
github3.py Documentation

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Release v1.2.0.

github3.py is wrapper for the [GitHub API](#) written in python. The design of github3.py is centered around having a logical organization of the methods needed to interact with the API. As an example, let's get information about a user:

```
from github3 import login

gh = login('sigmavirus24', password='<password>')

sigmavirus24 = gh.me()
# <AuthenticatedUser [sigmavirus24:Ian Stapleton Cordasco]>

print(sigmavirus24.name)
# Ian Stapleton Cordasco
print(sigmavirus24.login)
# sigmavirus24
print(sigmavirus24.followers_count)
# 4

for f in gh.followers():
    print(str(f))

kennethreitz = gh.user('kennethreitz')
# <User [kennethreitz:Kenneth Reitz]>

print(kennethreitz.name)
print(kennethreitz.login)
print(kennethreitz.followers_count)

followers = [str(f) for f in gh.followers('kennethreitz')]
```

There are several examples of different aspects of using github3.py

Using Two-factor Authentication with github3.py

GitHub recently added support for Two-factor Authentication to `github.com` and shortly thereafter added support for it on `api.github.com`. In version 0.8, `github3.py` also added support for it and you can use it right now.

To use Two-factor Authentication, you must define your own function that will return your one time authentication code. You then provide that function when logging in with `github3.py`.

For example:

```
import github3

try:
    # Python 2
    prompt = raw_input
except NameError:
    # Python 3
    prompt = input

def my_two_factor_function():
    code = ''
    while not code:
        # The user could accidentally press Enter before being ready,
        # let's protect them from doing that.
        code = prompt('Enter 2FA code: ')
    return code

g = github3.login('sigmavirus24', 'my_password',
                 two_factor_callback=my_two_factor_function)
```

Then each time the API tells `github3.py` it requires a Two-factor Authentication code, `github3.py` will call `my_two_factor_function` which prompt you for it.

Using Tokens for Your Projects

Let's say you're designing an application that uses `github3.py`. If your intention is to have users authenticate, you have a few options.

1. Ask the user to enter their credentials each time they start the application. (Or save the username somewhere, and just ask for the password.)
2. Ask the user to supply their credentials once and store them somewhere for later use.
3. Ask the user to supply their credentials once, get an authorization token and store that for later use.

The first isn't a bad method at all, it just unfortunately may lead to unhappy users, this should always be an option though. The second (as I already noted) is a bad idea. Even if you obfuscate the username and password, they can still be discovered and no level of obfuscation is clever enough. (May I also take this moment to remind people that base64 is **not** encryption.) The last is probably the least objectionable of the evils. The token has scopes so there is only so much someone can do with it and it works well with `github3.py`.

2.1 Requesting a token

If you're not doing a web application, you are more than welcome to use `github3.py` (otherwise work with `redirects`). Let's say your application needs access to public and private repositories, and the users but not to gists. Your `scopes` should be `['user', 'repo']`. I'm also assuming your application will not be deleting any repositories. The only things left to do are collect the username and password and give a good description for your application.

```
from github3 import authorize
from getpass import getuser, getpass

user = getuser()
password = ''

while not password:
    password = getpass('Password for {0}: '.format(user))

note = 'github3.py example app'
```

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```
note_url = 'http://example.com'
scopes = ['user', 'repo']

auth = authorize(user, password, scopes, note, note_url)

with open(CREDENTIALS_FILE, 'w') as fd:
    fd.write(auth.token + '\n')
    fd.write(auth.id)
```

In the future, you can then read that token in without having to bother your user. If at some later point in the lifetime of your application you need more privileges, you simply do the following:

```
from github3 import login

token = id = ''
with open(CREDENTIALS_FILE, 'r') as fd:
    token = fd.readline().strip() # Can't hurt to be paranoid
    id = fd.readline().strip()

gh = login(token=token)
auth = gh.authorization(id)
auth.update(add_scopes=['repo:status', 'gist'], rm_scopes=['user'])

# if you want to be really paranoid, you can then test:
# token == auth.token
# in case the update changes the token
```

Examples with Gists

3.1 Listing gists after authenticating

```
from github3 import login

gh = login(username, password)
gists = [g for g in gh.iter_gists()]
```

3.2 Creating a gist after authenticating

```
from github3 import login

gh = login(username, password)
files = {
    'spam.txt' : {
        'content': 'What... is the air-speed velocity of an unladen swallow?'
    }
}
gist = gh.create_gist('Answer this to cross the bridge', files, public=False)
# gist == <Gist [gist-id]>
print(gist.html_url)
```

3.3 Creating an anonymous gist

```
from github3 import create_gist

files = {
    'spam.txt' : {
        'content': 'What... is the air-speed velocity of an unladen swallow?'
    }
}

gist = create_gist('Answer this to cross the bridge', files)
comments = [c for c in gist.iter_comments()]
# []
comment = gist.create_comment('Bogus. This will not work.')
# Which of course it didn't, because you're not logged in
# comment == None
print(gist.html_url)
```

In the above examples 'spam.txt' is the file name. GitHub will autodetect file type based on extension provided. 'What... is the air-speed velocity of an unladen swallow?' is the file's content or body. 'Answer this to cross the bridge' is the gist's description. While required by github3.py, it is allowed to be empty, e.g., '' is accepted by GitHub.

Note that anonymous gists are always public.

The GitHub API does not just provide an API to interact with GitHub's features. A whole section of the API provides a RESTful API to git operations that one might normally perform at the command-line or via your git client.

4.1 Creating a Blob Object

One of the really cool (and under used, it seems) parts of the GitHub API involves the ability to create blob objects.

```
from github3 import login
g = login(username, password)
repo = g.repository('sigmavirus24', 'Todo.txt-python')
sha = repo.create_blob('Testing blob creation', 'utf-8')
sha
# u'57fad9a39b27e5eb4700f66673ce860b65b93ab8'
blob = repo.blob(sha)
blob.content
# u'VGvzdGluZyBibG9iIGNyZWFOaW9u\n'
blob.decoded
# u'Testing blob creation'
blob.encoding
# u'base64'
```

4.2 Creating a Tag Object

GitHub provides tar files for download via tag objects. You can create one via `git tag` or you can use the API.

```
from github3 import login
g = login(username, password)
repo = g.repository('sigmavirus24', 'github3.py')
tag = repo.tag('cdba84b4fede2c69cb1ee246b33f49f19475abfa')
```

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```
tag
# <Tag [cdba84b4fede2c69cb1ee246b33f49f19475abfa]>
tag.object.sha
# u'24ea44d302c6394a0372dcde8fd8aed899c0034b'
tag.object.type
# u'commit'
```

Examples using the *GitHub* object.

5.1 Assumptions

I'll just make some basic assumptions for the examples on this page. First, let's assume that all you ever import from `github3.py` is `login` and `GitHub` and that you have already received your `GitHub` object `g`. That might look like this:

```
from github3 import login, GitHub
from getpass import getpass, getuser
import sys
try:
    import readline
except ImportError:
    pass

try:
    user = raw_input('GitHub username: ')
except KeyboardInterrupt:
    user = getuser()

password = getpass('GitHub password for {}: '.format(user))

# Obviously you could also prompt for an OAuth token
if not (user and password):
    print("Cowardly refusing to login without a username and password.")
    sys.exit(1)

g = login(user, password)
```

So anywhere you see `g` used, you can safely assume that it is an instance where a user has authenticated already.

For the cases where we do not need an authenticated user, or where we are trying to demonstrate the differences between the two, I will use anon. anon could be instantiated like so:

```
anon = GitHub()
```

Also let's define the following constants:

```
sigma = 'sigmavirus24'  
github3 = 'github3.py'  
todopy = 'Todo.txt-python'  
kr = 'kennethreitz'  
requests = 'requests'
```

We may not need all of them, but they'll be useful

5.2 Adding a new key to your account

```
try:  
    path = raw_input('Path to key: ')  
except KeyboardInterrupt:  
    path = ''  
  
try:  
    name = raw_input('Key name: ')  
except KeyboardInterrupt:  
    name = ''  
  
if not (path and name): # Equivalent to not path or not name  
    print("Cannot create a new key without a path or name")  
    sys.exit(1)  
  
with open(path, 'r') as key_file:  
    key = g.create_key(name, key_file)  
    if key:  
        print('Key {0} created.'.format(key.title))  
    else:  
        print('Key addition failed.')
```

5.3 Deleting the key we just created

Assuming we still have key from the previous example:

```
if g.delete_key(key.id):  
    print("Successfully deleted key {0}".format(key.id))
```

There would actually be an easier way of doing this, however, if we do have the key object that we created:

```
if key.delete():  
    print("Successfully deleted key {0}".format(key.id))
```


5.4 Creating a new repository

```
repo = {}
keys = ['name', 'description', 'homepage', 'private', 'has_issues',
        'has_wiki', 'has_downloads']

for key in keys:
    try:
        repo[key] = raw_input(key + ': ')
    except KeyboardInterrupt:
        pass

r = None
if repo.get('name'):
    r = g.create_repository(repo.pop('name'), **repo)

if r:
    print("Created {0} successfully.".format(r.name))
```

5.5 Create a commit to change an existing file

```
repo.contents('/README.md').update('commit message', 'file content'.encode('utf-8'))
```

5.6 Follow another user on GitHub

I'm cheating here and using most of the follow functions in one example

```
if not g.is_following(sigma):
    g.follow(sigma)

if not g.is_subscribed(sigma, github3py):
    g.subscribe(sigma, github3py)

if g.is_subscribed(sigma, todopy):
    g.unsubscribe(sigma, todopy)

for follower in g.iter_followers():
    print("{0} is following me.".format(follower.login))

for followee in g.iter_following():
    print("I am following {0}.".format(followee.login))

if g.is_following(sigma):
    g.unfollow(sigma)
```

5.7 Changing your user information

Note that you **can not** change your login name via the API.

```
new_name = 'J. Smith'
blog = 'http://www.example.com/'
company = 'Vandelay Industries'
bio = """# J. Smith

A simple man working at a latex factory
"""

if g.update_user(new_name, blog, company, bio=bio):
    print('Profile updated.')
```

This is the same as:

```
me = g.me() # or me = g.user(your_user_name)
if me.update(new_name, blog, company, bio=bio):
    print('Profile updated.')
```

Issue Code Examples

Examples using Issues

6.1 Administering Issues

Let's assume you have your username and password stored in `user` and `pw` respectively, you have your repository name stored in `repo`, and the number of the issue you're concerned with in `num`.

```
from github3 import login

gh = login(user, pw)
issue = gh.issue(user, repo, num)
if issue.is_closed():
    issue.reopen()

issue.edit('New issue title', issue.body + '\n-----\n**Update:** Text to append')
```

6.1.1 Closing and Commenting on Issues

```
# Assuming issue is the same as above ...
issue.create_comment('This should be fixed in 6d4oe5. Closing as fixed.')
issue.close()
```

6.2 Example issue to comment on

If you would like to test the above, see [issue #108](#). Just follow the code there and fill in your username, password (or token), and comment message. Then run the script and watch as the issue opens in your browser focusing on the comment **you** just created.

The following shows how you could use github3.py to fetch and display your issues in your own style and in your web browser.

```
import webbrowser
import tempfile
import github3

template = """<html><head></head><body>{0}</body></html>"""

i = github3.issue('kennethreitz', 'requests', 868)

with tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile() as tmpfd:
    tmpfd.write(template.format(i.body_html))
    webbrowser.open('file://' + tmpfd.name)
```

Or how to do the same by wrapping the lines in your terminal.

```
import github3
import textwrap

i = github3.issue('kennethreitz', 'requests', 868)
for line in textwrap.wrap(i.body_text, 78, replace_whitespace=False):
    print line
```

6.3 Importing an issue

Not only can you create new issues, but you can import existing ones. When importing, you preserve the timestamp creation date; you can preserve the timestamp(s) for comment(s) too.

```
import github3
gh = github3.login(token=token)
issue = {
    'title': 'Documentation issue',
    'body': 'Missing links in index.html',
    'created_at': '2011-03-11T17:00:40Z'
}

repository = gh.repository(user, repo)
repository.import_issue(**issue)
```

6.3.1 Status of imported issue

Here's how to check the status of the imported issue.

```
import github3
issue = repository.imported_issue(issue_num)
print issue.status
```

Taking Advantage of GitHubIterator

Let's say that for some reason you're stalking all of GitHub's users and you just so happen to be using `github3.py` to do this. You might write code that looks like this:

```
import github3

g = github3.login(USERNAME, PASSWORD)

for u in g.iter_all_users():
    add_user_to_database(u)
```

The problem is that you will then have to reiterate over all of the users each time you want to get the new users. You have two approaches you can take to avoid this with *GitHubIterator*.

You can not call the method directly in the for-loop and keep the iterator as a separate reference like so:

```
i = g.iter_all_users():

for u in i:
    add_user_to_database(u)
```

7.1 The First Approach

Then after your first pass through your *GitHubIterator* object will have an attribute named `etag`. After you've added all the currently existing users you could do the following to retrieve the new users in a timely fashion:

```
import time

while True:
    i.refresh(True)
    for u in i:
        add_user_to_database(u)
```

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```
time.sleep(120) # Sleep for 2 minutes
```

7.2 The Second Approach

```
etag = i.etag
# Store this somewhere

# Later when you start a new process or go to check for new users you can
# then do

i = g.iter_all_users(etag=etag)

for u in i:
    add_user_to_database(u)
```

If there are no new users, these approaches won't impact your rate limit at all. This mimics the ability to conditionally refresh data on almost all other objects in github3.py.

Using Logging with github3.py

New in version 0.6.0.

The following example shows how to set up logging for github3.py. It is off by default in the library and will not pollute your logs.

```
import github3
import logging

# Set up a file to have all the logs written to
file_handler = logging.FileHandler('github_script.log')

# Send the logs to stderr as well
stream_handler = logging.StreamHandler()

# Format the log output and include the log level's name and the time it was
# generated
formatter = logging.Formatter('%(asctime)s %(levelname)s %(message)s')

# Use that Formatter on both handlers
file_handler.setFormatter(formatter)
stream_handler.setFormatter(formatter)

# Get the logger used by github3.py internally by referencing its name
# directly
logger = logging.getLogger('github3')
# Add the handlers to it
logger.addHandler(file_handler)
logger.addHandler(stream_handler)
# Set the level which determines what you see
logger.setLevel(logging.DEBUG)

# Make a library call and see the information posted
r = github3.repository('sigmavirus24', 'github3.py')
print('{0} - {0.html_url}'.format(r))
```

One thing to note is that if you want more detailed information about what is happening while the requests are sent, you can do the following:

```
import logging
urllib3 = logging.getLogger('requests.packages.urllib3')
```

And configure the logger for urllib3. Unfortunately, requests itself doesn't provide any logging, so the best you can actually get is by configuring urllib3.

You will see messages about the following in the logs:

- Construction of URLs used in requests, usually in the form: ('https://api.github.com', 'repos', 'sigmavirus24', 'github3.py')
- What request is being sent, e.g., `POST https://api.github.com/user kwargs={}`
- If JSON is trying to be extracted from the response, what the response's status code was, what the expected status code was and whether any JSON was actually returned.

A Conversation With Octocat

```
import github3

print("Hey Octocat")
print(github3.octocat("Hey Ian"))
print("What do you think about github3.py?")
print(github3.octocat("github3.py rocks!"))
print("Thanks Octocat, that means a lot coming from you.")
print("FIN.")
print("""Epilogue:
    The preceding conversation was entirely fictional. If you didn't realize
    that, you need to get out more.
""")
```

What you should see

```
Hey Octocat

      MMM.          .MMM
      MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM
      MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM
      MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM | _____ |
      MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM | Hey Ian |
      MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM |_   _____|
      MMMM::- -:::~::~:~ -:::MMMM | /
      MM~::~:~ ~:::~::~:~ ~::~:MM
.. MMMMM:::~ .:::~::~:~ .:::MMMM ..
      .MM:::~ ._. .:::~MM.
      MMMM;:::~;MMMM
-MM      MMMMMMMM
^ M+      MMMMMMMMM
      MMMMMMMM MM MM MM
      MM MM MM MM
      MM MM MM MM
      . ~ ~MM~MM~MM~MM~MM~ .
```

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```

~~~~MM:~MM~~~MM~:MM~~~~
~~~~~=====~~~~~
~~~~~=====~~~~~
      :~=====~~~~~

What do you think about github3.py?

