Package ‘httr’

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**add_headers**

Add additional headers to a request.

**Description**


**Usage**

```r
add_headers(..., .headers = character())
```

**Arguments**

- `...` named header values. To stop an existing header from being set, pass an empty string: "".
- `.headers` a named character vector

**See Also**

- `accept()` and `content_type()` for convenience functions for setting accept and content-type headers.
- Other config: `authenticate()`, `config()`, `set_cookies()`, `timeout()`, `use_proxy()`, `user_agent()`, `verbose()`

**Examples**

```r
add_headers(a = 1, b = 2)
add_headers(.headers = c(a = "1", b = "2"))

GET("http://httpbin.org/headers")

# Add arbitrary headers
GET(
  "http://httpbin.org/headers",
  add_headers(version = version$version.string)
)

# Override default headers with empty strings
GET("http://httpbin.org/headers", add_headers(Accept = ""))
```
authenticate  Use http authentication.

Description

It’s not obvious how to turn authentication off after using it, so I recommend using custom handles with authentication.

Usage

authenticate(user, password, type = "basic")

Arguments

user user name
password password
type type of HTTP authentication. Should be one of the following types supported by Curl: basic, digest, digest_ie, gssnegotiate, ntlm, any. It defaults to "basic", the most common type.

See Also

Other config: add_headers(), config(), set_cookies(), timeout(), use_proxy(), user_agent(), verbose()

Examples

GET("http://httpbin.org/basic-auth/user/passwd")
GET(
  "http://httpbin.org/basic-auth/user/passwd",
  authenticate("user", "passwd")
)

BROWSE  Open specified url in browser.

Description

(This isn’t really a http verb, but it seems to follow the same format).

Usage

BROWSE(url = NULL, config = list(), ..., handle = NULL)
cache_info

Arguments

url  the url of the page to retrieve
config  All configuration options are ignored because the request is handled by the browser, not RCurl.
...  Further named parameters, such as query, path, etc, passed on to modify_url(). Unnamed parameters will be combined with config().
handle  The handle to use with this request. If not supplied, will be retrieved and reused from the handle_pool() based on the scheme, hostname and port of the url.

By default htttr requests to the same scheme/host/port combo. This substantially reduces connection time, and ensures that cookies are maintained over multiple requests to the same host. See handle_pool() for more details.

Details

Only works in interactive sessions.

Value

A response() object.

See Also

Other http methods: DELETE(), GET(), HEAD(), PATCH(), POST(), PUT(), VERB()

Examples

BROWSE("http://google.com")
BROWSE("http://had.co.nz")

---


cache_info  Compute caching information for a response.

Description

cache_info() gives details of cacheability of a response, rerequest() re-performs the original request doing as little work as possible (if not expired, returns response as is, or performs revalidation if Etag or Last-Modified headers are present).

Usage

cache_info(r)

rerequest(r)

Arguments

r  A response
## Examples

```r
# Never cached, always causes redownload
r1 <- GET("https://www.google.com")
cache_info(r1)
r1$date
rerequest(r1)$date

# Expires in a year
r2 <- GET("https://www.google.com/images/srpr/logo11w.png")
cache_info(r2)
r2$date
rerequest(r2)$date

# Has last-modified and etag, so does revalidation
r3 <- GET("http://httpbin.org/cache")
cache_info(r3)
r3$date
rerequest(r3)$date

# Expires after 5 seconds
## Not run:
r4 <- GET("http://httpbin.org/cache/5")
cache_info(r4)
r4$date
rerequest(r4)$date
Sys.sleep(5)
cache_info(r4)
rerequest(r4)$date
## End(Not run)
```

## config

**Set curl options.**

### Description

Generally you should only need to use this function to set CURL options directly if there isn’t already a helpful wrapper function, like `set_cookies()`, `add_headers()` or `authenticate()`. To use this function effectively requires some knowledge of CURL, and CURL options. Use `httr_options()` to see a complete list of available options. To see the libcurl documentation for a given option, use `curl_docs()`.

### Usage

```r
config(..., token = NULL)
```

### Arguments

- `...`: named Curl options.
- `token`: An OAuth token (1.0 or 2.0)
Details
Unlike Curl (and RCurl), all configuration options are per request, not per handle.

See Also
set_config() to set global config defaults, and with_config() to temporarily run code with set options.
All known available options are listed in httr_options()
Other config: add_headers(), authenticate(), set_cookies(), timeout(), use_proxy(), user_agent(), verbose()
Other ways to set configuration: set_config(), with_config()

Examples
# There are a number of ways to modify the configuration of a request
# * you can add directly to a request
HEAD("https://www.google.com", verbose())

# * you can wrap with with_config()
with_config(verbose(), HEAD("https://www.google.com"))

# * you can set global with set_config()
old <- set_config(verbose())
HEAD("https://www.google.com")
# and re-establish the previous settings with
set_config(old, override = TRUE)
HEAD("https://www.google.com")
# or
reset_config()
HEAD("https://www.google.com")

# If available, you should use a friendly httr wrapper over RCurl
# options. But you can pass Curl options (as listed in httr_options())
# in config
HEAD("https://www.google.com/", config(verbos = TRUE))

content 
Extract content from a request.

Description
There are currently three ways to retrieve the contents of a request: as a raw object (as = "raw"), as a character vector, (as = "text"), and as parsed into an R object where possible, (as = "parsed"). If as is not specified, content does its best to guess which output is most appropriate.

Usage
content(x, as = NULL, type = NULL, encoding = NULL, ...)
Arguments

x  request object
as  desired type of output: raw, text or parsed. content attempts to automatically figure out which one is most appropriate, based on the content-type.
type  MIME type (aka internet media type) used to override the content type returned by the server. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_media_type for a list of common types.
encoding  For text, overrides the charset or the Latin1 (ISO-8859-1) default, if you know that the server is returning the incorrect encoding as the charset in the content-type. Use for text and parsed outputs.
...  Other parameters passed on to the parsing functions, if as = "parsed"

Details

currently knows about the following mime types:

- text/html: xml2::read_html()
- text/xml: xml2::read_xml()
- text/csv: readr::read_csv()
- text/tab-separated-values: readr::read_tsv()
- application/json: jsonlite::fromJSON()
- application/x-www-form-urlencoded: parse_query
- image/jpeg: jpeg::readJPEG()
- image/png: png::readPNG()

as = "parsed" is provided as a convenience only: if the type you are trying to parse is not available, use as = "text" and parse yourself.

Value

For "raw", a raw vector.
For "text", a character vector of length 1. The character vector is always re-encoded to UTF-8. If this encoding fails (usually because the page declares an incorrect encoding), content() will return NA.
For "auto", a parsed R object.

WARNING

When using content() in a package, DO NOT use on as = "parsed". Instead, check the mime-type is what you expect, and then parse yourself. This is safer, as you will fail informatively if the API changes, and you will protect yourself against changes to httr.

