
A dict subclass used as internal representation of empty request headers

class httpretty.core.**Entry**(*method*, *uri*, *body*, *adding_headers=None*, *forcing_headers=None*, *status=200*, *streaming=False*, ***headers*)
Created by *register_uri()* and stored in memory as internal representation of a HTTP request/response definition.

Parameters

- **method** – string
- **uri** – string
- **body** – string
- **adding_headers** – dict - headers to be added to the response
- **forcing_headers** – dict - headers to be forcefully set in the response
- **status** – an integer (e.g.: `status=200`)
- **streaming** – bool - whether to stream the response
- **headers** – keyword-args with headers to be added to the response

Warning: When using the `forcing_headers` option make sure to add the header `Content-Length` otherwise calls using `requests` will try to load the response endlessly.

fill_filekind(*fk*)
writes HTTP Response data to a file descriptor

Parm fk a file-like object

> **Warning:** **side-effect:** this method moves the cursor of the given file object to zero

normalize_headers(*headers*)
Normalize keys in header names so that `COntent-tyPe` becomes `content-type`

Parameters **headers** – dict

Returns dict

validate()
validates the body size with the value of the `Content-Length` header

class `httpretty.core.`**FakeSSLSocket**(*sock*, **args*, ***kw*)
Shorthand for *fakesock*

class `httpretty.core.`**FakeSockFile**
Fake socket file descriptor. Under the hood all data is written in a temporary file, giving it a real file descriptor number.

class `httpretty.core.`**HTTPrettyRequest**(*headers*, *body=''*)
Represents a HTTP request. It takes a valid multi-line, `\r\n` separated string with HTTP headers and parse them out using the internal *parse_request* method.

It also replaces the *rfile* and *wfile* attributes with StringIO instances so that we guarantee that it won't make any I/O, neighter for writing nor reading.

It has some convenience attributes:

`headers` -> a mimetype object that can be cast into a dictionary, contains all the request headers

`method` -> the HTTP method used in this request

`querystring` -> a dictionary containing lists with the attributes. Please notice that if you need a single value from a query string you will need to get it manually like:

`body` -> the request body as a string

`parsed_body` -> the request body parsed by `parse_request_body`

```
>>> request.querystring
{'name': ['Gabriel Falcao']}
>>> print request.querystring['name'][0]
```

parse_querystring(*qs*)
parses an UTF-8 encoded query string into a dict of string lists

Parameters **qs** – a querystring

Returns a dict of lists

parse_request_body(*body*)
Attempt to parse the post based on the content-type passed. Return the regular body if not

Parameters **body** – string

Returns a python object such as dict or list in case the deserialization suceeded. Else returns the given param `body`

querystring = None
a dictionary containing parsed request body or None if HTTPrettyRequest doesn't know how to parse it. It currently supports parsing body data that was sent under the `content`-type` headers values: ``application/json` or `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`

class httpretty.core.**HTTPrettyRequestEmpty**
Represents an empty *HTTPrettyRequest* where all its properties are somehow empty or None

class httpretty.core.**URIInfo**(*username=''*, *password=''*, *hostname=''*, *port=80*, *path='/'*, *query=''*, *fragment=''*, *scheme=''*, *last_request=None*)
Internal representation of URIs

Tip: all arguments are optional

Parameters

- **username** –
- **password** –
- **hostname** –
- **port** –
- **path** –
- **query** –
- **fragment** –
- **scheme** –
- **last_request** –

classmethod from_uri(*uri*, *entry*)

Parameters

- **uri** – string
- **entry** – an instance of *Entry*

full_url(*use_querystring=True*)

Parameters **use_querystring** – bool

Returns a string with the full url with the format `{scheme}://{credentials}{domain}{path}{query}`

get_full_domain()