      MMM.          .MMM
      MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM
      MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM
      MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM | _____ |
      MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM | github3.py rocks! |
      MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM |_ _____|
      MMMM::- -:::~::~- -::MMMM | /
      MM~::~ ~:::~::~ ~::~MM
.. MMMMM:.. .::+::.. .::MMMM ..
      .MM:::~ ._. ::::MM.
      MMMM;:::~;MMMM
-MM      MMMMMMMM
^ M+      MMMMMMMM
      MMMMMMM MM MM MM
      MM MM MM MM
      MM MM MM MM
      .~MM~MM~MM~MM~.
      ~~~~MM:~MM~~~MM~:MM~~~~
      ~~~~~=====~~~~~
      ~~~~~=====~~~~~
      :~=====~~~~~

Thanks Octocat, that means a lot coming from you.
FIN.
Epilogue:
  The preceding conversation was entirely fictional. If you didn't realize
  that, you need to get out more. And yes, I did just have a
  conversation with an API. Cool, no? (Sad too, I guess.)

```

CHAPTER 10

Installation

```
$ pip install github3.py
```


11.1 User Guide for github3.py

This section of our documentation is intended to guide you, the user, through various ways of using the library and to introduce you to some high-level concepts in the library.

11.1.1 Getting Started

This chapter in our documentation will teach you how to get started using github3.py after you've installed the library.

Using the library

To get started using the library, it's important to note that the module that is provided by this library is called `github3`. To use it you can run:

```
import github3
```

where necessary.

Logging into GitHub using github3.py

Once you've imported the module, you can get started using the API. It's recommended that you authenticate with GitHub to avoid running into [their rate limits](#). To do so you have a few options.

First, you can use your username and password. We advise you not to type your password into your shell or python console directly as others can view that after the fact. For the sake of an example, let's assume that you have two variables bound as `username` and `password` that contain your username and password. You can then do:

```
import github3

github = github3.login(username=username, password=password)
```

Second, you can [generate an access token](#) and use that. Let's presume you have a variable bound as `token` that contains your access token.

```
import github3

github = github3.login(token=token)
```

Third, if you're using a GitHub Enterprise installation you can use similar methods above, but you'll need to use `enterprise_login()`, e.g.,

```
import github3

githubent = github3.enterprise_login(
    url='https://github.myenterprise.example.com',
    username=username,
    password=password,
)

githubent = github3.enterprise_login(
    url='https://github.myenterprise.example.com',
    token=token,
)
```

Two-Factor Authentication and github3.py

GitHub has long supported the use of a second-factor authentication (a.k.a, 2FA) mechanism for logging in. This provides some extra security, especially around administrative actions on the website. If you choose to login with simply your username and password and you have to provide github3.py with a mechanism for obtaining your token and providing it to GitHub.

An example mechanism is as follows:

```
# This assumes Python 3
import github3

def second_factor_retrieval():
    """Provide a way to retrieve the code from the user."""
    code = ''
    while not code:
        code = input('Enter 2FA code: ')
    return code

github = github3.login(username, password,
                      two_factor_callback=second_factor_retrieval)
```

This means that for every API call made, GitHub will force us to prompt you for a new 2FA code. This is obviously not ideal. In those situations, you almost certainly want to obtain an access token.

11.1.2 Using the Repository APIs

Now that we have [learned](#) how to set up a client for use with our APIs, let's begin to review how github3.py implements the [Repositories API](#).

Retrieving Repositories

Once you've *logged in* you will have an instance of *GitHub* or *GitHubEnterprise*. Let's assume either one is bound to a variable called `github`. To retrieve a single *repository* that we know the owner and name of, we would do the following:

```
repository = github.repository(owner, repository_name)
```

For example, let's retrieve the repository of the `uritemplate` package that `github3.py` relies on:

```
uritemplate = github.repository('python-hyper', 'uritemplate')
```

It's also possible for us to retrieve multiple repositories owned by the same user or organization:

```
for short_repository in github.repositories_by('python-hyper'):
    ...
```

When listing repositories, like listing other objects, the GitHub API doesn't return the full representation of the object. In this case, `github3.py` returns a different object to represent a *short repository*. This object has fewer attributes, but can be converted into a full repository like so:

```
for short_repository in github.repositories_by('python-hyper'):
    full_repository = short_repository.refresh()
```

We now have two separate objects for the repository based on how GitHub represents them. Both objects have the same methods attached to them. There's just a different set of attributes on each.

Interacting with Repositories

Repositories are central to many things in GitHub as well as in the API and as result they have many attributes and methods. It's possible to list branches, collaborators, commits, contributors, deployments, forks, issues, projects, pull requests, refs, and more.

For example, we could build a tiny function that checks if a contributor has deleted their fork:

```
uritemplate = github.repository('python-hyper', 'uritemplate')
contributors_without_forks = (set(uritemplate.contributors()) -
                             set(fork.owner for fork in uritemplate.forks()))
print(f'The following contributors deleted their forks of {uritemplate!r}')
for contributor in sorted(contributors_without_forks, key=lambda c: c.login):
    print(f' * {contributor.login}')
```

The output should look like

```
The following contributors deleted their forks of <Repository [python-hyper/
->uritemplate]>
 * eugene-eeo
 * jpotts18
 * sigmavirus24
 * thierryba
```


12.1 API Reference

12.1.1 Anonymous Functional API

This part of the documentation covers the API. This is intended to be a beautifully written module which allows the user (developer) to interact with `github3.py` elegantly and easily.

Module Contents

To interact with the GitHub API you can either authenticate to access protected functionality or you can interact with it anonymously. Authenticating provides more functionality to the user (developer).

To authenticate, you may use `github3.login()`.

`github3.login(username=None, password=None, token=None, two_factor_callback=None)`
Construct and return an authenticated GitHub session.

Note: To allow you to specify either a username and password combination or a token, none of the parameters are required. If you provide none of them, you will receive `None`.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – login name
- **password** (*str*) – password for the login
- **token** (*str*) – OAuth token
- **two_factor_callback** (*func*) – (optional), function you implement to provide the Two-factor Authentication code to GitHub when necessary

Returns *GitHub*

With the `GitHub` object that is returned you have access to more functionality. See that object's documentation for more information.

To use the API anonymously, you can also create a new `GitHub` object, e.g.,

```
from github3 import GitHub

gh = GitHub()
```

Or you can use the following functions:

Anonymous Functions

`github3.authorize(username, password, scopes, note="", note_url="", client_id="", client_secret="", two_factor_callback=None, github=None)`

Obtain an authorization token for the GitHub API.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.authorize()` instead.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required)
- **password** (*str*) – (required)
- **scopes** (*list*) – (required), areas you want this token to apply to, i.e., 'gist', 'user'
- **note** (*str*) – (optional), note about the authorization
- **note_url** (*str*) – (optional), url for the application
- **client_id** (*str*) – (optional), 20 character OAuth client key for which to create a token
- **client_secret** (*str*) – (optional), 40 character OAuth client secret for which to create the token
- **two_factor_callback** (*func*) – (optional), function to call when a Two-Factor Authentication code needs to be provided by the user.
- **github** (`GitHub`) – (optional), `GitHub` (or `GitHubEnterprise`) object for login.

Returns `Authorization`

Deprecated Functions

Warning: Due to GitHub's anonymous rate limits, it's strongly advised that you don't use these functions.

`github3.create_gist(description, files)`

Create an anonymous public gist.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.create_gist()` instead.

Parameters

- **description** (*str*) – (required), short description of the gist
- **files** (*dict*) – (required), file names with associated dictionaries for content, e.g. {'spam.txt': {'content': 'File contents ...'}}

Returns `Gist`

`github3.gist(id_num)`

Retrieve the gist identified by `id_num`.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.gist()` instead.

Parameters `id_num` (*int*) – (required), unique id of the gist

Returns `Gist`

`github3.gitignore_template(language)`

Return the template for language.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.gitignore_template()` instead.

Returns `str`

`github3.gitignore_templates()`

Return the list of available templates.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.gitignore_templates()` instead.

Returns list of template names

`github3.issue(owner, repository, number)`

Anonymously gets issue `:number` on `:owner/:`repository.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.issue()` instead.

Parameters

- **owner** (*str*) – (required), repository owner
- **repository** (*str*) – (required), repository name
- **number** (*int*) – (required), issue number

Returns `Issue`

`github3.issues_on(owner, repository, milestone=None, state=None, assignee=None, mentioned=None, labels=None, sort=None, direction=None, since=None, number=-1, etag=None)`
Iterate over issues on owner/repository.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.issues_on()` instead.

Changed in version 0.9.0: The `state` parameter now accepts ‘all’ in addition to ‘open’ and ‘closed’.

• **Parameters**

- **owner** (*str*) – login of the owner of the repository
- **repository** (*str*) – name of the repository
- **milestone** (*int*) – None, ‘*’, or ID of milestone
- **state** (*str*) – accepted values: (‘all’, ‘open’, ‘closed’) api-default: ‘open’
- **assignee** (*str*) – ‘*’ or login of the user
- **mentioned** (*str*) – login of the user
- **labels** (*str*) – comma-separated list of label names, e.g., ‘bug,ui,@high’
- **sort** (*str*) – accepted values: (‘created’, ‘updated’, ‘comments’) api-default: created
- **direction** (*str*) – accepted values: (‘asc’, ‘desc’) api-default: desc
- **since** (*datetime or string*) – (optional), Only issues after this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* or an ISO8601 formatted date string, e.g., 2012-05-20T23:10:27Z

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of issues to return. Default: -1 returns all issues
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of `ShortIssues`

`github3.all_repositories` (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over every repository in the order they were created.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.all_repositories()` instead.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: -1, returns all of them
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of `Repository`

`github3.all_users` (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over every user in the order they signed up for GitHub.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.all_users()` instead.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of users to return. Default: -1, returns all of them
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of `User`

`github3.all_events` (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over public events.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.all_events()` instead.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of `Event`

`github3.followers_of` (*username, number=-1, etag=None*)

List the followers of `username`.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.followers_of()` instead.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), login of the person to list the followers of
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of followers to return. Default: -1, return all of them
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of `User`

`github3.followed_by` (*username, number=-1, etag=None*)

List the people `username` follows.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.followed_by()` instead.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), login of the user
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of users being followed by username to return. Default: -1, return all of them
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *User*

`github3.public_gists(number=-1, etag=None)`

Iterate over all public gists.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.public_gists()` instead.

New in version 1.0: This was split from `github3.iter_gists` before 1.0.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of gists to return. Default: -1, return all of them
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Gist*

`github3.gists_by(username, number=-1, etag=None)`

Iterate over gists created by the provided username.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.gists_by()` instead.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), if provided, get the gists for this user instead of the authenticated user.
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of gists to return. Default: -1, return all of them
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Gist*

`github3.organizations_with(username, number=-1, etag=None)`

List the organizations with `username` as a member.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.organizations_with()` instead.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), login of the user
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of orgs to return. Default: -1, return all of the issues
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *ShortOrganization*

`github3.repositories_by(username, type=None, sort=None, direction=None, number=-1, etag=None)`

List public repositories for the specified username.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.organizations_with()` instead.

New in version 0.6.

Note: This replaces `github3.iter_repos`

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required)
- **type** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('all', 'owner', 'member') API default: 'all'
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('created', 'updated', 'pushed', 'full_name') API default: 'created'
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('asc', 'desc'), API default: 'asc' when using 'full_name', 'desc' otherwise
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: -1 returns all repositories
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of `Repository` objects

`github3.starred_by(username, number=-1, etag=None)`

Iterate over repositories starred by `username`.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.starred_by()` instead.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (optional), name of user whose stars you want to see
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: -1 returns all repositories
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of `Repository`

`github3.subscriptions_for(username, number=-1, etag=None)`

Iterate over repositories subscribed to by `username`.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.subscriptions_for()` instead.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – name of user whose subscriptions you want to see
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: -1 returns all repositories
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of `Repository`

`github3.markdown(text, mode="", context="", raw=False)`

Render an arbitrary markdown document.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.markdown()` instead.

Parameters

- **text** (*str*) – (required), the text of the document to render
- **mode** (*str*) – (optional), 'markdown' or 'gfm'
- **context** (*str*) – (optional), only important when using mode 'gfm', this is the repository to use as the context for the rendering
- **raw** (*bool*) – (optional), renders a document like a README.md, no gfm, no context

Returns `str` – HTML formatted text

`github3.octocat` (*say=None*)

Return an easter egg from the API.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.octocat()` instead.

Params `str say` (optional), pass in what you'd like Octocat to say

Returns ascii art of Octocat

`github3.organization` (*name*)

Return an Organization object for the login name.

Parameters `username` (*str*) – (required), login name of the org

Returns the organization

Return type `Organization`

`github3.pull_request` (*owner, repository, number*)

Anonymously retrieve pull request `:number` on `:owner/:repository`.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.pull_request()` instead.

Parameters

- **owner** (*str*) – (required), repository owner
- **repository** (*str*) – (required), repository name
- **number** (*int*) – (required), pull request number

Returns `PullRequest`

`github3.rate_limit` ()

Return a dictionary with information from `/rate_limit`.

The dictionary has two keys: `resources` and `rate`. In `resources` you can access information about `core` or `search`.

Note: the `rate` key will be deprecated before version 3 of the GitHub API is finalized. Do not rely on that key. Instead, make your code future-proof by using `core` in `resources`, e.g.,