See Also

Other response methods: http_error(), http_status(), response(), stop_for_status()
Examples

```r
r <- POST("http://httpbin.org/post", body = list(a = 1, b = 2))
content(r) # automatically parses JSON
content(r, "text") # text content
content(r, "raw") # raw bytes from server

rlogo <- content(GET("http://cran.r-project.org/Rlogo.jpg"))
plot(0:1, 0:1, type = "n")
rasterImage(rlogo, 0, 0, 1, 1)
```

content_type

Set content-type and accept headers.

Description

These are convenient wrappers around `add_headers()`.

Usage

```r
content_type(type)
content_type_json()
content_type_xml()
accept(type)
accept_json()
accept_xml()
```

Arguments

- `type` A mime type or a file extension. If a file extension (i.e. starts with `.`) will guess the mime type using `mime::guess_type()`.

Details

`accept_json/accept_xml` and `content_type_json/content_type_xml` are useful shortcuts to ask for json or xml responses or tell the server you are sending json/xml.

Examples

```r
GET("http://httpbin.org/headers")
GET("http://httpbin.org/headers", accept_json())
GET("http://httpbin.org/headers", accept("text/csv"))
GET("http://httpbin.org/headers", accept(".doc"))
```
GET("http://httpbin.org/headers", content_type_xml())
GET("http://httpbin.org/headers", content_type("text/csv"))
GET("http://httpbin.org/headers", content_type(".xml"))

**cookies**

Access cookies in a response.

**Description**

Access cookies in a response.

**Usage**

```r
cookies(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A response.

**See Also**

`set_cookies()` to send cookies in request.

**Examples**

```r
r <- GET("http://httpbin.org/cookies/set", query = list(a = 1, b = 2))
cookies(r)
```

---

**DELETE**

Send a DELETE request.

**Description**

Send a DELETE request.

**Usage**

```r
DELETE(
  url = NULL,
  config = list(),
  ..., 
  body = NULL,
  encode = c("multipart", "form", "json", "raw"),
  handle = NULL 
)
```
Arguments

url

the url of the page to retrieve

config

Additional configuration settings such as http authentication (authenticate()), additional headers (add_headers()), cookies (set_cookies()) etc. See config() for full details and list of helpers.

Further named parameters, such as query, path, etc, passed on to modify_url(). Unnamed parameters will be combined with config().

body

One of the following:

- FALSE: No body. This is typically not used with POST, PUT, or PATCH, but can be useful if you need to send a bodyless request (like GET) with VERB().
- NULL: An empty body
- "": A length 0 body
- upload_file("path/“): The contents of a file. The mime type will be guessed from the extension, or can be supplied explicitly as the second argument to upload_file()
- A character or raw vector: sent as is in body. Use content_type() to tell the server what sort of data you are sending.
- A named list: See details for encode.

encode

If the body is a named list, how should it be encoded? Can be one of form (application/x-www-form-urlencoded), multipart, (multipart/form-data), or json (application/json).

For "multipart", list elements can be strings or objects created by upload_file(). For "form", elements are coerced to strings and escaped, use I() to prevent double-escaping. For "json", parameters are automatically "unboxed" (i.e. length 1 vectors are converted to scalars). To preserve a length 1 vector as a vector, wrap in I(). For "raw", either a character or raw vector. You’ll need to make sure to set the content_type() yourself.

handle

The handle to use with this request. If not supplied, will be retrieved and reused from the handle_pool() based on the scheme, hostname and port of the url. By default httr requests to the same scheme/host/port combo. This substantially reduces connection time, and ensures that cookies are maintained over multiple requests to the same host. See handle_pool() for more details.

Value

A response() object.

RFC2616

The DELETE method requests that the origin server delete the resource identified by the Request-URI. This method MAY be overridden by human intervention (or other means) on the origin server. The client cannot be guaranteed that the operation has been carried out, even if the status code returned from the origin server indicates that the action has been completed successfully. However, the server SHOULDN'T indicate success unless, at the time the response is given, it intends to delete the resource or move it to an inaccessible location.
A successful response SHOULD be 200 (OK) if the response includes an entity describing the status, 202 (Accepted) if the action has not yet been enacted, or 204 (No Content) if the action has been enacted but the response does not include an entity.

If the request passes through a cache and the Request-URI identifies one or more currently cached entities, those entries SHOULD be treated as stale. Responses to this method are not cacheable.

See Also

Other http methods: BROWSE(), GET(), HEAD(), PATCH(), POST(), PUT(), VERB()

Examples

DELETE("http://httpbin.org/delete")
POST("http://httpbin.org/delete")

GET

GET a url.

Description

GET a url.

Usage

GET(url = NULL, config = list(), ..., handle = NULL)

Arguments

url the url of the page to retrieve
config Additional configuration settings such as http authentication (authenticate()), additional headers (add_headers()), cookies (set_cookies()) etc. See config() for full details and list of helpers.
... Further named parameters, such as query, path, etc. passed on to modify_url(). Unnamed parameters will be combined with config().
handle The handle to use with this request. If not supplied, will be retrieved and reused from the handle_pool() based on the scheme, hostname and port of the url. By default htr requests to the same scheme/host/port combo. This substantially reduces connection time, and ensures that cookies are maintained over multiple requests to the same host. See handle_pool() for more details.

Value

A response() object.
RFC2616

The GET method means retrieve whatever information (in the form of an entity) is identified by the Request-URI. If the Request-URI refers to a data-producing process, it is the produced data which shall be returned as the entity in the response and not the source text of the process, unless that text happens to be the output of the process.

The semantics of the GET method change to a "conditional GET" if the request message includes an If-Modified-Since, If-Unmodified-Since, If-Match, If-None-Match, or If-Range header field. A conditional GET method requests that the entity be transferred only under the circumstances described by the conditional header field(s). The conditional GET method is intended to reduce unnecessary network usage by allowing cached entities to be refreshed without requiring multiple requests or transferring data already held by the client.

The semantics of the GET method change to a "partial GET" if the request message includes a Range header field. A partial GET requests that only part of the entity be transferred, as described in http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.35 The partial GET method is intended to reduce unnecessary network usage by allowing partially-retrieved entities to be completed without transferring data already held by the client.

See Also

Other http methods: BROWSE(), DELETE(), HEAD(), PATCH(), POST(), PUT(), VERB()

Examples

GET("http://google.com/")
GET("http://google.com/", path = "search")
GET("http://google.com/", path = "search", query = list(q = "ham"))

# See what GET is doing with httpbin.org
url <- "http://httpbin.org/get"
GET(url)
GET(url, add_headers(a = 1, b = 2))
GET(url, set_cookies(a = 1, b = 2))
GET(url, add_headers(a = 1, b = 2), set_cookies(a = 1, b = 2))
GET(url, authenticate("username", "password"))
GET(url, verbose())

# You might want to manually specify the handle so you can have multiple
# independent logins to the same website.
google <- handle("http://google.com")
GET(handle = google, path = "/")
GET(handle = google, path = "search")
Description

Supported callback functions:

‘request’ This callback is called before an HTTP request is performed, with the request object as an argument. If the callback returns a value other than NULL, the HTTP request is not performed at all, and the return value of the callback is returned. This mechanism can be used to replay previously recorded HTTP responses.

‘response’ This callback is called after an HTTP request is performed. The callback is called with two arguments: the request object and the response object of the HTTP request. If this callback returns a value other than NULL, then this value is returned by \texttt{httr}.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
get_callback(name)
set_callback(name, new_callback = NULL)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{verbatim}
nname \quad \text{Character scalar, name of the callback to query or set.}
new_callback \quad \text{The callback function to install, a function object; or NULL to remove the currently installed callback (if any).}
\end{verbatim}

Details

Note that it is not possible to install multiple callbacks of the same type. The installed callback overwrites the previously intalled one. To uninstall a callback function, set it to NULL with \texttt{set_callback()}.

See the \texttt{httrmock} package for a proper example that uses callbacks.

Value

\begin{verbatim}
get_callback returns the currently installed callback, or NULL if none is installed.
set_callback returns the previously installed callback, or NULL if none was installed.
\end{verbatim}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
## Not run:
## Log all HTTP requests to the screen
req_logger <- function(req) {
  cat("HTTP request to", sQuote(req$url), "\n")
}
old <- set_callback("request", req_logger)
g1 <- GET("https://httpbin.org")
g2 <- GET("https://httpbin.org/ip")
set_callback("request", old)

## Log all HTTP requests and response status codes as well
\end{verbatim}
req_logger2 <- function(req) {
  cat("HTTP request to", sQuote(req$url), "...")
}
res_logger <- function(req, res) {
  cat(res$status_code, "\n")
}
old_req <- set_callback("request", req_logger2)
old_res <- set_callback("response", res_logger)
g3 <- GET("https://httpbin.org")
g4 <- GET("https://httpbin.org/ip")
set_callback("request", old_req)
set_callback("response", old_res)

## Return a recorded response, without performing the HTTP request
replay <- function(req) {
  if (req$url == "https://httpbin.org") g3
}
old_req <- set_callback("request", replay)
grec <- GET("https://httpbin.org")
grec$date == g3$date
set_callback("request", old_req)

## End(Not run)

---

**handle**

Create a handle tied to a particular host.

**Description**

This handle preserves settings and cookies across multiple requests. It is the foundation of all
requests performed through the httr package, although it will mostly be hidden from the user.

**Usage**

handle(url, cookies = TRUE)

**Arguments**

- **url**
  - full url to site

- **cookies**
  - DEPRECATED

**Note**

Because of the way argument dispatch works in R, using handle() in the http methods (See GET())
will cause problems when trying to pass configuration arguments (See examples below). Directly
specifying the handle when using http methods is not recommended in general, since the selection
of the correct handle is taken care of when the user passes an url (See handle_pool()).
Examples