Returns a string in the form `{domain}:{port}` or just the domain if the port is 80 or 443

httpretty.core.**create_fake_connection**(*address*, *timeout=<object object>*, *source_address=None*)
drop-in replacement for `socket.create_connection()`

httpretty.core.**fake_getaddrinfo**(*host*, *port*, *family=None*, *socktype=None*, *proto=None*, *flags=None*)
drop-in replacement for `socket.getaddrinfo()`

httpretty.core.**fake_gethostbyname**(*host*)
drop-in replacement for `socket.gethostbyname()`

httpretty.core.**fake_gethostname**()
drop-in replacement for `socket.gethostname()`

httpretty.core.**fake_wrap_socket**(*orig_wrap_socket_fn*, **args*, ***kw*)
drop-in replacement for py:func:*ssl.wrap_socket*

class httpretty.core.**fakesock**
fake socket

class socket(*family=<AddressFamily.AF_INET: 2>*, *type=<SocketKind.SOCK_STREAM: 1>*, *protocol=0*, *_sock=None*)
drop-in replacement for socket.socket

makefile(*mode='r'*, *bufsize=-1*)
Returns this fake socket's own tempfile buffer.

If there is an entry associated with the socket, the file descriptor gets filled in with the entry data before being returned.

real_sendall(*data*, **args*, ***kw*)
Sends data to the remote server. This method is called when HTTPretty identifies that someone is trying to send non-http data.

The received bytes are written in this socket's tempfile buffer so that HTTPretty can return it accordingly when necessary.

httpretty.core.**httprettified**(*test=None*, *allow_net_connect=True*)
decorator for test functions

Tip: Also available under the alias *httpretty.activate()*

Parameters **test** – a callable

example usage with nosetests

```
import sure
from httpretty import httprettified

@httprettified
def test_using_nosetests():
    httpretty.register_uri(
        httpretty.GET,
        'https://httpbin.org/ip'
    )

    response = requests.get('https://httpbin.org/ip')

    response.json().should.equal({
        "message": "HTTPretty :)"
    })
```

example usage with unittest module

```
import unittest
from sure import expect
from httpretty import httprettified

@httprettified
class TestWithPyUnit(unittest.TestCase):
    def test_httpbin(self):
        httpretty.register_uri(httpretty.GET, 'https://httpbin.org/ip')
        response = requests.get('https://httpbin.org/ip')
        expect(response.json()).to.equal({
```

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```
            "message": "HTTPretty :)"
        })
```

class httpretty.core.**httprettized**(*allow_net_connect=True*)

context-manager for enabling HTTPretty.

```
import json
import httpretty

httpretty.register_uri(httpretty.GET, 'https://httpbin.org/ip', body=json.dumps({
↪'origin': '42.42.42.42'}))
with httpretty.enabled():
    response = requests.get('https://httpbin.org/ip')

assert httpretty.latest_requests[-1].url == 'https://httpbin.org/ip'
assert response.json() == {'origin': '42.42.42.42'}
```

class httpretty.core.**httpretty**

manages HTTPretty's internal request/response registry and request matching.

classmethod Response(*body*, *method=None*, *uri=None*, *adding_headers=None*, *forcing_headers=None*, *status=200*, *streaming=False*, ***kw*)

shortcut to create an *Entry* that takes the body as first positional argument

See also:

the parameters of this function match those of the *Entry* constructor

Parameters

- **body** –
- **method** – one of httpretty.GET, httpretty.PUT, httpretty.POST, httpretty.DELETE, httpretty.HEAD, httpretty.PATCH, httpretty.OPTIONS, httpretty.CONNECT
- **uri** –
- **adding_headers** –
- **forcing_headers** –
- **status** – defaults to **200**
- **streaming** – defaults to **False**
- **kw** – keyword-arguments passed onto the *Entry*

Returns an *Entry*

classmethod disable()

Disables HTTPretty entirely, putting the original socket module back in its place.