```
rates = g.rate_limit()
rates['resources']['core'] # => your normal ratelimit info
rates['resources']['search'] # => your search ratelimit info
```

New in version 0.8.

Returns ratelimit mapping

Return type `dict`

`github3.repository` (*owner, repository*)

Retrieve the desired repository.

Parameters

- **owner** (*str*) – (required)
- **repository** (*str*) – (required)

Returns the repository

Return type `Repository`

`github3.search_code` (*query*, *sort=None*, *order=None*, *per_page=None*, *text_match=False*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Find code via the code search API.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.search_code()` instead.

Warning: You will only be able to make 5 calls with this or other search functions. To raise the rate-limit on this set of endpoints, create an authenticated `GitHub` Session with `login`.

The query can contain any combination of the following supported qualifiers:

- `in` Qualifies which fields are searched. With this qualifier you can restrict the search to just the file contents, the file path, or both.
- `language` Searches code based on the language it's written in.
- `fork` Specifies that code from forked repositories should be searched. Repository forks will not be searchable unless the fork has more stars than the parent repository.
- `size` Finds files that match a certain size (in bytes).
- `path` Specifies the path that the resulting file must be at.
- `extension` Matches files with a certain extension.
- `user` or `repo` Limits searches to a specific user or repository.

For more information about these qualifiers, see: <http://git.io/-DvAuA>

Parameters

- **query** (*str*) – (required), a valid query as described above, e.g., `addClass in:file language:js repo:jquery/jquery`
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), how the results should be sorted; option(s): `indexed`; default: `best match`
- **order** (*str*) – (optional), the direction of the sorted results, options: `asc`, `desc`; default: `desc`
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional)
- **text_match** (*bool*) – (optional), if `True`, return matching search terms. See <http://git.io/4ctleQ> for more information
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: `-1`, returns all available repositories
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), previous ETag header value

Returns generator of `CodeSearchResult`

`github3.search_issues` (*query*, *sort=None*, *order=None*, *per_page=None*, *text_match=False*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Find issues by state and keyword

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.search_issues()` instead.

Warning: You will only be able to make 5 calls with this or other search functions. To raise the rate-limit on this set of endpoints, create an authenticated `GitHub` Session with `login`.

The query can contain any combination of the following supported qualifiers:

- `type` With this qualifier you can restrict the search to issues or pull request only.
- `in` Qualifies which fields are searched. With this qualifier you can restrict the search to just the title, body, comments, or any combination of these.
- `author` Finds issues created by a certain user.
- `assignee` Finds issues that are assigned to a certain user.
- `mentions` Finds issues that mention a certain user.
- `commenter` Finds issues that a certain user commented on.
- `involves` Finds issues that were either created by a certain user, assigned to that user, mention that user, or were commented on by that user.
- `state` Filter issues based on whether they're open or closed.
- `labels` Filters issues based on their labels.
- `language` Searches for issues within repositories that match a certain language.
- `created` or `updated` Filters issues based on times of creation, or when they were last updated.
- `comments` Filters issues based on the quantity of comments.
- `user` or `repo` Limits searches to a specific user or repository.

For more information about these qualifiers, see: <http://git.io/d1oELA>

Parameters

- **query** (*str*) – (required), a valid query as described above, e.g., `windows label:bug`
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), how the results should be sorted; options: `created`, `comments`, `updated`; default: `best match`
- **order** (*str*) – (optional), the direction of the sorted results, options: `asc`, `desc`; default: `desc`
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional)
- **text_match** (*bool*) – (optional), if `True`, return matching search terms. See <http://git.io/QLQuSQ> for more information
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of issues to return. Default: `-1`, returns all available issues
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), previous ETag header value

Returns generator of *IssueSearchResult*

`github3.search_repositories` (*query*, *sort=None*, *order=None*, *per_page=None*, *text_match=False*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Find repositories via various criteria.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.search_repositories()` instead.

Warning: You will only be able to make 5 calls with this or other search functions. To raise the rate-limit on this set of endpoints, create an authenticated *GitHub* Session with `login`.

The query can contain any combination of the following supported qualifiers:

- `in` Qualifies which fields are searched. With this qualifier you can restrict the search to just the repository name, description, readme, or any combination of these.

- `size` Finds repositories that match a certain size (in kilobytes).
- `forks` Filters repositories based on the number of forks, and/or whether forked repositories should be included in the results at all.
- `created` or `pushed` Filters repositories based on times of creation, or when they were last updated. Format: YYYY-MM-DD. Examples: `created:<2011`, `pushed:<2013-02`, `pushed:>=2013-03-06`
- `user` or `repo` Limits searches to a specific user or repository.
- `language` Searches repositories based on the language they're written in.
- `stars` Searches repositories based on the number of stars.

For more information about these qualifiers, see: <http://git.io/4Z8AkA>

Parameters

- **query** (*str*) – (required), a valid query as described above, e.g., `tetris language:assembly`
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), how the results should be sorted; options: `stars`, `forks`, `updated`; default: `best match`
- **order** (*str*) – (optional), the direction of the sorted results, options: `asc`, `desc`; default: `desc`
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional)
- **text_match** (*bool*) – (optional), if True, return matching search terms. See <http://git.io/4ct1eQ> for more information
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: -1, returns all available repositories
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), previous ETag header value

Returns generator of `Repository`

`github3.search_users` (*query*, *sort=None*, *order=None*, *per_page=None*, *text_match=False*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Find users via the Search API.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.search_users()` instead.

Warning: You will only be able to make 5 calls with this or other search functions. To raise the rate-limit on this set of endpoints, create an authenticated `GitHub` Session with `login`.

The query can contain any combination of the following supported qualifiers:

- `type` With this qualifier you can restrict the search to just personal accounts or just organization accounts.
- `in` Qualifies which fields are searched. With this qualifier you can restrict the search to just the username, public email, full name, or any combination of these.
- `repos` Filters users based on the number of repositories they have.
- `location` Filter users by the location indicated in their profile.
- `language` Search for users that have repositories that match a certain language.
- `created` Filter users based on when they joined.
- `followers` Filter users based on the number of followers they have.

For more information about these qualifiers see: <http://git.io/wjVYJw>

Parameters

- **query** (*str*) – (required), a valid query as described above, e.g., `tom repos:>42 followers:>1000`
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), how the results should be sorted; options: `followers`, `repositories`, or `joined`; default: `best match`
- **order** (*str*) – (optional), the direction of the sorted results, options: `asc`, `desc`; default: `desc`
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional)
- **text_match** (*bool*) – (optional), if `True`, return matching search terms. See http://git.io/_V1zRwa for more information
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of search results to return; Default: `-1` returns all available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag header value of the last request.

Returns generator of *UserSearchResult*

`github3.user(username)`

Retrieve a User object for the specified user name.

Parameters `username` (*str*) – name of the user

Returns the user

Return type *User*

`github3.zen()`

Return a quote from the Zen of GitHub. Yet another API Easter Egg.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.github.GitHub.zen()` instead.

Returns `str`

Enterprise Use

If you're using `github3.py` to interact with an enterprise installation of GitHub, you **must** use the *GitHubEnterprise* object. Upon initialization, the only parameter you must supply is the URL of your enterprise installation, e.g.

```
from github3 import GitHubEnterprise

g = GitHubEnterprise('https://github.examplesintl.com')
stats = g.admin_stats('all')
assert 'issues' in stats, ('Key issues is not included in the admin'
                          'statistics')
```

12.1.2 App and Installation API Objects

This section of the documentation covers the representations of various objects related to the *Apps API*.

class `github3.apps.App(json, session)`

An object representing a GitHub App.

New in version 1.2.0.

See also:

[GitHub Apps](#) Documentation for Apps on GitHub

[GitHub Apps API Documentation](#) API documentation of what's available about an App.

This object has the following attributes:

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the day and time the App was created.

description

The description of the App provided by the owner.

external_url

The URL provided for the App by the owner.

html_url

The HTML URL provided for the App by the owner.

id

The unique identifier for the App. This is useful in cases where you may want to authenticate either as an App or as a specific installation of an App.

name

The display name of the App that the user sees.

node_id

A base64-encoded blob returned by the GitHub API for who knows what reason.

owner

A `ShortUser` object representing the GitHub user who owns the App.

updated_at

A `datetime` object representing the day and time the App was last updated.

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod `from_json` (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns `int`

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If `True`, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns `self`

class `github3.apps.Installation` (*json*, *session*)

An installation of a GitHub App either on a User or Org.

New in version 1.2.0.

This has the following attributes:

access_tokens_url

account

app_id

created_at

events

html_url

id

permissions

repositories_url

repository_selection

single_file_name

target_id

target_type

updated_at

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type GitHubSession

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters `conditional` (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header (‘Last-Modified’, or ‘ETag’) on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

12.1.3 Authorizations API Classes

This part of the documentation covers the *Authorization* object.

class `github3.auths.Authorization` (*json, session*)
Representation of an OAuth Authorization.

See also: https://developer.github.com/v3/oauth_authorizations/

This object has the following attributes:

app

Details about the application the authorization was created for.

created_at

A `datetime` representing when this authorization was created.

fingerprint

New in version 1.0.

The optional parameter that is used to allow an OAuth application to create multiple authorizations for the same user. This will help distinguish two authorizations for the same app.

hashed_token

New in version 1.0.

This is the base64 of the SHA-256 digest of the token.

See also:

[Removing Authorization Tokens](#) The blog post announcing the removal of *token*.

id

The unique identifier for this authorization.

note_url

The URL that points to a longer description about the purpose of this authorization.

note

The short note provided when this authorization was created.

scopes

The list of scopes assigned to this token.

See also:

[Scopes for OAuth Applications](#) GitHub’s documentation around available scopes and what they mean

token

If this authorization was created, this will contain the full token. Otherwise, this attribute will be an empty string.

token_last_eight

New in version 1.0.

The last eight characters of the token. This allows users to identify a token after the initial retrieval.

updated_at

A `datetime` representing when this authorization was most recently updated.

add_scopes (*scopes*, *note=None*, *note_url=None*)

Add the scopes to this authorization.

New in version 1.0.

Parameters

- **scopes** (*list*) – Adds these scopes to the ones present on this authorization
- **note** (*str*) – (optional), Note about the authorization
- **note_url** (*str*) – (optional), URL to link to when the user views the authorization

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete ()

Delete this authorization.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod from_json (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

remove_scopes (*scopes, note=None, note_url=None*)

Remove the scopes from this authorization.

New in version 1.0.

Parameters

- **scopes** (*list*) – Remove these scopes from the ones present on this authorization
- **note** (*str*) – (optional), Note about the authorization
- **note_url** (*str*) – (optional), URL to link to when the user views the authorization

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

replace_scopes (*scopes, note=None, note_url=None*)

Replace the scopes on this authorization.

New in version 1.0.

Parameters

- **scopes** (*list*) – Use these scopes instead of the previous list
- **note** (*str*) – (optional), Note about the authorization
- **note_url** (*str*) – (optional), URL to link to when the user views the authorization

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

12.1.4 Events API Classes

This part of the documentation covers the objects that represent data returned by the Events API.

The Event Object

class github3.events.**Event** (*json, session*)

Represents an event as returned by the API.

It structures and handles the data returned by via the [Events](#) section of the GitHub API.

Two events can be compared like so:

```
e1 == e2
e1 != e2
```

And that is equivalent to:

```
e1.id == e2.id
e1.id != e2.id
```

actor

A *EventUser* that represents the user whose action generated this event.

created_at

A *datetime* representing when this event was created.

id

The unique identifier for this event.

org

If present, a *EventOrganization* representing the organization on which this event occurred.

type

The type of event this is.

See also:

[Event Types Documentation](#) GitHub's documentation of different event types

payload

The payload of the event which has all of the details relevant to this event.

repo

The string representation of the repository this event pertains to.

Changed in version 1.0.0: This restores the behaviour of the API. To get a tuple, representation, use `self.repo.split('/', 1)`

public

A boolean representing whether the event is publicly viewable or not.

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

static list_types ()

List available payload types.

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type GitHubSession

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

When accessing the payload of the event, you should notice that you receive a dictionary where the keys depend on the event [type](#). Note:

- where they reference an array in the documentation but index it like a dictionary, you are given a regular dictionary
- where they reference a key as returning an object, you receive the equivalent object from the dictionary, e.g., for a Fork Event