```r
handle("http://google.com")
handle("https://google.com")

h <- handle("http://google.com")
GET(handle = h)
# Should see cookies sent back to server
GET(handle = h, config = verbose())

h <- handle("http://google.com", cookies = FALSE)
GET(handle = h)$cookies
```

```r
## Not run:
# Using the preferred way of configuring the http methods
# will not work when using handle():
GET(handle = h, timeout(10))
# Passing named arguments will work properly:
GET(handle = h, config = list(timeout(10), add_headers(Accept = "")))

## End(Not run)
```

---

**HEAD**

*Get url HEADers.*

**Description**

Get url HEADers.

**Usage**

```r
HEAD(url = NULL, config = list(), ..., handle = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `url` the url of the page to retrieve
- `config` Additional configuration settings such as http authentication (`authenticate()`), additional headers (`add_headers()`), cookies (`set_cookies()`) etc. See `config()` for full details and list of helpers.
- `...` Further named parameters, such as query, path, etc. passed on to `modify_url()`. Unnamed parameters will be combined with `config()`.
- `handle` The handle to use with this request. If not supplied, will be retrieved and reused from the `handle_pool()` based on the scheme, hostname and port of the url. By default *httr* requests to the same scheme/host/port combo. This substantially reduces connection time, and ensures that cookies are maintained over multiple requests to the same host. See `handle_pool()` for more details.

**Value**

A `response()` object.
The HEAD method is identical to GET except that the server MUST NOT return a message-body in the response. The metainformation contained in the HTTP headers in response to a HEAD request SHOULD be identical to the information sent in response to a GET request. This method can be used for obtaining metainformation about the entity implied by the request without transferring the entity-body itself. This method is often used for testing hypertext links for validity, accessibility, and recent modification.

The response to a HEAD request MAY be cacheable in the sense that the information contained in the response MAY be used to update a previously cached entity from that resource. If the new field values indicate that the cached entity differs from the current entity (as would be indicated by a change in Content-Length, Content-MD5, ETag or Last-Modified), then the cache MUST treat the cache entry as stale.

See Also

Other http methods: BROWSE(), DELETE(), GET(), PATCH(), POST(), PUT(), VERB()

Examples

HEAD("http://google.com")
headers(HEAD("http://google.com"))

headers
Extract the headers from a response

Description

Extract the headers from a response

Usage

headers(x)

Arguments

x A request object

See Also

add_headers() to send additional headers in a request

Examples

r <- GET("http://httpbin.org/get")
headers(r)
http_error

Check for an http error.

Description

Check for an http error.

Usage

http_error(x, ...)

Arguments

x Object to check. Default methods are provided for strings (which perform an HEAD() request), responses, and integer status codes.

... Other arguments passed on to methods.

Value

TRUE if the request fails (status code 400 or above), otherwise FALSE.

See Also

Other response methods: `content()`, `http_status()`, `response()`, `stop_for_status()`

Examples

# You can pass a url:
http_error("http://www.google.com")
http_error("http://httpbin.org/status/404")

# Or a request
r <- GET("http://httpbin.org/status/201")
http_error(r)

# Or an (integer) status code
http_error(200L)
http_error(404L)
The `http_status` function is used to extract the HTTP status code from a response and convert it into a human-readable message. The status code is sent by HTTP servers with each response to indicate the outcome of the request. Status codes in the 100s and 200s indicate successful execution of the request, while codes in the 300s indicate redirection, codes in the 400s indicate client errors, and codes in the 500s indicate server errors.

### Description

Extract the HTTP status code and convert it into a human-readable message.

### Usage

```r
http_status(x)
```

### Arguments

- `x`: a request object or a number.

### Details

HTTP servers send a status code with the response to each request. This code gives information regarding the outcome of the execution of the request on the server. Codes in the 100s and 200s mean the request was successfully executed; codes in the 300s mean the page was redirected; codes in the 400s mean there was a mistake in the way the client sent the request; codes in the 500s mean the server failed to fulfill an apparently valid request. More details on the codes can be found at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Http_error_codes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Http_error_codes).