```
import re, json
import httpretty

httpretty.enable()
# request passes through fake socket
response = requests.get('https://httpbin.org')
```

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```
httpretty.disable()
# request uses real python socket module
response = requests.get('https://httpbin.org')
```

Note: This method does not call `httpretty.core.reset()` automatically.

classmethod enable(*allow_net_connect=True*)

Enables HTTPretty. When `allow_net_connect` is `False` any connection to an unregistered uri will throw *`httpretty.errors.UnmockedError`*.

```
import re, json
import httpretty

httpretty.enable()

httpretty.register_uri(
    httpretty.GET,
    re.compile(r'http://.*'),
    body=json.dumps({'man': 'in', 'the': 'middle'})
)

response = requests.get('https://foo.bar/foo/bar')

response.json().should.equal({
    "man": "in",
    "the": "middle",
})
```

Warning: after calling this method the original `socket` is replaced with *`httpretty.core.fakesock`*. Make sure to call *`disable()`* after done with your tests or use the `httpretty.enabled` as decorator or context-manager

classmethod historify_request(*headers*, *body=''*, *append=True*)

appends request to a list for later retrieval

```
import httpretty

httpretty.register_uri(httpretty.GET, 'https://httpbin.org/ip', body='')
with httpretty.enabled():
    requests.get('https://httpbin.org/ip')

assert httpretty.latest_requests[-1].url == 'https://httpbin.org/ip'
```

classmethod is_enabled()

Check if HTTPretty is enabled

Returns bool

```
import httpretty

httpretty.enable()
assert httpretty.is_enabled() == True
```

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```
httpretty.disable()
assert httpretty.is_enabled() == False
```

classmethod match_http_address(*hostname*, *port*)

Parameters

- **hostname** – a string
- **port** – an integer

Returns an `URLMatcher` or `None`

classmethod match_https_hostname(*hostname*)

Parameters **hostname** – a string

Returns an `URLMatcher` or `None`

classmethod match_uriinfo(*info*)

Parameters **info** – an *URIInfo*

Returns a 2-item tuple: (`URLMatcher`, *URIInfo*) or `(None, [])`

classmethod playback(*filename*)

```
import io
import json
import requests
import httpretty

with httpretty.record('/tmp/ip.json'):
    data = requests.get('https://httpbin.org/ip').json()

with io.open('/tmp/ip.json') as fd:
    assert data == json.load(fd)
```

Parameters **filename** – a string

Returns

a context-manager

classmethod record(*filename*, *indentation=4*, *encoding='utf-8'*)

```
import io
import json
import requests
import httpretty

with httpretty.record('/tmp/ip.json'):
    data = requests.get('https://httpbin.org/ip').json()

with io.open('/tmp/ip.json') as fd:
    assert data == json.load(fd)
```

Parameters

- **filename** – a string
- **indentation** – an integer, defaults to **4**
- **encoding** – a string, defaults to **"utf-8"**

Returns

a context-manager

classmethod register_uri(*method*, *uri*, *body='{"message": "HTTPretty :)"}'*, *adding_headers=None*, *forcing_headers=None*, *status=200*, *responses=None*, *match_querystring=False*, *priority=0*, ***headers*)

```
import httpretty


def request_callback(request, uri, response_headers):
    content_type = request.headers.get('Content-Type')
    assert request.body == '{"nothing": "here"}', 'unexpected body: {}'.
↪format(request.body)
    assert content_type == 'application/json', 'expected application/json but␣
↪received Content-Type: {}'.format(content_type)
    return [200, response_headers, json.dumps({"hello": "world"})]

httpretty.register_uri(
    HTTPretty.POST, "https://httpretty.example.com/api",
    body=request_callback)


with httpretty.enabled():
    requests.post('https://httpretty.example.com/api', data='{"nothing": "here
↪"}', headers={'Content-Type': 'application/json'})

assert httpretty.latest_requests[-1].url == 'https://httpbin.org/ip'
```

Parameters

- **method** – one of `httpretty.GET`, `httpretty.PUT`, `httpretty.POST`, `httpretty.DELETE`, `httpretty.HEAD`, `httpretty.PATCH`, `httpretty.OPTIONS`, `httpretty.CONNECT`
- **uri** – a string (e.g.: **"https://httpbin.org/ip"**)
- **body** – a string, defaults to `{"message": "HTTPretty :)"}`
- **adding_headers** – dict - headers to be added to the response
- **forcing_headers** – dict - headers to be forcefully set in the response
- **status** – an integer, defaults to **200**
- **responses** – a list of entries, ideally each created with *Response()*
- **priority** – an integer, useful for setting higher priority over previously registered urls. defaults to zero
- **match_querystring** – bool - whether to take the querystring into account when matching an URL
- **headers** – headers to be added to the response

classmethod reset()
resets the internal state of HTTPretty, unregistering all URLs

httpretty.core.**url_fix**(*s*, *charset=None*)
escapes special characters

6.2 Http

httpretty.http.**last_requestline**(*sent_data*)
Find the last line in sent_data that can be parsed with parse_requestline

httpretty.http.**parse_requestline**(*s*)
http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec5.html#sec5