```
>>> event
<Event [Fork]>
>>> event.payload
{'forkee': <Repository [eweap/redactor-js]>}
>>> event.payload['forkee']
<ShortRepository [eweap/redactor-js]>
```

Using the dictionary returned as the payload makes far more sense than creating an object for the payload in this instance. For one, creating a class for each payload type would be insanity. I did it once, but it isn't worth the effort. Having individual handlers as we have now which modify the payload to use our objects when available is more sensible.

Event Related Objects

The following objects are returned as part of an *Event*. These objects all have methods to convert them to full representations of the object. For example, *EventUser* has `to_user()` and aliases `refresh()` to behave similarly.

class `github3.events.EventUser` (*json, session*)
The class that represents the user information returned in Events.

Note: Refreshing this object will return a *User*.

avatar_url

The URL of the avatar image this user chose.

display_login

The login that is displayed as part of the event.

gravatar_id

The unique ID for the user's gravatar, if they're using gravatar to host their avatar.

id

The user's unique ID in GitHub.

login

The user's login (or handle) on GitHub.

class `github3.events.EventOrganization` (*json, session*)
Representation of the organization information returned in Events.

Note: Refreshing this object will return a *Organization*.

This object has the following attributes:

avatar_url

The URL to this organization's avatar.

gravatar_id

The unique identifier for this organization on Gravatar, if its avatar is hosted there.

id

This organization's unique identifier on GitHub.

login

The unique login for this organization.

class github3.events.**EventPullRequest** (*json, session*)
Representation of a Pull Request returned in Events.

Note: Refreshing this object returns a *PullRequest*.

This object has the following attributes:

id
The unique id of this pull request across all of GitHub.

number
The number of this pull request on its repository.

state
The state of this pull request during this event.

title
The title of this pull request during this event.

locked
A boolean attribute describing if this pull request was locked.

class github3.events.**EventReviewComment** (*json, session*)
Representation of review comments in events.

Note: Refreshing this object will return a new `:class'~github3.pulls.ReviewComment'`

This object has the following attributes:

id
The unique id of this comment across all of GitHub.

author_association
The association the author has with this project.

body
The markdown body of this review comment.

commit_id
The identifier of the commit that this comment was left on.

created_at
A `datetime` object representing the date and time this comment was created.

diff_hunk
The section (or hunk) of the diff this comment was left on.

html_url
The URL to view this comment in a browser.

links
A dictionary of links to various items about this comment.

original_commit_id
The identifier of original commit this comment was left on.

original_position
The original position within the diff this comment was left.

path

The path to the file this comment was left on.

position

The current position within the diff this comment is placed.

pull_request_url

The URL to retrieve the pull request information from the API.

updated_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time this comment was updated.

user

A `ShortUser` representing the user who authored this comment.

class `github3.events.EventIssue` (*json, session*)

The class that represents the issue information returned in Events.

class `github3.events.EventIssueComment` (*json, session*)

Representation of a comment left on an issue.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/issues/comments/>

This object has the following attributes:

author_association

The association of the author (*user*) with the repository this issue belongs to.

body

The markdown formatted original text written by the author.

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this comment was created.

html_url

The URL to view this comment in a browser.

id

The unique identifier for this comment.

issue_url

The URL of the parent issue in the API.

updated_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this comment was most recently updated.

user

A `ShortUser` representing the author of this comment.

12.1.5 Gist API Objects

The Gists API has a rich set of objects it returns.

Gist Representations

class `github3.gists.gist.ShortGist` (*json, session*)

Short representation of a gist.

GitHub's API returns different amounts of information about gists based upon how that information is retrieved. This object exists to represent the full amount of information returned for a specific gist. For example, you

would receive this class when calling `all_gists()`. To provide a clear distinction between the types of gists, github3.py uses different classes with different sets of attributes.

This object only has the following attributes:

url

The GitHub API URL for this repository, e.g., `https://api.github.com/gists/6faaaeb956dec3f51a9bd630a3490291`.

comments_count

Number of comments on this gist

description

Description of the gist as written by the creator

html_url

The URL of this gist on GitHub, e.g., `https://gist.github.com/sigmavirus24/6faaaeb956dec3f51a9bd630a3490291`

id

The unique identifier for this gist.

public

This is a boolean attribute describing if the gist is public or private

git_pull_url

The git URL to pull this gist, e.g., `git://gist.github.com/sigmavirus24/6faaaeb956dec3f51a9bd630a3490291.git`

git_push_url

The git URL to push to gist, e.g., `git@gist.github.com:6faaaeb956dec3f51a9bd630a3490291.git`

created_at

This is a datetime object representing when the gist was created.

updated_at

This is a datetime object representing the last time this gist was most recently updated.

owner

This attribute is a *ShortUser* object representing the creator of the gist.

files

A dictionary mapping the filename to a *GistFile* object.

Changed in version 1.0.0: Previously this was a list but it has been converted to a dictionary to preserve the structure of the API.

comments_url

The URL to retrieve the list of comments on the Gist via the API.

class `github3.gists.gist.GistFork` (*json, session*)

This object represents a forked Gist.

This has a subset of attributes of a *ShortGist*:

created_at

The date and time when the gist was created.

id

The unique identifier of the gist.

owner

The user who forked the gist.

updated_at

The date and time of the most recent modification of the fork.

url

The API URL for the fork.

class `github3.gists.gist.Gist` (*json, session*)

This object constitutes the full representation of a Gist.

GitHub's API returns different amounts of information about gists based upon how that information is retrieved. This object exists to represent the full amount of information returned for a specific gist. For example, you would receive this class when calling `gist()`. To provide a clear distinction between the types of gists, `github3.py` uses different classes with different sets of attributes.

This object has all the same attributes as `ShortGist` as well as:

commits_url

The URL to retrieve gist commits from the GitHub API.

original_forks

A list of `GistFork` objects representing each fork of this gist. To retrieve the most recent list of forks, use the `forks()` method.

forks_url

The URL to retrieve the current listing of forks of this gist.

history

A list of `GistHistory` objects representing each change made to this gist.

truncated

This is a boolean attribute that indicates whether the content of this Gist has been truncated or not.

Files in a Gist

Gists have files which have two representations:

class `github3.gists.file.GistFile` (*json, session*)

This represents the full file object returned by interacting with gists.

The object has all of the attributes as returned by the API for a `ShortGistFile` as well as:

truncated

A boolean attribute that indicates whether `original_content` contains all of the file's contents.

original_content

The contents of the file (potentially truncated) returned by the API. If the file was truncated use `content()` to retrieve it in its entirety.

class `github3.gists.file.ShortGistFile` (*json, session*)

This represents the file object returned by interacting with gists.

The object has the following attributes as returned by the API for a Gist:

raw_url

This URL provides access to the complete, untruncated content of the file represented by this object.

filename

The string for the filename.

language

The GitHub detected language for the file, e.g., Erlang, Python, text.

type

The mime-type of the file. Related to *language*.

size

The file size in bytes.

The History of a Gist

class `github3.gists.history.GistHistory` (*json, session*)

This object represents one version (or revision) of a gist.

The GitHub API returns the following attributes:

url

The URL to the revision of the gist retrievable through the API.

version

The commit ID of the revision of the gist.

user

The *ShortUser* representation of the user who owns this gist.

committed_at

The date and time of the revision's commit.

change_status

A dictionary with the number of deletions, additions, and total changes to the gist.

For convenience, github3.py also exposes the following attributes from the *change_status*:

additions

The number of additions to the gist compared to the previous revision.

deletions

The number of deletions from the gist compared to the previous revision.

totoal

The total number of changes to the gist compared to the previous revision.

12.1.6 Git API Classes

This part of the documentation covers the module associated with the [Git Data](#) section of the GitHub API.

Like much of the GitHub API, many objects have different representations.

Blob Object(s)

class `github3.git.Blob` (*json, session*)

This object provides an interface to the API representation of a blob.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/git/blobs/>

Changed in version 1.0.0: The *content* is no longer forcibly coerced to bytes. The *decoded* is deprecated in favor of `decode_content()`.

This object has the following attributes

content

The raw content of the blob. This may be base64 encoded text. Use `decode_content()` to receive the non-encoded text.

encoding

The encoding that GitHub reports for this blob's content.

size

The size of this blob's content in bytes.

sha

The SHA1 of this blob's content.

Commit Object(s)

class `github3.git.Commit` (*json, session*)

This represents a commit as returned by the git API.

This is distinct from *RepoCommit*. Primarily this object represents the commit data stored by git and it has no relationship to the repository on GitHub.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/git/commits/>

This object has all of the attributes of a *ShortCommit* as well as the following attributes:

parents

The list of commits that are the parents of this commit. This may be empty if this is the initial commit, or it may have several if it is the result of an octopus merge. Each parent is represented as a dictionary with the API URL and SHA1.

sha

The unique SHA1 which identifies this commit.

verification

The GPG verification data about this commit. See <https://developer.github.com/v3/git/commits/#commit-signature-verification> for more information.

class `github3.git.ShortCommit` (*json, session*)

This represents a commit as returned by the git API.

This is distinct from *RepoCommit*. Primarily this object represents the commit data stored by git. This shorter representation of a *Commit* is most often found on a *RepoCommit* to represent the git data associated with it.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/git/commits/>

This object has the following attributes:

author

This is a dictionary with at least the name and email of the author of this commit as well as the date it was authored.

committer

This is a dictionary with at least the name and email of the committer of this commit as well as the date it was committed.

message

The commit message that describes the changes as written by the author and committer.

tree

The git tree object this commit points to.

Tree Object(s)

class `github3.git.CommitTree` (*json, session*)

This object represents the abbreviated tree data in a commit.

The API returns different representations of different objects. When representing a *ShortCommit* or *Commit*, the API returns an abbreviated representation of a git tree.

This object has the following attributes:

sha

The SHA1 of this tree in the git repository.

class `github3.git.Hash` (*json, session*)

This is used to represent the elements of a tree.

This provides the path to the object and the type of object it is. For a brief explanation of what these types are and represent, this StackOverflow question answers some of that: <https://stackoverflow.com/a/18605496/1953283>

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/git/trees/#create-a-tree>

This object has the following attributes:

mode

The mode of the file, directory, or link.

path

The path to the file, directory, or link.

sha

The SHA1 for this hash.

size

This attribute is only not None if the *type* is not a tree.

type

The type of git object this is representing, e.g., tree, blob, etc.

class `github3.git.Tree` (*json, session*)

This represents a tree object from a git repository.

Trees tend to represent directories and subdirectories.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/git/trees/>

This object has the following attributes:

sha

The SHA1 of this tree in the git repository.

tree

A list that represents the nodes in the tree. If this list has members it will have instances of *Hash*.

Git Object, Reference, and Tag Object(s)

Yes, we know, `GitObject` is a funky name.

class `github3.git.GitObject` (*json, session*)

This object represents an arbitrary ‘object’ in git.

This object is intended to be versatile and is usually found on one of the following:

- *Reference*

- *Tag*

This object has the following attributes:

sha

The SHA1 of the object this is representing.

type

The name of the type of object this is representing.

class `github3.git.Reference` (*json, session*)

Object representing a git reference associated with a repository.

This represents a reference (or ref) created on a repository via git.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/git/refs/>

This object has the following attributes:

object

A *GitObject* that this reference points to.

ref

The string path to the reference, e.g., 'refs/heads/sc/feature-a'.

class `github3.git.Tag` (*json, session*)

This represents an annotated tag.

Tags are a special kind of git reference and annotated tags have more information than lightweight tags.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/git/tags/>

This object has the following attributes:

message

This is the message that was written to accompany the creation of the annotated tag.

object

A *GitObject* that represents the underlying git object.

sha

The SHA1 of this tag in the git repository.

tag

The “lightweight” tag (or reference) that backs this annotated tag.

tagger

The person who created this tag.

12.1.7 GitHub Object

The GitHub objects is the point at which most usage of github3.py works.

GitHub.com Object

class `github3.github.GitHub` (*username=”, password=”, token=”, session=None*)

Stores all the session information.

There are two ways to log into the GitHub API

```

from github3 import login
g = login(user, password)
g = login(token=token)
g = login(user, token=token)

```

or

```

from github3 import GitHub
g = GitHub(user, password)
g = GitHub(token=token)
g = GitHub(user, token=token)

```

This is simple backward compatibility since originally there was no way to call the GitHub object with authentication parameters.

activate_membership (*organization*)

Activate the membership to an organization.

Parameters **organization** (*Organization*) – the organization or organization login for which to activate the membership

Returns the activated membership

Return type *Membership*

add_email_addresses (*addresses=[]*)

Add the addresses to the authenticated user's account.

Parameters **addresses** (*list*) – (optional), email addresses to be added

Returns list of email objects

Return type [*Email*]

all_events (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over public events.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of events

Return type *Event*

all_organizations (*number=-1, since=None, etag=None, per_page=None*)

Iterate over every organization in the order they were created.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of organizations to return. Default: -1, returns all of them
- **since** (*int*) – (optional), last organization id seen (allows restarting an iteration)
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional), number of organizations to list per request

Returns generator of organizations

Return type *ShortOrganization*

all_repositories (*number=-1, since=None, etag=None, per_page=None*)

Iterate over every repository in the order they were created.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: -1, returns all of them
- **since** (*int*) – (optional), last repository id seen (allows restarting an iteration)
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to list per request

Returns generator of repositories

Return type *ShortRepository*

all_users (*number=-1, etag=None, per_page=None, since=None*)

Iterate over every user in the order they signed up for GitHub.

Changed in version 1.0.0: Inserted the `since` parameter after the `number` parameter.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of users to return. Default: -1, returns all of them
- **since** (*int*) – (optional), ID of the last user that you’ve seen.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional), number of users to list per request

Returns generator of users

Return type *ShortUser*

app (*app_slug*)

Retrieve information about a specific app using its “slug”.

New in version 1.2.0.

See also:

Get a single GitHub App [API Documentation](#)

Parameters **app_slug** – The identifier for the specific slug, e.g., `test-github3-py-apps`.

Returns The app if and only if it is public.

Return type *App*

app_installation (*installation_id*)

Retrieve a specific App installation by its ID.

See also:

Get a single installation [API Documentation](#)

Parameters **installation_id** (*int*) – The ID of the specific installation.

Returns The installation.

Return type *Installation*

app_installation_for_organization (*organization*)

Retrieve an App installation for a specific organization.

New in version 1.2.0.

See also:

Find organization installation [API Documentation](#)

Parameters **organization** (*str*) – The name of the organization.

Returns The installation

Return type *Installation*

app_installation_for_repository (*owner, repository*)

Retrieve an App installation for a specific repository.

New in version 1.2.0.

See also:

Find repository installation [API Documentation](#)

Parameters

- **owner** (*str*) – The name of the owner.
- **repository** (*str*) – The name of the repository.

Returns The installation

Return type *Installation*

app_installation_for_user (*user*)

Retrieve an App installation for a specific repository.

New in version 1.2.0.

See also:

Find user installation [API Documentation](#)

Parameters **user** (*str*) – The name of the user.

Returns The installation

Return type *Installation*

app_installations (*number=-1*)

Retrieve the list of installations for the authenticated app.

New in version 1.2.0.

See also:

Find installations [API Documentation](#)

Returns The installations of the authenticated App.

Return type *Installation*

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

authenticated_app()

Retrieve information about the current app.

New in version 1.2.0.

See also:

Get the authenticated GitHub App [API Documentation](#)

Returns Metadata about the application

Return type *App*

authorization(id_num)

Get information about authorization id.

Parameters **id_num** (*int*) – (required), unique id of the authorization

Returns *Authorization*

authorizations(number=-1, etag=None)

Iterate over authorizations for the authenticated user.

Note: This will return a 404 if you are using a token for authentication.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of authorizations to return. Default: -1 returns all available authorizations
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of authorizations

Return type *Authorization*

authorize (*username, password, scopes=None, note="", note_url="", client_id="", client_secret=""*)
Obtain an authorization token.

The retrieved token will allow future consumers to use the API without a username and password.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required)
- **password** (*str*) – (required)
- **scopes** (*list*) – (optional), areas you want this token to apply to, i.e., 'gist', 'user'
- **note** (*str*) – (optional), note about the authorization
- **note_url** (*str*) – (optional), url for the application
- **client_id** (*str*) – (optional), 20 character OAuth client key for which to create a token
- **client_secret** (*str*) – (optional), 40 character OAuth client secret for which to create the token

Returns created authorization

Return type *Authorization*

check_authorization (*access_token*)

Check an authorization created by a registered application.

OAuth applications can use this method to check token validity without hitting normal rate limits because of failed login attempts. If the token is valid, it will return True, otherwise it will return False.

Returns True if token is valid, False otherwise

Return type bool

create_gist (*description, files, public=True*)

Create a new gist.

Changed in version 1.1.0: Per [GitHub's recent announcement](#) authentication is now required for creating gists.

Parameters

- **description** (*str*) – (required), description of gist
- **files** (*dict*) – (required), file names with associated dictionaries for content, e.g. `{'spam.txt': {'content': 'File contents ...'}}`
- **public** (*bool*) – (optional), make the gist public if True

Returns the created gist if successful, otherwise None

Return type created gist

Return type *Gist*

create_gpg_key (*armored_public_key*)

Create a new GPG key.

New in version 1.2.0.

Parameters **armored_public_key** (*str*) – (required), your GPG key, generated in ASCII-armored format

Returns the created GPG key if successful, otherwise None

Return type GPGKey

create_issue (*owner, repository, title, body=None, assignee=None, milestone=None, labels=[], assignees=None*)
Create an issue on the repository.

Note: `body`, `assignee`, `assignees`, `milestone`, `labels` are all optional.

Warning: This method retrieves the repository first and then uses it to create an issue. If you're making several issues, you should use `repository` and then use `create_issue`

Parameters

- **owner** (*str*) – (required), login of the owner
- **repository** (*str*) – (required), repository name
- **title** (*str*) – (required), Title of issue to be created
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), The text of the issue, markdown formatted
- **assignee** (*str*) – (optional), Login of person to assign the issue to
- **assignees** – (optional), logins of the users to assign the issue to
- **milestone** (*int*) – (optional), id number of the milestone to attribute this issue to (e.g. if `m` is a `Milestone` object, `m.number` is what you pass here.)
- **labels** (*list*) – (optional), List of label names.

Returns created issue

Return type `ShortIssue`

create_key (*title, key, read_only=False*)
Create a new key for the authenticated user.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – (required), key title
- **key** (*str*) – (required), actual key contents, accepts path as a string or file-like object
- **read_only** (*bool*) – (optional), restrict key access to read-only, default to `False`

Returns created key

Return type `Key`

create_repository (*name, description="", homepage="", private=False, has_issues=True, has_wiki=True, auto_init=False, gitignore_template=""*)
Create a repository for the authenticated user.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the repository
- **description** (*str*) – (optional)
- **homepage** (*str*) – (optional)
- **private** (*str*) – (optional), If `True`, create a private repository. API default: `False`
- **has_issues** (*bool*) – (optional), If `True`, enable issues for this repository. API default: `True`

- **has_wiki** (*bool*) – (optional), If `True`, enable the wiki for this repository. API default: `True`
- **auto_init** (*bool*) – (optional), auto initialize the repository
- **gitignore_template** (*str*) – (optional), name of the git template to use; ignored if `auto_init = False`.

Returns created repository

Return type *Repository*

delete_email_addresses (*addresses=[]*)

Delete the specified addresses the authenticated user's account.

Parameters **addresses** (*list*) – (optional), email addresses to be removed

Returns `True` if successful, `False` otherwise

Return type `bool`

emails (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over email addresses for the authenticated user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of email addresses to return. Default: `-1` returns all available email addresses
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of emails

Return type *Email*

emojis ()

Retrieve a dictionary of all of the emojis that GitHub supports.

Returns

dictionary where the key is what would be in between the colons and the value is the URL to the image, e.g.,