### Value

If the status code does not match a known status, an error. Otherwise, a list with components:

- `category`: the broad category of the status
- `message`: the meaning of the status code

### See Also

Other response methods: `content()`, `http_error()`, `response()`, `stop_for_status()`

### Examples

- `http_status(100)`
- `http_status(404)`
- `x <- GET("http://httpbin.org/status/200")
  http_status(x)`
- `http_status(GET("http://httpbin.org/status/300"))`
- `http_status(GET("http://httpbin.org/status/301"))`
- `http_status(GET("http://httpbin.org/status/404"))`

# errors out on unknown status
## Not run:
http_status(GET("http://httpbin.org/status/320"))

## End(Not run)

http_type

*Extract the content type of a response*

**Description**

Extract the content type of a response

**Usage**

http_type(x)

**Arguments**

- **x**: A response

**Value**

A string giving the complete mime type, with all parameters stripped off.

**Examples**

r1 <- GET("http://httpbin.org/image/png")
http_type(r1)
headers(r1)[["Content-Type"]]

r2 <- GET("http://httpbin.org/ip")
http_type(r2)
headers(r2)[["Content-Type"]]

**httr_dr**

*Diagnose common configuration problems*

**Description**

Currently one check: that curl uses nss.

**Usage**

httr_dr()
httr_options

List available options.

Description

This function lists all available options for config(). It provides both the short R name which you use with httr, and the longer Curl name, which is useful when searching the documentation. curl_doc opens a link to the libcurl documentation for an option in your browser.

Usage

httr_options(matches)
curl_docs(x)

Arguments

matches If not missing, this restricts the output so that either the httr or curl option matches this regular expression.
x An option name (either short or full).

Details

RCurl and httr use slightly different names to libcurl: the initial CURLOPT_ is removed, all underscores are converted to periods and the option is given in lower case. Thus "CURLOPT_SSLENGINE_DEFAULT" becomes "sslengine.default".

Value

A data frame with three columns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>httr</th>
<th>The short name used in httr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>libcurl</td>
<td>The full name used by libcurl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The type of R object that the option accepts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

httr_options()
httr_options("post")

# Use curl_docs to read the curl documentation for each option.
# You can use either the httr or curl option name.
curl_docs("userpwd")
curl_docs("CURLOPT_USERPWD")
modify_url

Modify a url.

Description
Modify a url by first parsing it and then replacing components with the non-NULL arguments of this function.

Usage
```r
define modify_url(  
    url,  
    scheme = NULL,  
    hostname = NULL,  
    port = NULL,  
    path = NULL,  
    query = NULL,  
    params = NULL,  
    fragment = NULL,  
    username = NULL,  
    password = NULL  
)
```

Arguments
- `url`: the url to modify
- `scheme`, `hostname`, `port`, `path`, `query`, `params`, `fragment`, `username`, `password`: components of the url to change

oauth1.0_token
Generate an oauth1.0 token.

Description
This is the final object in the OAuth dance - it encapsulates the app, the endpoint, other parameters and the received credentials.

Usage
```r
define oauth1.0_token(  
    endpoint,  
    app,  
    permission = NULL,  
    as_header = TRUE,  
    private_key = NULL,  
    cache =getOption("httr_oauth_cache")  
)
```
oauth2.0_token

Arguments

- **endpoint**: An OAuth endpoint, created by `oauth_endpoint()`
- **app**: An OAuth consumer application, created by `oauth_app()`
- **permission**: Optional, a string of permissions to ask for.
- **as_header**: If TRUE, the default, sends oauth in header. If FALSE, adds as parameter to url.
- **private_key**: Optional, a key provided by `openssl::read_key()`. Used for signed OAuth 1.0.
- **cache**: A logical value or a string. TRUE means to cache using the default cache file `.httr-oauth`, FALSE means don’t cache, and NA means to guess using some sensible heuristics. A string means use the specified path as the cache file.

Details

See `Token()` for full details about the token object, and the caching policies used to store credentials across sessions.

Value

A Token1.0 reference class (RC) object.

See Also

Other OAuth: `oauth2.0_token()`, `oauth_app()`, `oauth_endpoint()`, `oauth_service_token()`

---

oauth2.0_token  Generate an oauth2.0 token.

Description

This is the final object in the OAuth dance - it encapsulates the app, the endpoint, other parameters and the received credentials. It is a reference class so that it can be seamlessly updated (e.g. using `$refresh()`) when access expires.

Usage

```r
oauth2.0_token(
  endpoint,
  app,
  scope = NULL,
  user_params = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  use_oob = getOption("httr_oob_default"),
  oob_value = NULL,
  as_header = TRUE,
  use_basic_auth = FALSE,
  cache = getOption("httr_oauth_cache"),
)```
oauth2.0_token

```r
cfg_init = list(),
client_credentials = FALSE,
credentials = NULL,
query_authorize_extra = list()
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>endpoint</code></td>
<td>An OAuth endpoint, created by <code>oauth_endpoint()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>app</code></td>
<td>An OAuth consumer application, created by <code>oauth_app()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>scope</code></td>
<td>A character vector of scopes to request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>user_params</code></td>
<td>Named list holding endpoint specific parameters to pass to the server when posting the request for obtaining or refreshing the access token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>type</code></td>
<td>Content type used to override incorrect server response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>use_oob</code></td>
<td>If FALSE, use a local webservice for the OAuth dance. Otherwise, provide a URL to the user and prompt for a validation code. Defaults to the of the &quot;httr_oob_default&quot; default, or TRUE if <code>httpuv</code> is not installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>oob_value</code></td>
<td>If provided, specifies the value to use for the redirect_uri parameter when retrieving an authorization URL. Defaults to &quot;urn:ietf:wg:oauth:2.0:oob&quot;. Requires <code>use_oob = TRUE</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>as_header</code></td>
<td>If TRUE, the default, configures the token to add itself to the bearer header of sub-sequent requests. If FALSE, configures the token to add itself as a url parameter of subsequent requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>use_basic_auth</code></td>
<td>If TRUE use http basic authentication to retrieve the token. Some authorization servers require this. If FALSE, the default, retrieve the token by including the app key and secret in the request body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cache</code></td>
<td>A logical value or a string. TRUE means to cache using the default cache file <code>.httr-oauth</code>, FALSE means don’t cache, and NA means to guess using some sensible heuristics. A string means use the specified path as the cache file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>config_init</code></td>
<td>Additional configuration settings sent to <code>POST()</code>, e.g. <code>user_agent()</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>credentials</code></td>
<td>Advanced use only: allows you to completely customise token generation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>query_authorize_extra</code></td>
<td>Default to list(). Set to named list holding query extra parameters to append to initial auth page query. Useful for some APIs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Details**

See `Token()` for full details about the token object, and the caching policies used to store credentials across sessions.
oauth_app

Value

A Token2.0 reference class (RC) object.