```
>>> parse_requestline('GET / HTTP/1.0')
('GET', '/', '1.0')
>>> parse_requestline('post /testurl htTP/1.1')
('POST', '/testurl', '1.1')
>>> parse_requestline('Im not a RequestLine')
Traceback (most recent call last):
    ...
ValueError: Not a Request-Line
```

6.3 Utils

6.4 Exceptions

exception httpretty.errors.**HTTPrettyError**

exception httpretty.errors.**UnmockedError**

CHAPTER 7

Hacking on HTTPretty

7.1 install development dependencies

Tip: Make sure to have pipenv installed before working on HTTPretty. This works with Python **2.7.13** and **3.6.5**.

```
pipenv install --dev
```

7.2 next steps

1. run the tests with make:

```
make lint unit functional
```

2. hack at will
3. commit, push etc
4. send a pull request

CHAPTER 8

License

```
<HTTPretty - HTTP client mock for Python>
Copyright (C) <2011-2018>  Gabriel Falcão <gabriel@nacaolivre.org>

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```

CHAPTER 9

Main contributors

HTTPretty has received many contributions but some folks made remarkable contributions and deserve extra credit:

- Andrew Gross ~> @andrewgross
- Hugh Saunders ~> @hughsaunders
- James Rowe ~> @JNRowe
- Matt Luongo ~> @mhluongo
- Steve Pulec ~> @spulec

CHAPTER 10

Release Notes

10.1 0.9.4

Improvements:

- Official Python 3.6 support
- Normalized coding style to comform with PEP8 (partially)
- Add more API reference coverage in docstrings of members such as *`httpretty.core.Entry`*
- Continuous Integration building python 2.7 and 3.6
- Migrate from pip to pipenv

10.2 0.8.4

Improvements:

- Refactored `core.py` and increased its unit test coverage to 80%. HTTPretty is slightly more robust now.

Bug fixes:

- POST requests being called twice #100

10.3 0.6.5

Applied pull requests:

- continue on EAGAIN socket errors: #102 by kouk.
- Fix `fake_gethostbyname` for requests 2.0: #101 by mgood
- Add a way to match the querystrings: #98 by ametaireau

- Use common string case for URIInfo hostname comparison: #95 by mikewaters
- Expose httpretty.reset() to public API: #91 by imankulov
- Don't duplicate http ports number: #89 by mardiros
- Adding parsed_body parameter to simplify checks: #88 by toumorokoshi
- Use the real socket if it's not HTTP: #87 by mardiros

10.4 0.6.2

- Fixing bug of lack of trailing slashes #73
- Applied pull requests #71 and #72 by @andresriancho
- Keyword arg coercion fix by @dupuy
- @papaeye fixed content-length calculation.

10.5 0.6.1

- New API, no more camel case and everything is available through a simple import:

```
import httpretty

@httpretty.activate
def test_function():
    # httpretty.register_uri(...)
    # make request...
    pass
```

- Re-organized module into submodules

10.6 0.5.14

- Delegate calls to other methods on socket
- Normalized header strings
- Callbacks are more intelligent now
- Normalize urls matching for url quoting

10.7 0.5.12

- HTTPretty doesn't hang when using other application protocols under a @httprettified decorated test.

10.8 0.5.11

- Ability to know whether HTTPretty is or not enabled through `httpretty.is_enabled()`

10.9 0.5.10

- Support to multiple methods per registered URL. Thanks @hughsaunders

10.10 0.5.9

- Fixed python 3 support. Thanks @spulec

10.11 0.5.8

- Support to *register regular expressions to match urls*
- *Body callback* suppport
- Python 3 support

CHAPTER 11

Indices and tables

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- modindex
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Python Module Index

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