```
{
    '+1': 'https://github.global.ssl.fastly.net/images/...',
    # ...
}
```

feeds ()

List GitHub's timeline resources in Atom format.

Returns dictionary parsed to include URITemplates

Return type `dict`

follow (*username*)

Make the authenticated user follow the provided username.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), user to follow

Returns `True` if successful, `False` otherwise

Return type `bool`

followed_by (*username*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over users being followed by *username*.

New in version 1.0.0: This replaces `iter_following('sigmavirus24')`.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), login of the user to check
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of people to return. Default: -1 returns all people you follow
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of users

Return type *ShortUser*

followers (*number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over followers of the authenticated user.

New in version 1.0.0: This replaces `iter_followers()`.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of followers to return. Default: -1 returns all followers
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of followers

Return type *ShortUser*

followers_of (*username*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over followers of *username*.

New in version 1.0.0: This replaces `iter_followers('sigmavirus24')`.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), login of the user to check
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of followers to return. Default: -1 returns all followers
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of followers

Return type *ShortUser*

following (*number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over users the authenticated user is following.

New in version 1.0.0: This replaces `iter_following()`.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of people to return. Default: -1 returns all people you follow
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of users

Return type *ShortUser*

classmethod `from_dict` (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod `from_json` (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

gist (*id_num*)

Retrieve the gist using the specified id number.

Parameters `id_num` (*int*) – (required), unique id of the gist

Returns the gist identified by `id_num`

Return type `Gist`

gists (*number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Retrieve the authenticated user's gists.

New in version 1.0.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of gists to return. Default: -1, returns all available gists
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of short gists

Return type :class:`~github3.gists.ShortGist`

gists_by (*username*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over the gists owned by a user.

New in version 1.0.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – login of the user who owns the gists
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of gists to return. Default: -1 returns all available gists
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of short gists owned by the specified user

Return type `ShortGist`

gitignore_template (*language*)

Return the template for language.

Returns the template string

Return type `str`

gitignore_templates ()

Return the list of available templates.

Returns list of template names

Return type `[str]`

gpg_key (*id_num*)

Retrieve the GPG key of the authenticated user specified by `id_num`.

New in version 1.2.0.

Returns the GPG key specified by `id_num`

Return type `GPGKey`

gpg_keys (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the GPG keys of the authenticated user.

New in version 1.2.0.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of GPG keys to return. Default: -1 returns all available GPG keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of the GPG keys belonging to the authenticated user

Return type `GPGKey`

is_following (*username*)

Check if the authenticated user is following login.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), login of the user to check if the authenticated user is checking

Returns True if following, False otherwise

Return type `bool`

is_starred (*username, repo*)

Check if the authenticated user starred username/repo.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), owner of repository
- **repo** (*str*) – (required), name of repository

Returns True if starred, False otherwise

Return type `bool`

issue (*username, repository, number*)

Fetch issue from owner/repository.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), owner of the repository
- **repository** (*str*) – (required), name of the repository
- **number** (*int*) – (required), issue number

Returns the issue

Return type `Issue`

issues (*filter=", state=", labels=", sort=", direction=", since=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

List all of the authenticated user's (and organization's) issues.

Changed in version 0.9.0: The `state` parameter now accepts 'all' in addition to 'open' and 'closed'.

• **Parameters**

- **filter** (*str*) – accepted values: ('assigned', 'created', 'mentioned', 'subscribed') api-default: 'assigned'

- **state** (*str*) – accepted values: ('all', 'open', 'closed') api-default: 'open'
- **labels** (*str*) – comma-separated list of label names, e.g., 'bug,ui,@high'
- **sort** (*str*) – accepted values: ('created', 'updated', 'comments') api-default: created
- **direction** (*str*) – accepted values: ('asc', 'desc') api-default: desc
- **since** (*datetime* or *str*) – (optional), Only issues after this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* or an ISO8601 formatted date string, e.g., 2012-05-20T23:10:27Z
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of issues to return. Default: -1 returns all issues
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of issues

Return type `ShortIssue`

issues_on (*username*, *repository*, *milestone=None*, *state=None*, *assignee=None*, *mentioned=None*, *labels=None*, *sort=None*, *direction=None*, *since=None*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)
List issues on owner/repository.

Only owner and repository are required.

Changed in version 0.9.0: The `state` parameter now accepts 'all' in addition to 'open' and 'closed'.

• Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – login of the owner of the repository
- **repository** (*str*) – name of the repository
- **milestone** (*int*) – None, '*', or ID of milestone
- **state** (*str*) – accepted values: ('all', 'open', 'closed') api-default: 'open'
- **assignee** (*str*) – '*' or login of the user
- **mentioned** (*str*) – login of the user
- **labels** (*str*) – comma-separated list of label names, e.g., 'bug,ui,@high'
- **sort** (*str*) – accepted values: ('created', 'updated', 'comments') api-default: created
- **direction** (*str*) – accepted values: ('asc', 'desc') api-default: desc
- **since** (*datetime* or *str*) – (optional), Only issues after this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* or an ISO8601 formatted date string, e.g., 2012-05-20T23:10:27Z
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of issues to return. Default: -1 returns all issues
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of issues

Return type `ShortIssue`

key (*id_num*)

Get the authenticated user's key specified by `id_num`.

Parameters `id_num` (*int*) – (required), unique id of the key

Returns created key

Return type `Key`

keys (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over public keys for the authenticated user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of keys to return. Default: -1 returns all your keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of keys

Return type *Key*

license (*name*)

Retrieve the license specified by the name.

Parameters **name** (*string*) – (required), name of license

Returns the specified license

Return type *License*

licenses (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over open source licenses.

Returns generator of short license objects

Return type *ShortLicense*

login (*username=None, password=None, token=None, two_factor_callback=None*)

Log the user into GitHub for protected API calls.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – login name
- **password** (*str*) – password for the login
- **token** (*str*) – OAuth token
- **two_factor_callback** (*func*) – (optional), function you implement to provide the Two-factor Authentication code to GitHub when necessary

login_as_app (*private_key_pem, app_id, expire_in=600*)

Login as a GitHub Application.

New in version 1.2.0.

See also:

Authenticating as an App [GitHub's documentation of authenticating as an application.](#)

Parameters

- **private_key_pem** (*bytes*) – The bytes of the private key for this GitHub Application.
- **app_id** (*int*) – The integer identifier for this GitHub Application.
- **expire_in** (*int*) – The length in seconds for this token to be valid for. Default: 600 seconds (10 minutes)

login_as_app_installation (*private_key_pem, app_id, installation_id*)

Login using your GitHub App's installation credentials.

New in version 1.2.0.

See also:

[Authenticating as an Installation](#) GitHub's documentation of authenticating as an installation.

[Create a new installation token](#) API Documentation

Note: This method makes an API call to retrieve the token.

Warning: This method expires after 1 hour.

Parameters

- **private_key_pem** (*bytes*) – The bytes of the private key for this GitHub Application.
- **app_id** (*int*) – The integer identifier for this GitHub Application.
- **installation_id** (*int*) – The integer identifier of your App's installation.

markdown (*text*, *mode=""*, *context=""*, *raw=False*)

Render an arbitrary markdown document.

Parameters

- **text** (*str*) – (required), the text of the document to render
- **mode** (*str*) – (optional), 'markdown' or 'gfm'
- **context** (*str*) – (optional), only important when using mode 'gfm', this is the repository to use as the context for the rendering
- **raw** (*bool*) – (optional), renders a document like a README.md, no gfm, no context

Returns the HTML formatted markdown text

Return type str (or unicode on Python 2)

me ()

Retrieve the info for the authenticated user.

New in version 1.0: This was separated from the `user` method.

Returns the representation of the authenticated user.

Return type *AuthenticatedUser*

membership_in (*organization*)

Retrieve the user's membership in the specified organization.

Parameters **organization** (*Organization*) – the organization or organization login to retrieve the authorized user's membership in

Returns the user's membership

Return type *Membership*

meta ()

Retrieve a dictionary with arrays of addresses in CIDR format.

The addresses in CIDR format specify the addresses that the incoming service hooks will originate from.

New in version 0.5.

Returns CIDR addresses

Return type dict

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

notifications (*all=False, participating=False, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the user's notification.

Parameters

- **all** (*bool*) – (optional), iterate over all notifications
- **participating** (*bool*) – (optional), only iterate over notifications in which the user is participating
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), how many notifications to return
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of threads

Return type `Thread`

octocat (*say=None*)

Return an easter egg of the API.

Params **str say** (optional), pass in what you'd like Octocat to say

Returns ascii art of Octocat

Return type str (or unicode on Python 2)

organization (*username*)

Return an Organization object for the login name.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), login name of the org

Returns the organization

Return type `Organization`

organization_issues (*name, filter="", state="", labels="", sort="", direction="", since=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the organization's issues.

Note: This only works if the authenticated user belongs to it.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the organization
- **filter** (*str*) – accepted values: ('assigned', 'created', 'mentioned', 'subscribed') api-default: 'assigned'
- **state** (*str*) – accepted values: ('open', 'closed') api-default: 'open'
- **labels** (*str*) – comma-separated list of label names, e.g., 'bug,ui,@high'

- **sort** (*str*) – accepted values: ('created', 'updated', 'comments') api-default: created
- **direction** (*str*) – accepted values: ('asc', 'desc') api-default: desc
- **since** (*datetime* or *str*) – (optional), Only issues after this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* or an ISO8601 formatted date string, e.g., 2012-05-20T23:10:27Z
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of issues to return. Default: -1, returns all available issues
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of issues

Return type `ShortIssue`

organization_memberships (*state=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

List organizations of which the user is a current or pending member.

Parameters **state** (*str*) – (option), state of the membership, i.e., active, pending

Returns iterator of memberships

Return type `Membership`

organizations (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over all organizations the authenticated user belongs to.

This will display both the private memberships and the publicized memberships.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of organizations to return. Default: -1 returns all available organizations
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of organizations

Return type `ShortOrganization`

organizations_with (*username, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over organizations with `username` as a public member.

New in version 1.0.0: Replaces `iter_orgs('sigmavirus24')`.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (optional), user whose orgs you wish to list
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of organizations to return. Default: -1 returns all available organizations
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of organizations

Return type `ShortOrganization`

project (*number*)

Return the Project with id number.

Parameters **number** (*int*) – id of the project

Returns the project

Return type `Project`

project_card (*number*)

Return the ProjectCard with id *number*.

Parameters **number** (*int*) – id of the project card

Returns ProjectCard

project_column (*number*)

Return the ProjectColumn with id *number*.

Parameters **number** (*int*) – id of the project column

Returns ProjectColumn

public_gists (*number=-1, etag=None, since=None*)

Retrieve all public gists and iterate over them.

New in version 1.0.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of gists to return. Default: -1 returns all available gists
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint
- **since** (*datetime* or *str*) – (optional), filters out any gists updated before the given time. This can be a *datetime* or an *ISO8601* formatted date string, e.g., 2012-05-20T23:10:27Z

Returns generator of short gists

Return type *ShortGist*

pubsubhubbub (*mode, topic, callback, secret=""*)

Create or update a pubsubhubbub hook.

Parameters

- **mode** (*str*) – (required), accepted values: ('subscribe', 'unsubscribe')
- **topic** (*str*) – (required), form: <https://github.com/:user/:repo/events/:event>
- **callback** (*str*) – (required), the URI that receives the updates
- **secret** (*str*) – (optional), shared secret key that generates a SHA1 HMAC of the payload content.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

pull_request (*owner, repository, number*)

Fetch pull_request #:number: from :owner/:repository.

Parameters

- **owner** (*str*) – (required), owner of the repository
- **repository** (*str*) – (required), name of the repository
- **number** (*int*) – (required), issue number

Returns PullRequest

rate_limit ()

Return a dictionary with information from /rate_limit.

The dictionary has two keys: `resources` and `rate`. In `resources` you can access information about `core` or `search`.

Note: the `rate` key will be deprecated before version 3 of the GitHub API is finalized. Do not rely on that key. Instead, make your code future-proof by using `core` in `resources`, e.g.,