See Also

Other OAuth: \texttt{oauth1.0_token()}, \texttt{oauth_app()}, \texttt{oauth_endpoint()}, \texttt{oauth_service_token()}

---

oauth_app \textit{Create an OAuth application.}

Description

See the demos for instructions on how to create an OAuth app for linkedin, twitter, vimeo, facebook, github and google. When wrapping an API from a package, the author may want to include a default app to facilitate early and casual use and then provide a method for heavy or advanced users to supply their own app or key and secret.

Usage

\texttt{oauth_app(appname, key, secret = NULL, redirect_uri = oauth_callback())}

Arguments

- \texttt{appname} name of the application. This is not used for OAuth, but is used to make it easier to identify different applications.
- \texttt{key} consumer key, also sometimes called the client ID
- \texttt{secret} consumer secret, also sometimes called the client secret. Despite its name, this does not necessarily need to be protected like a password, i.e. the user still has to authenticate themselves and grant the app permission to access resources on their behalf. For example, see Google’s docs for OAuth2 for installed applications.
- \texttt{redirect_uri} The URL that user will be redirected to after authorisation is complete. You should generally leave this as the default unless you’re using a non-standard auth flow (like with shiny).

See Also

Other OAuth: \texttt{oauth1.0_token()}, \texttt{oauth2.0_token()}, \texttt{oauth_endpoint()}, \texttt{oauth_service_token()}

Examples

```r
## Not run:
goog\texttt{l\textunderscore app} <- \texttt{oauth\textunderscore app(}
  "google",
  key = "123456789\textunderscore apps\textunderscore googleusercontent\textunderscore com",
  secret = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"
)
## oauth_endpoint

Describe an OAuth endpoint.

### Description

See `oauth_endpoints()` for a list of popular OAuth endpoints baked into httr.

### Usage

```r
oauth_endpoint(request = NULL, authorize, access, ..., base_url = NULL)
```

### Arguments

- `request`: url used to request initial (unauthenticated) token. If using OAuth2.0, leave as NULL.
- `authorize`: url to send client to for authorisation. Set to NULL if not needed
- `access`: url used to exchange unauthenticated for authenticated token.
- `...`: other additional endpoints.
- `base_url`: option url to use as base for `request`, `authorize` and `access` urls.

### See Also

Other OAuth: `oauth1.0_token()`, `oauth2.0_token()`, `oauth_app()`, `oauth_service_token()`

### Examples

```r
linkedin <- oauth_endpoint("requestToken", "authorize", "accessToken",
  base_url = "https://api.linkedin.com/uas/oauth"
)
github <- oauth_endpoint(NULL, "authorize", "access_token",
  base_url = "https://github.com/login/oauth"
)
facebook <- oauth_endpoint(
  authorize = "https://www.facebook.com/dialog/oauth",
  access = "https://graph.facebook.com/oauth/access_token"
)

oauth_endpoints
```
oauth_endpoints

Popular oauth endpoints.

Description
Provides some common OAuth endpoints.

Usage
oauth_endpoints(name)

Arguments
name
One of the following endpoints: linkedin, twitter, vimeo, google, facebook, github, azure.

Examples
oauth_endpoints("twitter")

oauth_service_token
Generate OAuth token for service accounts.

Description
Service accounts provide a way of using OAuth2 without user intervention. They instead assume that the server has access to a private key used to sign requests. The OAuth app is not needed for service accounts: that information is embedded in the account itself.

Usage
oauth_service_token(endpoint, secrets, scope = NULL, sub = NULL)

Arguments
endpoint
An OAuth endpoint, created by oauth_endpoint()
secrets
Secrets loaded from JSON file, downloaded from console.
scope
a character vector of scopes to request.
sub
The email address of the user for which the application is requesting delegated access.

See Also
Other OAuth: oauth1.0_token(), oauth2.0_token(), oauth_app(), oauth_endpoint()
Examples

```r
## Not run:
endpoint <- oauth_endpoints("google")
secrets <- jsonlite::fromJSON("~/Desktop/httrtest-45693cbfac92.json")
scope <- "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/bigquery.readonly"

token <- oauth_service_token(endpoint, secrets, scope)
## End(Not run)
```

### parse_http_date

Parse and print http dates.

#### Description

As defined in RFC2616, [http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec3.html#sec3.3](http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec3.html#sec3.3), there are three valid formats:

- Sun, 06 Nov 1994 08:49:37 GMT; RFC 822, updated by RFC 1123
- Sunday, 06-Nov-94 08:49:37 GMT; RFC 850, obsoleted by RFC 1036
- Sun Nov 6 08:49:37 1994; ANSI C’s asctime() format

#### Usage

```r
parse_http_date(x, failure = structure(NA_real_, class = "Date"))
```

```r
http_date(x)
```

#### Arguments

- `x` For `parse_http_date`, a character vector of strings to parse. All elements must be of the same type.
  
  For `http_date`, a POSIXt vector.

- `failure` What to return on failure?

#### Value

A POSIXct object if successful, otherwise `failure`

#### Examples

```r
parse_http_date("Sun, 06 Nov 1994 08:49:37 GMT")
parse_http_date("Sunday, 06-Nov-94 08:49:37 GMT")
parse_http_date("Sun Nov 6 08:49:37 1994")
```

```r
http_date(Sys.time())
```
parse_url

Parse and build urls according to RFC3986.

Description


Usage

parse_url(url)

build_url(url)

Arguments

url For parse_url a character vector (of length 1) to parse into components; for build_url a list of components to turn back into a string.

Value

a list containing:

- scheme
- hostname
- port
- path
- params
- fragment
- query, a list
- username
- password

Examples

parse_url("http://google.com/"
parse_url("http://google.com:80/")
parse_url("http://google.com:80/?a=1&b=2"

url <- parse_url("http://google.com/"
url$scheme <- "https"
url$query <- list(q = "hello")
build_url(url)
PATCH

Send PATCH request to a server.

Description

Send PATCH request to a server.

Usage

```
PATCH(
  url = NULL,
  config = list(),
  ..., 
  body = NULL,
  encode = c("multipart", "form", "json", "raw"),
  handle = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- **url** the url of the page to retrieve
- **config** Additional configuration settings such as http authentication (`authenticate()`), additional headers (`add_headers()`), cookies (`set_cookies()`) etc. See `config()` for full details and list of helpers.
- **...** Further named parameters, such as query, path, etc, passed on to `modify_url()`.
  
  Unnamed parameters will be combined with `config()`.
- **body** One of the following:
  - `FALSE`: No body. This is typically not used with POST, PUT, or PATCH, but can be useful if you need to send a bodyless request (like GET) with `VERB()`.
  - `NULL`: An empty body
  - `""`: A length 0 body
  - `upload_file("path/")`: The contents of a file. The mime type will be guessed from the extension, or can be supplied explicitly as the second argument to `upload_file()`
  - A character or raw vector: sent as is in body. Use `content_type()` to tell the server what sort of data you are sending.
  - A named list: See details for `encode`.
- **encode** If the body is a named list, how should it be encoded? Can be one of form (application/x-www-form-urlencoded), multipart, (multipart/form-data), or json (application/json).
  