```
rates = g.rate_limit()
rates['resources']['core'] # => your normal ratelimit info
rates['resources']['search'] # => your search ratelimit info
```

New in version 0.8.

Returns ratelimit mapping

Return type dict

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

repositories (*type=None, sort=None, direction=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

List repositories for the authenticated user, filterable by `type`.

Changed in version 0.6: Removed the `login` parameter for correctness. Use `repositories_by` instead

Parameters

- **type** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('all', 'owner', 'public', 'private', 'member')
API default: 'all'
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('created', 'updated', 'pushed', 'full_name')
API default: 'created'
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('asc', 'desc'), API default: 'asc' when using 'full_name', 'desc' otherwise
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: -1 returns all repositories
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repositories

Return type *ShortRepository*

repositories_by (*username*, *type=None*, *sort=None*, *direction=None*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

List public repositories for the specified *username*.

New in version 0.6.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), *username*
- **type** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('all', 'owner', 'member') API default: 'all'
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('created', 'updated', 'pushed', 'full_name') API default: 'created'
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('asc', 'desc'), API default: 'asc' when using 'full_name', 'desc' otherwise
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: -1 returns all repositories
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repositories

Return type *ShortRepository*

repository (*owner*, *repository*)

Retrieve the desired repository.

Parameters

- **owner** (*str*) – (required)
- **repository** (*str*) – (required)

Returns the repository

Return type *Repository*

repository_invitations (*number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over the repository invitations for the current user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of invitations to return. Default: -1 returns all available invitations
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repository invitation objects

Return type *Invitation*

repository_with_id (*number*)

Retrieve the repository with the globally unique id.

Parameters **number** (*int*) – id of the repository

Returns the repository

Return type *Repository*

revoke_authorization (*access_token*)

Revoke specified authorization for an OAuth application.

Revoke all authorization tokens created by your application. This will only work if you have already called `set_client_id`.

Parameters `access_token` (*str*) – (required), the `access_token` to revoke

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

revoke_authorizations ()

Revoke all authorizations for an OAuth application.

Revoke all authorization tokens created by your application. This will only work if you have already called `set_client_id`.

Parameters `client_id` (*str*) – (required), the `client_id` of your application

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

search_code (*query*, *sort=None*, *order=None*, *per_page=None*, *text_match=False*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Find code via the code search API.

The query can contain any combination of the following supported qualifiers:

- `in` Qualifies which fields are searched. With this qualifier you can restrict the search to just the file contents, the file path, or both.
- `language` Searches code based on the language it's written in.
- `fork` Specifies that code from forked repositories should be searched. Repository forks will not be searchable unless the fork has more stars than the parent repository.
- `size` Finds files that match a certain size (in bytes).
- `path` Specifies the path that the resulting file must be at.
- `extension` Matches files with a certain extension.
- `user` or `repo` Limits searches to a specific user or repository.

For more information about these qualifiers, see: <http://git.io/-DvAuA>

Parameters

- **query** (*str*) – (required), a valid query as described above, e.g., `addClass in:file language:js repo:jquery/jquery`
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), how the results should be sorted; option(s): `indexed`; default: `best match`
- **order** (*str*) – (optional), the direction of the sorted results, options: `asc`, `desc`; default: `desc`
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional)
- **text_match** (*bool*) – (optional), if True, return matching search terms. See <http://git.io/iRmJxg> for more information
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: `-1`, returns all available repositories
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), previous ETag header value

Returns generator of code search results

Return type CodeSearchResult

search_commits (*query*, *sort=None*, *order=None*, *per_page=None*, *text_match=False*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Find commits via the commits search API.

The query can contain any combination of the following supported qualifiers:

- **author** Matches commits authored by the given username. Example: `author:defunkt`.
- **committer** Matches commits committed by the given username. Example: `committer:defunkt`.
- **author-name** Matches commits authored by a user with the given name. Example: `author-name:wanstrath`.
- **committer-name** Matches commits committed by a user with the given name. Example: `committer-name:wanstrath`.
- **author-email** Matches commits authored by a user with the given email. Example: `author-email:chris@github.com`.
- **committer-email** Matches commits committed by a user with the given email. Example: `committer-email:chris@github.com`.
- **author-date** Matches commits authored within the specified date range. Example: `author-date:<2016-01-01`.
- **committer-date** Matches commits committed within the specified date range. Example: `committer-date:>2016-01-01`.
- **merge** Matches merge commits when set to `true`, excludes them when set to `false`.
- **hash** Matches commits with the specified hash. Example: `hash:124a9a0ee1d8f1e15e833aff432fbb3b02632105`.
- **parent** Matches commits whose parent has the specified hash. Example: `parent:124a9a0ee1d8f1e15e833aff432fbb3b02632105`.
- **tree** Matches commits with the specified tree hash. Example: `tree:99ca967`.
- **is** Matches public repositories when set to `public`, private repositories when set to `private`.
- **user** or **org** or **repo** Limits the search to a specific user, organization, or repository.

For more information about these qualifiers, see: <https://git.io/vb7XQ>

Parameters

- **query** (*str*) – (required), a valid query as described above, e.g., `css repo:octocat/Spoon-Knife`
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), how the results should be sorted; options: `author-date`, `committer-date`; default: `best match`
- **order** (*str*) – (optional), the direction of the sorted results, options: `asc`, `desc`; default: `desc`
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional)
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of commits to return. Default: `-1`, returns all available commits
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), previous ETag header value

Returns generator of commit search results

Return type `CommitSearchResult`

search_issues (*query*, *sort=None*, *order=None*, *per_page=None*, *text_match=False*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Find issues by state and keyword.

The query can contain any combination of the following supported qualifiers:

- `type` With this qualifier you can restrict the search to issues or pull request only.
- `in` Qualifies which fields are searched. With this qualifier you can restrict the search to just the title, body, comments, or any combination of these.
- `author` Finds issues created by a certain user.
- `assignee` Finds issues that are assigned to a certain user.
- `mentions` Finds issues that mention a certain user.
- `commenter` Finds issues that a certain user commented on.
- `involves` Finds issues that were either created by a certain user, assigned to that user, mention that user, or were commented on by that user.
- `state` Filter issues based on whether they're open or closed.
- `labels` Filters issues based on their labels.
- `language` Searches for issues within repositories that match a certain language.
- `created` or `updated` Filters issues based on times of creation, or when they were last updated.
- `comments` Filters issues based on the quantity of comments.
- `user` or `repo` Limits searches to a specific user or repository.

For more information about these qualifiers, see: <http://git.io/d1oELA>

Parameters

- **query** (*str*) – (required), a valid query as described above, e.g., `windows label:bug`
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), how the results should be sorted; options: `created`, `comments`, `updated`; default: `best match`
- **order** (*str*) – (optional), the direction of the sorted results, options: `asc`, `desc`; default: `desc`
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional)
- **text_match** (*bool*) – (optional), if `True`, return matching search terms. See <http://git.io/QLQuSQ> for more information
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of issues to return. Default: `-1`, returns all available issues
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), previous ETag header value

Returns generator of issue search results

Return type `IssueSearchResult`

search_repositories (*query*, *sort=None*, *order=None*, *per_page=None*, *text_match=False*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Find repositories via various criteria.

The query can contain any combination of the following supported qualifiers:

- `in` Qualifies which fields are searched. With this qualifier you can restrict the search to just the repository name, description, readme, or any combination of these.
- `size` Finds repositories that match a certain size (in kilobytes).
- `forks` Filters repositories based on the number of forks, and/or whether forked repositories should be included in the results at all.
- `created` or `pushed` Filters repositories based on times of creation, or when they were last updated. Format: YYYY-MM-DD. Examples: `created:<2011`, `pushed:<2013-02`, `pushed:>=2013-03-06`
- `user` or `repo` Limits searches to a specific user or repository.
- `language` Searches repositories based on the language they're written in.
- `stars` Searches repositories based on the number of stars.

For more information about these qualifiers, see: <http://git.io/4Z8AkA>

Parameters

- **query** (*str*) – (required), a valid query as described above, e.g., `tetris language:assembly`
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), how the results should be sorted; options: `stars`, `forks`, `updated`; default: `best match`
- **order** (*str*) – (optional), the direction of the sorted results, options: `asc`, `desc`; default: `desc`
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional)
- **text_match** (*bool*) – (optional), if True, return matching search terms. See <http://git.io/4ct1eQ> for more information
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: `-1`, returns all available repositories
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), previous ETag header value

Returns generator of repository search results

Return type `RepositorySearchResult`

search_users (*query*, *sort=None*, *order=None*, *per_page=None*, *text_match=False*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Find users via the Search API.

The query can contain any combination of the following supported qualifiers:

- `type` With this qualifier you can restrict the search to just personal accounts or just organization accounts.
- `in` Qualifies which fields are searched. With this qualifier you can restrict the search to just the username, public email, full name, or any combination of these.
- `repos` Filters users based on the number of repositories they have.
- `location` Filter users by the location indicated in their profile.
- `language` Search for users that have repositories that match a certain language.
- `created` Filter users based on when they joined.
- `followers` Filter users based on the number of followers they have.

For more information about these qualifiers see: <http://git.io/wjVYJw>

Parameters

- **query** (*str*) – (required), a valid query as described above, e.g., tom repos:>42 followers:>1000
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), how the results should be sorted; options: followers, repositories, or joined; default: best match
- **order** (*str*) – (optional), the direction of the sorted results, options: asc, desc; default: desc
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional)
- **text_match** (*bool*) – (optional), if True, return matching search terms. See http://git.io/_V1zRwa for more information
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of search results to return; Default: -1 returns all available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag header value of the last request.

Returns generator of user search results

Return type UserSearchResult

set_client_id (*id, secret*)

Allow the developer to set their OAuth application credentials.

Parameters

- **id** (*str*) – 20-character hexadecimal client_id provided by GitHub
- **secret** (*str*) – 40-character hexadecimal client_secret provided by GitHub

set_user_agent (*user_agent*)

Allow the user to set their own user agent string.

Parameters **user_agent** (*str*) – string used to identify your application. Library default: “github3.py/{version}”, e.g., “github3.py/1.0.0”

star (*username, repo*)

Star a repository.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), owner of the repo
- **repo** (*str*) – (required), name of the repo

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

starred (*sort=None, direction=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories starred by the authenticated user.

Changed in version 1.0.0: This was split from `iter_starred` and requires authentication.

Parameters

- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), either ‘created’ (when the star was created) or ‘updated’ (when the repository was last pushed to)
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), either ‘asc’ or ‘desc’. Default: ‘desc’
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: -1 returns all repositories

- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repositories

Return type *ShortRepository*>

starred_by (*username*, *sort=None*, *direction=None*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories starred by *username*.

New in version 1.0: This was split from `iter_starred` and requires the `login` parameter.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – name of user whose stars you want to see
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), either ‘created’ (when the star was created) or ‘updated’ (when the repository was last pushed to)
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), either ‘asc’ or ‘desc’. Default: ‘desc’
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: -1 returns all repositories
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repositories

Return type *ShortRepository*

subscriptions (*number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories subscribed to by the authenticated user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: -1 returns all repositories
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repositories

Return type *ShortRepository*

subscriptions_for (*username*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories subscribed to by *username*.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – name of user whose subscriptions you want to see
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repositories to return. Default: -1 returns all repositories
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of subscribed repositories

Return type *ShortRepository*

unfollow (*username*)

Make the authenticated user stop following *username*.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required)

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

unstar (*username, repo*)
Unstar username/repo.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), owner of the repo
- **repo** (*str*) – (required), name of the repo

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

update_me (*name=None, email=None, blog=None, company=None, location=None, hireable=False, bio=None*)
Update the profile of the authenticated user.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – e.g., ‘John Smith’, not login name
- **email** (*str*) – e.g., ‘john.smith@example.com’
- **blog** (*str*) – e.g., ‘http://www.example.com/jsmith/blog’
- **company** (*str*) –
- **location** (*str*) –
- **hireable** (*bool*) – defaults to False
- **bio** (*str*) – GitHub flavored markdown

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

user (*username*)
Retrieve a User object for the specified user name.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – name of the user

Returns the user

Return type *User*

user_issues (*filter="", state="", labels="", sort="", direction="", since=None, per_page=None, number=-1, etag=None*)
List only the authenticated user’s issues.

Will not list organization’s issues. See [organization_issues\(\)](#).

Changed in version 1.0: `per_page` parameter added before `number`

Changed in version 0.9.0: The `state` parameter now accepts ‘all’ in addition to ‘open’ and ‘closed’.

• **Parameters**

- **filter** (*str*) – accepted values: (‘assigned’, ‘created’, ‘mentioned’, ‘subscribed’) api-default: ‘assigned’
- **state** (*str*) – accepted values: (‘all’, ‘open’, ‘closed’) api-default: ‘open’
- **labels** (*str*) – comma-separated list of label names, e.g., ‘bug,ui,@high’
- **sort** (*str*) – accepted values: (‘created’, ‘updated’, ‘comments’) api-default: created
- **direction** (*str*) – accepted values: (‘asc’, ‘desc’) api-default: desc

- **since** (*datetime* or *str*) – (optional), Only issues after this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* or an ISO8601 formatted date string, e.g., 2012-05-20T23:10:27Z
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of issues to return. Default: -1 returns all issues
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of issues

Return type *ShortIssue*

user_teams (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Get the authenticated user's teams across all of organizations.

List all of the teams across all of the organizations to which the authenticated user belongs. This method requires user or repo scope when authenticating via OAuth.

Returns generator of teams

Return type *ShortTeam*

user_with_id (*number*)

Get the user's information with id *number*.

Parameters **number** (*int*) – the user's id number

Returns the user

Return type *User*

zen ()

Return a quote from the Zen of GitHub.

Yet another API Easter Egg

Returns the zen of GitHub

Return type *str* (on Python 3, *unicode* on Python 2)

Examples

There are some examples of how to get started with this object [here](#).

GitHubEnterprise Object

This has all of the same attributes as the *GitHub* object so for brevity's sake, I'm not listing all of it's inherited members.