  For "multipart", list elements can be strings or objects created by `upload_file()`.
  
  For "form", elements are coerced to strings and escaped, use `I()` to prevent double-escaping. For "json", parameters are automatically "unboxed" (i.e. length 1 vectors are converted to scalars). To preserve a length 1 vector as a vector, wrap in `I()`.
  
  For "raw", either a character or raw vector. You'll need to make sure to set the `content_type()` yourself.
Description

POST file to a server.

Usage

```r
POST(
    url = NULL,
    config = list(),
    ..., 
    body = NULL,
    encode = c("multipart", "form", "json", "raw"),
    handle = NULL
)
```

Arguments

url the url of the page to retrieve

config Additional configuration settings such as http authentication (authenticate()), additional headers (add_headers()), cookies (set_cookies()) etc. See config() for full details and list of helpers.

... Further named parameters, such as query, path, etc, passed on to modify_url(). Unnamed parameters will be combined with config().

body One of the following:

- FALSE: No body. This is typically not used with POST, PUT, or PATCH, but can be useful if you need to send a bodyless request (like GET) with VERB().
- NULL: An empty body
- "": A length 0 body

Value

A response() object.

See Also

Other http methods: BROWSE(), DELETE(), GET(), HEAD(), POST(), PUT(), VERB()
• `upload_file("path/")`: The contents of a file. The mime type will be guessed from the extension, or can be supplied explicitly as the second argument to `upload_file()`
• A character or raw vector: sent as is in body. Use `content_type()` to tell the server what sort of data you are sending.
• A named list: See details for encode.

**encode**
If the body is a named list, how should it be encoded? Can be one of form (application/x-www-form-urlencoded), multipart, (multipart/form-data), or json (application/json).
For "multipart", list elements can be strings or objects created by `upload_file()`. For "form", elements are coerced to strings and escaped, use `I()` to prevent double-escaping. For "json", parameters are automatically "unboxed" (i.e. length 1 vectors are converted to scalars). To preserve a length 1 vector as a vector, wrap in `I()` For "raw", either a character or raw vector. You’ll need to make sure to set the `content_type()` yourself.

**handle**
The handle to use with this request. If not supplied, will be retrieved and reused from the `handle_pool()` based on the scheme, hostname and port of the url. By default `httr` requests to the same scheme/host/port combo. This substantially reduces connection time, and ensures that cookies are maintained over multiple requests to the same host. See `handle_pool()` for more details.

**Value**
A `response()` object.

**See Also**
Other http methods: `BROWSE()`, `DELETE()`, `GET()`, `HEAD()`, `PATCH()`, `PUT()`, `VERB()`

**Examples**
```r
b2 <- "http://httpbin.org/post"
POST(b2, body = "A simple text string")
POST(b2, body = list(x = "A simple text string"))
POST(b2, body = list(y = upload_file(system.file("CITATION"))))
POST(b2, body = list(x = "A simple text string"), encode = "json")

# body can also be provided as a json string directly to deal
# with specific case, like an empty element in the json string.
# passing as string directly
POST(b2, body = '{"a":1,"b":{}}', encode = "raw")
# or building the json string before
json_body <- jsonlite::toJSON(list(a = 1, b = NULL), auto_unbox = TRUE)
POST(b2, body = json_body, encode = "raw")

# Various types of empty body:
POST(b2, body = NULL, verbose())
POST(b2, body = FALSE, verbose())
POST(b2, body = "", verbose())
```
progress

Add a progress bar.

Description
Add a progress bar.

Usage
progress(type = c("down", "up"), con = stdout())

Arguments
- type: Type of progress to display: either number of bytes uploaded or downloaded.
- con: Connection to send output too. Usually stdout() or stderr.

Examples

cap_speed <- config(max_recv_speed_large = 10000)

# If file size is known, you get a progress bar:
x <- GET("http://httpbin.org/bytes/102400", progress(), cap_speed)
# Otherwise you get the number of bytes downloaded:
x <- GET("http://httpbin.org/stream-bytes/102400", progress(), cap_speed)

PUT
Send PUT request to server.

Description
Send PUT request to server.

Usage
PUT(
  url = NULL,
  config = list(),
  ..., 
  body = NULL,
  encode = c("multipart", "form", "json", "raw"),
  handle = NULL
)
Arguments

url  
the url of the page to retrieve

config  
Additional configuration settings such as http authentication (authenticate()),
additional headers (add_headers()), cookies (set_cookies()) etc. See config() for full details and list of helpers.

Further named parameters, such as query, path, etc, passed on to modify_url().
Unnamed parameters will be combined with config().

body  
One of the following:

- FALSE: No body. This is typically not used with POST, PUT, or PATCH, but can be useful if you need to send a bodyless request (like GET) with VERB().
- NULL: An empty body
- "": A length 0 body
- upload_file("path/"): The contents of a file. The mime type will be guessed from the extension, or can be supplied explicitly as the second argument to upload_file()
- A character or raw vector: sent as is in body. Use content_type() to tell the server what sort of data you are sending.
- A named list: See details for encode.

encode  
If the body is a named list, how should it be encoded? Can be one of form (application/x-www-form-urlencoded), multipart, (multipart/form-data), or json (application/json).
For "multipart", list elements can be strings or objects created by upload_file().
For "form", elements are coerced to strings and escaped, use I() to prevent double-escaping. For "json", parameters are automatically "unboxed" (i.e. length 1 vectors are converted to scalars). To preserve a length 1 vector as a vector, wrap in I(). For "raw", either a character or raw vector. You'll need to make sure to set the content_type() yourself.

handle  
The handle to use with this request. If not supplied, will be retrieved and reused from the handle_pool() based on the scheme, hostname and port of the url.
By default httr requests to the same scheme/host/port combo. This substantially reduces connection time, and ensures that cookies are maintained over multiple requests to the same host. See handle_pool() for more details.

See Also

Other http methods: BROWSE(), DELETE(), GET(), HEAD(), PATCH(), POST(), VERB()

Examples

POST("http://httpbin.org/put")
PUT("http://httpbin.org/put")

b2 <- "http://httpbin.org/put"
PUT(b2, body = "A simple text string")
PUT(b2, body = list(x = "A simple text string"))
PUT(b2, body = list(y = upload_file(system.file("CITATION")))))
PUT(b2, body = list(x = "A simple text string"), encode = "json")
response

The response object.

Description

The response object captures all information from a request. It includes fields:

• url the url the request was actually sent to (after redirects)
• handle the handle associated with the url
• status_code the http status code
• header a named list of headers returned by the server
• cookies a named list of cookies returned by the server
• content the body of the response, as raw vector. See content() for various ways to access the content.
• time request timing information
• config configuration for the request

Details

For non-http(s) responses, some parts including the status and header may not be interpretable the same way as http responses.

See Also

Other response methods: content(), http_error(), http_status(), stop_for_status()
Usage

RETRY(
  verb,
  url = NULL,
  config = list(),
  ...,
  body = NULL,
  encode = c("multipart", "form", "json", "raw"),
  times = 3,
  pause_base = 1,
  pause_cap = 60,
  pause_min = 1,
  handle = NULL,
  quiet = FALSE,
  terminate_on = NULL,
  terminate_on_success = TRUE
)

Arguments

verb Name of verb to use.
url the url of the page to retrieve
config Additional configuration settings such as http authentication (authenticate()),
additional headers (add_headers()), cookies (set_cookies()) etc. See config() for full
details and list of helpers.
... Further named parameters, such as query, path, etc, passed on to modify_url().
Unnamed parameters will be combined with config().
body One of the following:
  • FALSE: No body. This is typically not used with POST, PUT, or PATCH, but
can be useful if you need to send a bodyless request (like GET) with VERB().
  • NULL: An empty body
  • "": A length 0 body
  • upload_file("path/"): The contents of a file. The mime type will be
guessed from the extension, or can be supplied explicitly as the second
argument to upload_file()
  • A character or raw vector: sent as is in body. Use content_type() to tell
the server what sort of data you are sending.
  • A named list: See details for encode.
encode If the body is a named list, how should it be encoded? Can be one of form
(application/x-www-form-urlencoded), multipart, (multipart/form-data), or json
(application/json).

For "multipart", list elements can be strings or objects created by upload_file().
For "form", elements are coerced to strings and escaped, use I() to prevent
double-escaping. For "json", parameters are automatically "unboxed" (i.e. length
1 vectors are converted to scalars). To preserve a length 1 vector as a vector,
wrap in I(). For "raw", either a character or raw vector. You’ll need to make sure to set the `content_type()` yourself.

times

Maximum number of requests to attempt.

`pause_base`, `pause_cap`

This method uses exponential back-off with full jitter - this means that each request will randomly wait between 0 and \( pause_base \times 2^\text{attempt} \) seconds, up to a maximum of `pause_cap` seconds.

`pause_min`

Minimum time to wait in the backoff; generally only necessary if you need pauses less than one second (which may not be kind to the server, use with caution!).

`handle`

The handle to use with this request. If not supplied, will be retrieved and reused from the `handle_pool()` based on the scheme, hostname and port of the url. By default `httr` requests to the same scheme/host/port combo. This substantially reduces connection time, and ensures that cookies are maintained over multiple requests to the same host. See `handle_pool()` for more details.

`quiet`

If `FALSE`, will print a message displaying how long until the next request.

`terminate_on`

Optional vector of numeric HTTP status codes that if found on the response will terminate the retry process. If `NULL`, will keep retrying while `http_error()` is `TRUE` for the response.

`terminate_on_success`

If `TRUE`, the default, this will automatically terminate when the request is successful, regardless of the value of `terminate_on`.

Value

The last response. Note that if the request doesn’t succeed after `times` times this will be a failed request, i.e. you still need to use `stop_for_status()`.

Examples

```r
# Succeeds straight away
RETRY("GET", "http://httpbin.org/status/200")
# Never succeeds
RETRY("GET", "http://httpbin.org/status/500")
## Not run:
# Invalid hostname generates curl error condition and is retried but eventually
# raises an error condition.
RETRY("GET", "http://invalidhostname/")

## End(Not run)
```
revoking OAuth tokens in the cache.

Description

Use this function if you think that your token may have been compromised, e.g. you accidentally uploaded the cache file to GitHub. It’s not possible to automatically revoke all tokens - this function will warn when it can’t.

Usage

`revoke_all(cache_path = NA)`

Arguments

cache_path: Path to cache file. Defaults to `.httr-oauth` in current directory.

set_config: Set (and reset) global httr configuration.

Description

Set (and reset) global httr configuration.

Usage

`set_config(config, override = FALSE)`

`reset_config()`

Arguments

config: Settings as generated by `add_headers()`, `set_cookies()` or `authenticate()`.

override: if TRUE, ignore existing settings, if FALSE, combine new config with old.

Value

invisibility, the old global config.

See Also

Other ways to set configuration: `config()`, `with_config()`
set_cookies

Examples

GET("http://google.com")
set_config(verbose())
GET("http://google.com")
reset_config()
GET("http://google.com")

---

set_cookies  Set cookies.

Description

Set cookies.

Usage

set_cookies(..., .cookies = character(0))

Arguments

...  a named cookie values
.cookies  a named character vector

See Also

cookies() to see cookies in response.
Other config: add_headers(), authenticate(), config(), timeout(), use_proxy(), user_agent(), verbose()

Examples

set_cookies(a = 1, b = 2)
set_cookies(.cookies = c(a = "1", b = "2"))

GET("http://httpbin.org/cookies")
GET("http://httpbin.org/cookies", set_cookies(a = 1, b = 2))
status_code

Extract status code from response.

Description

Extract status code from response.

Usage

status_code(x)

Arguments

x  A response

stop_for_status

Take action on http error.

Description

Converts http errors to R errors or warnings - these should always be used whenever you’re creating requests inside a function, so that the user knows why a request has failed.

Usage

stop_for_status(x, task = NULL)

warn_for_status(x, task = NULL)

message_for_status(x, task = NULL)

Arguments

x  a response, or numeric http code (or other object with status_code method)

task  The text of the message: either NULL or a character vector. If non-NULL, the error message will finish with “Failed to task”.

Value

If request was successful, the response (invisibly). Otherwise, raised a classed http error or warning, as generated by http_condition()

See Also


Other response methods: content(), http_error(), http_status(), response()
timeout

Examples

```r
x <- GET("http://httpbin.org/status/200")
stop_for_status(x) # nothing happens
warn_for_status(x)
message_for_status(x)

x <- GET("http://httpbin.org/status/300")
## Not run:
stop_for_status(x)
## End(Not run)
warn_for_status(x)
message_for_status(x)

x <- GET("http://httpbin.org/status/404")
## Not run:
stop_for_status(x)
## End(Not run)
warn_for_status(x)
message_for_status(x)

# You can provide more information with the task argument
warn_for_status(x, "download spreadsheet")
message_for_status(x, "download spreadsheet")
```

---

**timeout**  
*Set maximum request time.*

**Description**

Set maximum request time.

**Usage**

```r
timeout(seconds)
```

**Arguments**

- seconds: number of seconds to wait for a response until giving up. Can not be less than 1 ms.

**Details**

This timeout is passed on to `curl::handle_setopt()`. See there and `curl::curl_options()` for more details.
See Also

Other config: `add_headers()`, `authenticate()`, `config()`, `set_cookies()`, `use_proxy()`, `user_agent()`, `verbose()`

Examples

```r
## Not run:
GET("http://httpbin.org/delay/3", timeout(1))
GET("http://httpbin.org/delay/1", timeout(2))

## End(Not run)
```

---

`upload_file`  
`Upload a file with `POST()` or `PUT()`.

**Description**

Upload a file with `POST()` or `PUT()`.

**Usage**

```r
upload_file(path, type = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `path`  
  path to file

- `type`  
  mime type of path. If not supplied, will be guess by `mime::guess_type()` when needed.

**Examples**

```r
citation <- upload_file(system.file("CITATION"))
POST("http://httpbin.org/post", body = citation)
POST("http://httpbin.org/post", body = list(y = citation))
```

---

`user_agent`  
`Set user agent`

**Description**

Override the default RCurl user agent of `NULL`

**Usage**

```r
user_agent(agent)
```
use_proxy

Arguments
agent string giving user agent

See Also
Other config: add_headers(), authenticate(), config(), set_cookies(), timeout(), use_proxy(), verbose()

Examples
GET("http://httpbin.org/user-agent")
GET("http://httpbin.org/user-agent", user_agent("httr"))

---

use_proxy Use a proxy to connect to the internet.

Description
Use a proxy to connect to the internet.

Usage
use_proxy(url, port = NULL, username = NULL, password = NULL, auth = "basic")

Arguments
url, port location of proxy
username, password login details for proxy, if needed
auth type of HTTP authentication to use. Should be one of the following: basic, digest, digest_ie, gssnegotiate, ntlm, any.

See Also
Other config: add_headers(), authenticate(), config(), set_cookies(), timeout(), user_agent(), verbose()

Examples
# See http://www.hidemyass.com/proxy-list for a list of public proxies
# to test with
# GET("http://had.co.nz", use_proxy("64.251.21.73", 8080), verbose())
VERB

VERB a url.

Description

Use an arbitrary verb.

Usage

VERB(
    verb,
    url = NULL,
    config = list(),
    ..., 
    body = NULL,
    encode = c("multipart", "form", "json", "raw"),
    handle = NULL
)

Arguments

verb Name of verb to use.

url the url of the page to retrieve

config Additional configuration settings such as http authentication (authenticate()), additional headers (add_headers()), cookies (set_cookies()) etc. See config() for full details and list of helpers.

... Further named parameters, such as query, path, etc, passed on to modify_url(). Unnamed parameters will be combined with config().

body One of the following:

- FALSE: No body. This is typically not used with POST, PUT, or PATCH, but can be useful if you need to send a bodyless request (like GET) with VERB().
- NULL: An empty body
- "": A length 0 body
- upload_file("path/"): The contents of a file. The mime type will be guessed from the extension, or can be supplied explicitly as the second argument to upload_file()
- A character or raw vector: sent as is in body. Use content_type() to tell the server what sort of data you are sending.
- A named list: See details for encode.

encode If the body is a named list, how should it be encoded? Can be one of form (application/x-www-form-urlencoded), multipart, (multipart/form-data), or json (application/json).

For "multipart", list elements can be strings or objects created by upload_file().
For "form", elements are coerced to strings and escaped, use I() to prevent
double-escaping. For "json", parameters are automatically "unboxed" (i.e. length 1 vectors are converted to scalars). To preserve a length 1 vector as a vector, wrap in I(). For "raw", either a character or raw vector. You’ll need to make sure to set the content_type() yourself.

handle

The handle to use with this request. If not supplied, will be retrieved and reused from the handle_pool() based on the scheme, hostname and port of the url. By default httr requests to the same scheme/host/port combo. This substantially reduces connection time, and ensures that cookies are maintained over multiple requests to the same host. See handle_pool() for more details.

Value

A response() object.

See Also

Other http methods: BROWSE(), DELETE(), GET(), HEAD(), PATCH(), POST(), PUT()

Examples

r <- VERB("PROPFIND", "http://svn.r-project.org/R/tags/", add_headers(depth = 1), verbose())
stop_for_status(r)
content(r)
VERB("POST", url = "http://httpbin.org/post")
VERB("POST", url = "http://httpbin.org/post", body = "foobar")

verbose Give verbose output.

Description

A verbose connection provides much more information about the flow of information between the client and server.

Usage

verbose(data_out = TRUE, data_in = FALSE, info = FALSE, ssl = FALSE)

Arguments

data_out Show data sent to the server.
data_in Show data received from the server.
info Show informational text from curl. This is mainly useful for debugging https and auth problems, so is disabled by default.
ssl Show even data sent/received over SSL connections?
Prefixes

verbose() uses the following prefixes to distinguish between different components of the http messages:

- "*" informative curl messages
- "-->" headers sent (out)
- "-->" data sent (out)
- "-->" ssl data sent (out)
- "<--" headers received (in)
- "<<" data received (in)
- "<<" ssl data received (in)

See Also

with_verbose() makes it easier to use verbose mode even when the requests are buried inside another function call.

Other config: add_headers(), authenticate(), config(), set_cookies(), timeout(), use_proxy(), user_agent()

Examples

GET("http://httpbin.org", verbose())
GET("http://httpbin.org", verbose(info = TRUE))

f <- function() {
  GET("http://httpbin.org")
}
with_verbose(f())
with_verbose(f(), info = TRUE)

# verbose() makes it easy to see exactly what POST requests send
POST_verbose <- function(body, ...) {
  POST("https://httpbin.org/post", body = body, verbose(), ...)
  invisible()
}
POST_verbose(list(x = "a", y = "b"))
POST_verbose(list(x = "a", y = "b"), encode = "form")
POST_verbose(FALSE)
POSTVerbose(NULL)
POSTVerbose(""
POST_verbose("xyz")

--------

with_config Execute code with configuration set.

--------

Description

Execute code with configuration set.
write_disk

Usage

with_config(config = config(), expr, override = FALSE)

with_verbose(expr, ...)

Arguments

config Settings as generated by add_headers(), set_cookies() or authenticate().
expr code to execute under specified configuration
override if TRUE, ignore existing settings, if FALSE, combine new config with old.
... Other arguments passed on to verbose()

See Also

Other ways to set configuration: config(), set_config()

Examples

with_config( verbose(), {
  GET("http://had.co.nz")
  GET("http://google.com")
})

# Or even easier:
with_verbose(GET("http://google.com"))

write_disk(path, overwrite = FALSE)

write_memory()

Arguments

path Path to content to.
overwrite Will only overwrite existing path if TRUE.
Examples

tmp <- tempfile()
r1 <- GET("https://www.google.com", write_disk(tmp))
readLines(tmp)

# The default
r2 <- GET("https://www.google.com", write_memory())

# Save a very large file
## Not run:
GET(
  "http://www2.census.gov/acs2011_5yr/pums/csv_pus.zip",
  write_disk("csv_pus.zip"), progress()
)
## End(Not run)

write_stream(f)

Arguments

  f  Callback function. It should have a single argument, a raw vector containing the
      bytes received from the server. This will usually be 16k or less. The return value
      of the function is ignored.

Examples

GET(
  write_stream(function(x) {
    print(length(x))
    length(x)
  })
)
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