```
class github3.github.GitHubEnterprise (url, username="", password="", token="", verify=True,  
                                       session=None)
```

An interface to a specific GitHubEnterprise instance.

For GitHub Enterprise users, this object will act as the public API to your instance. You must provide the URL to your instance upon initialization and can provide the rest of the login details just like in the *GitHub* object.

There is no need to provide the end of the url (e.g., /api/v3/), that will be taken care of by us.

If you have a self signed SSL for your local github enterprise you can override the validation by passing *verify=False*.

admin_stats (*option*)

Retrieve statistics about this GitHub Enterprise instance.

Parameters `option` (*str*) – (required), accepted values: ('all', 'repos', 'hooks', 'pages', 'orgs', 'users', 'pulls', 'issues', 'milestones', 'gists', 'comments')

Returns the statistics

Return type dict

create_user (*login, email*)

Create a new user.

Note: This is only available for administrators of the instance.

Parameters

- **login** (*str*) – (required), The user's username.
- **email** (*str*) – (required), The user's email address.

Returns created user

Return type *ShortUser*

GitHubStatus Object

class github3.github.**GitHubStatus** (*session=None*)

A sleek interface to the GitHub System Status API.

This will only ever return the JSON objects returned by the API.

api ()

Retrieve API status.

last_message ()

Retrieve the last message.

messages ()

Retrieve all messages.

status ()

Retrieve overall status.

12.1.8 Issues API Objects

The following objects represent data returned by the [Issues API](#)

Issues

class github3.issues.issue.**ShortIssue** (*json, session*)

Object for the shortened representation of an Issue.

GitHub's API returns different amounts of information about issues based upon how that information is retrieved. Often times, when iterating over several issues, GitHub will return less information. To provide a clear distinction between the types of issues, github3.py uses different classes with different sets of attributes.

New in version 1.0.0.

This object has the following attributes:

assignee

Deprecated since version 1.0.0: While the API still returns this attribute, it's not as useful in the context of multiple assignees.

If a user is assigned to this issue, then it will be represented as a *ShortUser*.

assignees

If users are assigned to this issue, then they will be represented as a list of *ShortUser*.

body

The markdown formatted text of the issue as written by the user who opened the issue.

closed_at

If this issue is closed, this will be a `datetime` object representing the date and time this issue was closed. Otherwise it will be `None`.

comments_count

The number of comments on this issue.

comments_url

The URL to retrieve the comments on this issue from the API.

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time this issue was created.

events_url

The URL to retrieve the events related to this issue from the API.

html_url

The URL to view this issue in a browser.

id

The unique identifier for this issue in GitHub.

labels_url

A `URITemplate` object that can expand to a URL to retrieve the labels on this issue from the API.

locked

A boolean attribute representing whether or not this issue is locked.

milestone

A *Milestone* object representing the milestone to which this issue was assigned.

number

The number identifying this issue on its parent repository.

original_labels

If any are assigned to this issue, the list of `ShortLabel` objects representing the labels returned by the API for this issue.

pull_request_urls

If present, a dictionary of URLs for retrieving information about the associated pull request for this issue.

state

The current state of this issue, e.g., 'closed' or 'open'.

title

The title for this issue.

updated_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this issue was last updated.

user

A *ShortUser* representing the user who opened this issue.

add_assignees (*users*)

Assign *users* to this issue.

This is a shortcut for `edit()`.

Parameters **users** (*list of str*) – users or usernames to assign this issue to

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

add_labels (**args*)

Add labels to this issue.

Parameters **args** (*str*) – (required), names of the labels you wish to add

Returns list of labels

Return type ShortLabel

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

assign (*username*)

Assign user *username* to this issue.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.issues.issue.Issue.add_assignees()` instead.

This is a short cut for `edit()`.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – username of the person to assign this issue to

Returns True if successful, False, otherwise

Return type bool

close ()

Close this issue.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

comment (*id_num*)

Get a single comment by its id.

The catch here is that id is NOT a simple number to obtain. If you were to look at the comments on issue #15 in sigmavirus24/ToDo.txt-python, the first comment's id is 4150787.

Parameters *id_num* (*int*) – (required), comment id, see example above

Returns the comment identified by *id_num*

Return type *IssueComment*

comments (*number=-1, sort="", direction="", since=None*)

Iterate over the comments on this issue.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of comments to iterate over Default: -1 returns all comments
- **sort** (*str*) – accepted values: ('created', 'updated') api-default: created
- **direction** (*str*) – accepted values: ('asc', 'desc') Ignored without the sort parameter
- **since** (*datetime or string*) – (optional), Only issues after this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* or an ISO8601 formatted date string, e.g., 2012-05-20T23:10:27Z

Returns iterator of comments

Return type *IssueComment*

create_comment (*body*)

Create a comment on this issue.

Parameters *body* (*str*) – (required), comment body

Returns the created comment

Return type *IssueComment*

edit (*title=None, body=None, assignee=None, state=None, milestone=None, labels=None, assignees=None*)

Edit this issue.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – title of the issue
- **body** (*str*) – markdown formatted body (description) of the issue
- **assignee** (*str*) – login name of user the issue should be assigned to
- **state** (*str*) – accepted values: ('open', 'closed')
- **milestone** (*int*) – the number (not title) of the milestone to assign this to, or 0 to remove the milestone

Note: This is not the milestone's globally unique identifier, it's value in *number*.

- **labels** (*list*) – list of labels to apply this to
- **assignees** (*list of strings*) – (optional), login of the users to assign the issue to

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

events (*number=-1*)

Iterate over events associated with this issue only.

Parameters **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all events available.

Returns generator of events on this issues

Return type *IssueEvent*

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

is_closed ()

Check if the issue is closed.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

labels (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the labels associated with this issue.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of labels to return. Default: -1 returns all labels applied to this issue.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of labels on this issue

Return type *ShortLabel*

lock ()

Lock an issue.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type *GitHubSession*

pull_request ()

Retrieve the pull request associated with this issue.

Returns the pull request associated with this issue

Return type *PullRequest*

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

remove_all_labels ()

Remove all labels from this issue.

Returns the list of current labels (empty) if successful

Return type list

remove_assignees (*users*)

Unassign *users* from this issue.

This is a shortcut for `edit()`.

Parameters **users** (*list of str*) – users or usernames to unassign this issue from

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

remove_label (*name*)

Remove label *name* from this issue.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the label to remove

Returns list of removed labels

Return type ShortLabel

reopen ()

Re-open a closed issue.

Note: This is a short cut to using `edit()`.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

replace_labels (*labels*)

Replace all labels on this issue with *labels*.

Parameters **labels** (*list*) – label names

Returns list of labels

Return type ShortLabel

unlock ()

Unlock an issue.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

class github3.issues.issue.**Issue** (*json, session*)

Object for the full representation of an Issue.

GitHub's API returns different amounts of information about issues based upon how that information is retrieved. This object exists to represent the full amount of information returned for a specific issue. For example, you would receive this class when calling `issue ()`. To provide a clear distinction between the types of issues, github3.py uses different classes with different sets of attributes.

Changed in version 1.0.0.

This object has all of the same attributes as a `ShortIssue` as well as the following:

body_html

The HTML formatted body of this issue.

body_text

The plain-text formatted body of this issue.

closed_by

If the issue is closed, a `ShortUser` representing the user who closed the issue.

add_assignees (*users*)

Assign *users* to this issue.

This is a shortcut for `edit ()`.

Parameters *users* (*list of str*) – users or usernames to assign this issue to

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

add_labels (**args*)

Add labels to this issue.

Parameters *args* (*str*) – (required), names of the labels you wish to add

Returns list of labels

Return type ShortLabel

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

assign(username)

Assign user username to this issue.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `github3.issues.issue.Issue.add_assignees()` instead.

This is a short cut for `edit()`.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – username of the person to assign this issue to

Returns True if successful, False, otherwise

Return type bool

close()

Close this issue.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

comment(id_num)

Get a single comment by its id.

The catch here is that id is NOT a simple number to obtain. If you were to look at the comments on issue #15 in sigmavirus24/ToDo.txt-python, the first comment's id is 4150787.

Parameters **id_num** (*int*) – (required), comment id, see example above

Returns the comment identified by `id_num`

Return type *IssueComment*

comments(number=-1, sort="", direction="", since=None)

Iterate over the comments on this issue.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of comments to iterate over Default: -1 returns all comments
- **sort** (*str*) – accepted values: ('created', 'updated') api-default: created
- **direction** (*str*) – accepted values: ('asc', 'desc') Ignored without the sort parameter
- **since** (*datetime or string*) – (optional), Only issues after this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* or an ISO8601 formatted date string, e.g., 2012-05-20T23:10:27Z

Returns iterator of comments

Return type *IssueComment*

create_comment(body)

Create a comment on this issue.

Parameters **body** (*str*) – (required), comment body

Returns the created comment

Return type *IssueComment*

edit (*title=None, body=None, assignee=None, state=None, milestone=None, labels=None, assignees=None*)
Edit this issue.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – title of the issue
- **body** (*str*) – markdown formatted body (description) of the issue
- **assignee** (*str*) – login name of user the issue should be assigned to
- **state** (*str*) – accepted values: ('open', 'closed')
- **milestone** (*int*) – the number (not title) of the milestone to assign this to, or 0 to remove the milestone

Note: This is not the milestone's globally unique identifier, it's value in *number*.

- **labels** (*list*) – list of labels to apply this to
- **assignees** (*list of strings*) – (optional), login of the users to assign the issue to

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

events (*number=-1*)

Iterate over events associated with this issue only.

Parameters **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all events available.

Returns generator of events on this issues

Return type *IssueEvent*

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

is_closed ()

Check if the issue is closed.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

labels (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the labels associated with this issue.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of labels to return. Default: -1 returns all labels applied to this issue.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of labels on this issue

Return type `ShortLabel`

lock()

Lock an issue.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type `bool`

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

pull_request()

Retrieve the pull request associated with this issue.

Returns the pull request associated with this issue

Return type `PullRequest`

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns `int`

refresh(*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns `self`

remove_all_labels()

Remove all labels from this issue.

Returns the list of current labels (empty) if successful

Return type `list`

remove_assignees(*users*)

Unassign *users* from this issue.

This is a shortcut for `edit()`.

Parameters **users** (*list of str*) – users or usernames to unassign this issue from

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

remove_label (*name*)

Remove label *name* from this issue.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the label to remove

Returns list of removed labels

Return type ShortLabel

reopen ()

Re-open a closed issue.

Note: This is a short cut to using `edit()`.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

replace_labels (*labels*)

Replace all labels on this issue with *labels*.

Parameters **labels** (*list*) – label names

Returns list of labels

Return type ShortLabel

unlock ()

Unlock an issue.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

Issue Comments

class github3.issues.comment.**IssueComment** (*json, session*)

Representation of a comment left on an issue.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/issues/comments/>

This object has the following attributes:

author_association

The association of the author (*user*) with the repository this issue belongs to.

body

The markdown formatted original text written by the author.

body_html

The HTML formatted comment body.

body_text

The plain-text formatted comment body.

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this comment was created.

html_url

The URL to view this comment in a browser.

id

The unique identifier for this comment.

issue_url

The URL of the parent issue in the API.

updated_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this comment was most recently updated.

user

A `ShortUser` representing the author of this comment.

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete()

Delete this comment.

Returns bool

edit(body)

Edit this comment.

Parameters `body` (*str*) – (required), new body of the comment, Markdown formatted

Returns bool

classmethod from_dict(json_dict, session)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod from_json(json, session)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

Issue Events

class `github3.issues.event.IssueEvent` (*json, session*)

Representation of an event from a specific issue.

This object will be instantiated from calling `events()` which calls <https://developer.github.com/v3/issues/events/#list-events-for-an-issue>

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/issues/events>

This object has the following attributes:

actor

A `ShortUser` representing the user who generated this event.

commit_id

The string SHA of a commit that referenced the parent issue. If there was no commit referencing this issue, then this will be `None`.

commit_url

The URL to retrieve commit information from the API for the commit that references the parent issue. If there was no commit, this will be `None`.

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time this event occurred.

event

The issue-specific action that generated this event. Some examples are:

- closed
- reopened
- subscribed
- merged
- referenced
- mentioned

- assigned

See [this list of events](#) for a full listing.

id

The unique identifier for this event.

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type GitHubSession

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters `conditional` (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header (‘Last-Modified’, or ‘ETag’) on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns `self`

class `github3.issues.event.RepositoryIssueEvent` (*json, session*)

Representation of an issue event on the repository level.

This object will be instantiated from calling `issue_events()` or `issue_events()` which call <https://developer.github.com/v3/issues/events/#list-events-for-a-repository>

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/issues/events>

This object has all of the attributes of `IssueEvent` and the following:

issue

A `ShortIssue` representing the issue where this event originated from.

Issue Labels

class `github3.issues.label.Label` (*json, session*)

A representation of a label object defined on a repository.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/issues/labels/>

This object has the following attributes:

```
.. attribute:: color
```

The hexadecimal representation of the background color of this label.

description

The description for this label.

name

The name (display label) for this label.

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object’s attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type `dict`

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object’s attributes as a JSON string

Return type `str`

delete()

Delete this label.

Returns True if successfully deleted, False otherwise

Return type bool

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type GitHubSession

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

update (*name*, *color*, *description=None*)

Update this label.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), new name of the label
- **color** (*str*) – (required), color code, e.g., 626262, no leading '#'
- **description** (*str*) – (optional), new description of the label

Returns True if successfully updated, False otherwise

Return type bool

Milestone Objects

class `github3.issues.milestone.Milestone` (*json, session*)

Representation of milestones on a repository.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/issues/milestones/>

This object has the following attributes:

closed_issues_count

The number of closed issues in this milestone.

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this milestone was created.

creator

If present, a `ShortUser` representing the user who created this milestone.

description

The written description of this milestone and its purpose.

due_on

If set, a `datetime` object representing the date and time when this milestone is due.

id

The unique identifier of this milestone in GitHub.

number

The repository-local numeric identifier of this milestone. This starts at 1 like issues.

open_issues_count

The number of open issues still in this milestone.

state

The state of this milestone, e.g., 'open' or 'closed'.

title

The title of this milestone.

updated_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this milestone was last updated.

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete()

Delete this milestone.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod from_json (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

labels (*number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over the labels of every associated issue.

Changed in version 0.9: Add etag parameter.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of labels to return. Default: -1 returns all available labels.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag header from a previous response

Returns generator of labels

Return type ShortLabel

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type GitHubSession

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

update (*title=None, state=None, description=None, due_on=None*)

Update this milestone.

All parameters are optional, but it makes no sense to omit all of them at once.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – (optional), new title of the milestone
- **state** (*str*) – (optional), ('open', 'closed')
- **description** (*str*) – (optional)
- **due_on** (*str*) – (optional), ISO 8601 time format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

12.1.9 Notifications

This part of the documentation covers the notifications module which contains all of the classes used to represent notification objects in github3.py.

Notification Objects

class github3.notifications.**Thread** (*json, session*)

Object representing a notification thread.

Changed in version 1.0.0: The `comment`, `thread`, and `url` attributes are no longer present because GitHub stopped returning the comment that caused the notification.

The `is_unread` method was removed since it just returned the `unread` attribute.

This object has the following attributes:

id

The unique identifier for this notification across all GitHub notifications.

last_read_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when the authenticated user last read this thread.

reason

The reason the authenticated user is receiving this notification.

repository

A `ShortRepository` this thread originated on.

subject

A dictionary with the subject of the notification, for example, which issue, pull request, or diff this is in relation to.

unread

A boolean attribute indicating whether this thread has been read or not.

updated_at

A `datetime` representing the date and time when this thread was last updated.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/activity/notifications/>

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete_subscription()

Delete subscription for this thread.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

classmethod from_dict(json_dict, session)

Return an instance of this class formed from json_dict.

classmethod from_json(json, session)

Return an instance of this class formed from json.

mark()

Mark the thread as read.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type GitHubSession

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh(conditional=False)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header (‘Last-Modified’, or ‘ETag’) on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

set_subscription (*subscribed, ignored*)

Set the user’s subscription for this thread.

Parameters

- **subscribed** (*bool*) – (required), determines if notifications should be received from this thread.
- **ignored** (*bool*) – (required), determines if notifications should be ignored from this thread.

Returns new subscription

Return type *ThreadSubscription*

subscription ()

Check the status of the user’s subscription to this thread.

Returns the subscription for this thread

Return type *ThreadSubscription*

class github3.notifications.**ThreadSubscription** (*json, session*)

This object provides a representation of a thread subscription.

See also: developer.github.com/v3/activity/notifications/#get-a-thread-subscription

Changed in version 1.0.0: The `is_ignored` and `is_subscribed` methods were removed. Use the `:attr'ignored'` and `subscribed` attributes instead.

This object has the following attributes:

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time the user was subscribed to the thread.

ignored

A boolean attribute indicating whether the user ignored this.

reason

The reason the user is subscribed to the thread.

subscribed

A boolean attribute indicating whether the user is subscribed or not.

thread_url

The URL of the thread resource in the GitHub API.

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete()

Delete this subscription.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type GitHubSession

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

set (*subscribed, ignored*)

Set the user's subscription for this subscription.

Parameters

- **subscribed** (*bool*) – (required), determines if notifications should be received from this thread.
- **ignored** (*bool*) – (required), determines if notifications should be ignored from this thread.

class github3.notifications.**RepositorySubscription** (*json, session*)

This object provides a representation of a thread subscription.

See also: developer.github.com/v3/activity/notifications/#get-a-thread-subscription

Changed in version 1.0.0: The `is_ignored` and `is_subscribed` methods were removed. Use the `:attr'ignored'` and `subscribed` attributes instead.

This object has the following attributes:

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time the user was subscribed to the thread.

ignored

A boolean attribute indicating whether the user ignored this.

reason

The reason the user is subscribed to the thread.

repository_url

The URL of the repository resource in the GitHub API.

subscribed

A boolean attribute indicating whether the user is subscribed or not.

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete ()

Delete this subscription.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)
Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)
Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

new_session ()
Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type GitHubSession

ratelimit_remaining
Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)
Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

set (*subscribed, ignored*)
Set the user's subscription for this subscription.

Parameters

- **subscribed** (*bool*) – (required), determines if notifications should be received from this thread.
- **ignored** (*bool*) – (required), determines if notifications should be ignored from this thread.

12.1.10 Organizations and their Related Objects

This section of the documentation covers the objects that represent data returned by the API for organizations.

Team Objects

class `github3.orgs.ShortTeam` (*json, session*)

Object representing a team in the GitHub API.

id

Unique identifier for this team across all of GitHub.

members_count

The number of members in this team.

members_url

A `URITemplate` instance to either retrieve all members in this team or to test if a user is a member.

name

The human-readable name provided to this team.

permission

The level of permissions this team has, e.g., push, pull, or admin.

repos_count

The number of repositories this team can access.

repositories_url

The URL of the resource to enumerate all repositories this team can access.

slug

The handle for this team or the portion you would use in an at-mention after the /, e.g., in `@myorg/myteam` the slug is `myteam`.

Please see GitHub's [Team Documentation](#) for more information.

add_member (*username*)

Add username to this team.

Deprecated since version 1.0.0: Use `add_or_update_membership()` instead.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – the username of the user you would like to add to this team.

Returns True if successfully added, False otherwise

Return type bool

add_or_update_membership (*username, role='member'*)

Add or update the user's membership in this team.

This returns a dictionary like so:

```
{
  'state': 'pending',
  'url': 'https://api.github.com/teams/...',
  'role': 'member',
}
```

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), login of user whose membership is being modified
- **role** (*str*) – (optional), the role the user should have once their membership has been modified. Options: 'member', 'maintainer'. Default: 'member'

Returns dictionary of the invitation response

Return type dict

add_repository (*repository*, *permission=""*)

Add repository to this team.

If a permission is not provided, the team's default permission will be assigned, by GitHub.

Parameters

- **repository** (*str*) – (required), form: 'user/repo'
- **permission** (*str*) – (optional), ('pull', 'push', 'admin')

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete ()

Delete this team.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

edit (*name*, *permission=""*)

Edit this team.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), the new name of this team
- **permission** (*str*) – (optional), one of ('pull', 'push', 'admin')

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

has_repository (*repository*)

Check if this team has access to *repository*.

Parameters **repository** (*str*) – (required), form: ‘user/repo’

Returns True if the team can access the repository, False otherwise

Return type bool

invite (*username*)

Invite the user to join this team.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `add_or_update_membership()` instead.

This returns a dictionary like so:

```
{'state': 'pending', 'url': 'https://api.github.com/teams/...'}

```

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), login of user to invite to join this team.

Returns dictionary of the invitation response

Return type dict

is_member (*username*)

Check if *login* is a member of this team.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), username name of the user

Returns True if the user is a member, False otherwise

Return type bool

members (*role=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the members of this team.

Parameters

- **role** (*str*) – (optional), filter members returned by their role in the team. Can be one of: "member", "maintainer", "all". Default: "all".
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of users to iterate over. Default: -1 iterates over all values
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of the members of this team

Return type *ShortUser*

membership_for (*username*)

Retrieve the membership information for the user.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), name of the user

Returns dictionary with the membership

Return type dict

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

remove_member (*username*)

Remove username from this team.

Deprecated since version 1.0.0: Use `revoke_membership()` instead.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), username of the member to remove

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

remove_repository (*repository*)

Remove repository from this team.

Parameters **repository** (*str*) – (required), form: 'user/repo'

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

repositories (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the repositories this team has access to.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repos to iterate over. Default: -1 iterates over all values
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repositories this team has access to

Return type ShortRepository

revoke_membership (*username*)

Revoke this user's team membership.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), name of the team member

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

class github3.orgs.**Team** (*json, session*)
Object representing a team in the GitHub API.

In addition to the attributes on a *ShortTeam* a Team has the following attribute:

created_at

A `datetime` instance representing the time and date when this team was created.

members_count

The number of members in this team.

organization

A *ShortOrganization* representing the organization this team belongs to.

repos_count

The number of repositories this team can access.

updated_at

A `datetime` instance representing the time and date when this team was updated.

Please see GitHub's [Team Documentation](#) for more information.

add_member (*username*)

Add *username* to this team.

Deprecated since version 1.0.0: Use `add_or_update_membership()` instead.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – the username of the user you would like to add to this team.

Returns True if successfully added, False otherwise

Return type bool

add_or_update_membership (*username, role='member'*)

Add or update the user's membership in this team.

This returns a dictionary like so:

```
{
  'state': 'pending',
  'url': 'https://api.github.com/teams/...',
  'role': 'member',
}
```

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), login of user whose membership is being modified
- **role** (*str*) – (optional), the role the user should have once their membership has been modified. Options: 'member', 'maintainer'. Default: 'member'

Returns dictionary of the invitation response

Return type dict

add_repository (*repository, permission=""*)

Add *repository* to this team.

If a *permission* is not provided, the team's default permission will be assigned, by GitHub.

Parameters

- **repository** (*str*) – (required), form: 'user/repo'

- **permission** (*str*) – (optional), ('pull', 'push', 'admin')

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete ()

Delete this team.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

edit (*name*, *permission=""*)

Edit this team.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), the new name of this team
- **permission** (*str*) – (optional), one of ('pull', 'push', 'admin')

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

has_repository (*repository*)

Check if this team has access to *repository*.

Parameters **repository** (*str*) – (required), form: 'user/repo'

Returns True if the team can access the repository, False otherwise

Return type bool

invite (*username*)

Invite the user to join this team.

Deprecated since version 1.2.0: Use `add_or_update_membership()` instead.

This returns a dictionary like so:

```
{'state': 'pending', 'url': 'https://api.github.com/teams/...'}
```

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), login of user to invite to join this team.

Returns dictionary of the invitation response

Return type dict

is_member (*username*)

Check if `login` is a member of this team.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), username name of the user

Returns True if the user is a member, False otherwise

Return type bool

members (*role=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the members of this team.

Parameters

- **role** (*str*) – (optional), filter members returned by their role in the team. Can be one of: "member", "maintainer", "all". Default: "all".
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of users to iterate over. Default: -1 iterates over all values
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of the members of this team

Return type *ShortUser*

membership_for (*username*)

Retrieve the membership information for the user.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), name of the user

Returns dictionary with the membership

Return type dict

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

remove_member (*username*)

Remove username from this team.

Deprecated since version 1.0.0: Use `revoke_membership()` instead.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), username of the member to remove

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

remove_repository (*repository*)

Remove repository from this team.

Parameters **repository** (*str*) – (required), form: 'user/repo'

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

repositories (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the repositories this team has access to.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of repos to iterate over. Default: -1 iterates over all values
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repositories this team has access to

Return type ShortRepository

revoke_membership (*username*)

Revoke this user's team membership.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), name of the team member

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

class github3.orgs.Membership (*json, session*)

Object describing a user's membership in teams and organizations.

organization

A *ShortOrganization* instance representing the organization this membership is part of.

organization_url

The URL of the organization resource in the API that this membership is part of.

state

The state of this membership, e.g., active or pending.

active

Warning: This is a computed attribute, it is not returned by the API.

A boolean attribute equivalent to `self.state.lower() == 'active'`.

pending

Warning: This is a computed attribute, it is not returned by the API.

A boolean attribute equivalent to `self.state.lower() == 'pending'`.

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

edit(state)

Edit the user's membership.

Parameters **state** (*str*) – (required), the state the membership should be in. Only accepts "active".

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

classmethod from_dict(json_dict, session)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod from_json(json, session)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns `int`

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns `self`

Organization Objects

class `github3.orgs.ShortOrganization` (*json, session*)

Object for the shortened representation of an Organization.

GitHub's API returns different amounts of information about orgs based upon how that information is retrieved. Often times, when iterating over several orgs, GitHub will return less information. To provide a clear distinction between the types of orgs, github3.py uses different classes with different sets of attributes.

New in version 1.0.0.

avatar_url

The URL of the avatar image for this organization.

description

The user-provided description of this organization.

events_url

The URL to retrieve the events related to this organization.

hooks_url

The URL for the resource to manage organization hooks.

id

The unique identifier for this organization across GitHub.

issues_url

The URL to retrieve the issues across this organization's repositories.

login

The unique username of the organization.

members_url

The URL to retrieve the members of this organization.

public_members_url

A `uritemplate.URITemplate` that can be expanded to either list the public members of this organization or verify a user is a public member.

repos_url

The URL to retrieve the repositories in this organization.

url

The URL to retrieve this organization from the GitHub API.

type

Deprecated since version 1.0.0: This will be removed in a future release.

Previously returned by the API to indicate the type of the account.

add_member (*username*, *team_id*)

Add *username* to *team* and thereby to this organization.

Warning: This method is no longer valid. To add a member to a team, you must now retrieve the team directly, and use the `invite` method.

Warning: This method is no longer valid. To add a member to a team, you must now retrieve the team directly, and use the `invite` method.

Any user that is to be added to an organization, must be added to a team as per the GitHub api.

Changed in version 1.0: The second parameter used to be `team` but has been changed to `team_id`. This parameter is now required to be an integer to improve performance of this method.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), login name of the user to be added
- **team_id** (*int*) – (required), team id

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

add_or_update_membership (*username*, *role*=*'member'*)

Add a member or update their role.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), user to add or update.
- **role** (*str*) – (optional), role to give to the user. Options are `member`, `admin`. Defaults to `member`.

Returns the created or updated membership

Return type *Membership*

Raises `ValueError` if role is not a valid choice

add_repository (*repository*, *team_id*)

Add repository to team.

Changed in version 1.0: The second parameter used to be `team` but has been changed to `team_id`. This parameter is now required to be an integer to improve performance of this method.

Parameters

- **repository** (*str*) – (required), form: ‘user/repo’
- **team_id** (*int*) – (required), team id

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

all_events (*username*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over all org events visible to the authenticated user.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), the username of the currently authenticated user.
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 iterates over all events available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of events

Return type *Event*

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object’s attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object’s attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

conceal_member (*username*)

Conceal *username*’s membership in this organization.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – username of the organization member to conceal

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

create_project (*name*, *body*=")

Create a project for this organization.

If the client is authenticated and a member of the organization, this will create a new project in the organization.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the project
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), the body of the project

Returns the new project

Return type `Project`

create_repository (*name*, *description*=", *homepage*=", *private*=False, *has_issues*=True, *has_wiki*=True, *team_id*=0, *auto_init*=False, *gitignore_template*=", *license_template*=")

Create a repository for this organization.

If the client is authenticated and a member of the organization, this will create a new repository in the organization.

name should be no longer than 100 characters

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the repository

Warning: this should be no longer than 100 characters

- **description** (*str*) – (optional)
- **homepage** (*str*) – (optional)
- **private** (*bool*) – (optional), If True, create a private repository. API default: False
- **has_issues** (*bool*) – (optional), If True, enable issues for this repository. API default: True
- **has_wiki** (*bool*) – (optional), If True, enable the wiki for this repository. API default: True
- **team_id** (*int*) – (optional), id of the team that will be granted access to this repository
- **auto_init** (*bool*) – (optional), auto initialize the repository.
- **gitignore_template** (*str*) – (optional), name of the template; this is ignored if `auto_init` is False.
- **license_template** (*str*) – (optional), name of the license; this is ignored if `auto_init` is False.

Returns the created repository

Return type `Repository`

create_team (*name*, *repo_names*=[], *permission*='pull')

Create a new team and return it.

This only works if the authenticated user owns this organization.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name to be given to the team
- **repo_names** (*list*) – (optional) repositories, e.g. ['github/dotfiles']
- **permission** (*str*) – (optional), options:
 - **pull** – (default) members can not push or administer repositories accessible by this team
 - **push** – members can push and pull but not administer repositories accessible by this team
 - **admin** – members can push, pull and administer repositories accessible by this team

Returns the created team

Return type *Team*

edit (*billing_email=None, company=None, email=None, location=None, name=None, description=None, has_organization_projects=None, has_repository_projects=None, default_repository_permission=None, members_can_create_repositories=None*)
Edit this organization.

Parameters

- **billing_email** (*str*) – (optional) Billing email address (private)
- **company** (*str*) – (optional)
- **email** (*str*) – (optional) Public email address
- **location** (*str*) – (optional)
- **name** (*str*) – (optional)
- **description** (*str*) – (optional) The description of the company.
- **has_organization_projects** (*bool*) – (optional) Toggles whether organization projects are enabled for the organization.
- **has_repository_projects** (*bool*) – (optional) Toggles whether repository projects are enabled for repositories that belong to the organization.
- **default_repository_permission** (*string*) – (optional) Default permission level members have for organization repositories:
 - **read** – (default) can pull, but not push to or administer this repository.
 - **write** – can pull and push, but not administer this repository.
 - **admin** – can pull, push, and administer this repository.
 - **none** – no permissions granted by default.
- **members_can_create_repositories** (*bool*) – (optional) Toggles ability of non-admin organization members to create repositories:
 - **True** – (default) all organization members can create repositories.
 - **False** – only admin members can create repositories.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type *bool*

events (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over public events for this org (deprecated).

Deprecated since version 1.0.0: Use `public_events()` instead.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 iterates over all events available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of events

Return type `Event`

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

invitations (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over outstanding invitations to this organization.

Returns generator of invitation objects

Return type `Invitation`

invite (*team_ids, invitee_id=None, email=None, role='direct_member'*)

Invite the user to join this organization.

Parameters

- **team_ids** (*list[int]*) – (required), list of team identifiers to invite the user to
- **invitee_id** (*int*) – (required if email is not specified), the identifier for the user being invited
- **email** (*str*) – (required if `invitee_id` is not specified), the email address of the user being invited
- **role** (*str*) – (optional) role to provide to the invited user. Must be one of

Returns the created invitation

Return type `Invitation`

is_member (*username*)

Check if the user named `username` is a member.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – name of the user you'd like to check

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type `bool`

is_public_member (*username*)

Check if the user named `username` is a public member.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – name of the user you'd like to check

Returns True if the user is a public member, False otherwise

Return type `bool`

members (*filter=None, role=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over members of this organization.

Parameters

- **filter** (*str*) – (optional), filter members returned by this method. Can be one of: "2fa_disabled", "all", . Default: "all". Filtering by "2fa_disabled" is only available for organization owners with private repositories.
- **role** (*str*) – (optional), filter members returned by their role. Can be one of: "all", "admin", "member". Default: "all".
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of members to return. Default: -1 will return all available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of members of this organization

Return type *ShortUser*

membership_for (*username*)

Obtain the membership status of *username*.

Implements <https://developer.github.com/v3/orgs/members/#get-organization-membership>

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), username name of the user

Returns the membership information

Return type *Membership*

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type *GitHubSession*

project (*id*, *etag=None*)

Return the organization project with the given ID.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – (required), ID number of the project

Returns requested project

Return type *Project*

projects (*number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over projects for this organization.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of members to return. Default: -1 will return all available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of organization projects

Return type *Project*

public_events (*number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over public events for this org.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 iterates over all events available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of public events

Return type *Event*

public_members (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over public members of this organization.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of members to return. Default: -1 will return all available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of public members

Return type *ShortUser*

publicize_member (*username*)

Make *username*'s membership in this organization public.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – the name of the user whose membership you wish to publicize

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

remove_member (*username*)

Remove the user named *username* from this organization.

Note: Only a user may publicize their own membership. See also: <https://developer.github.com/v3/orgs/members/#publicize-a-users-membership>

Parameters **username** (*str*) – name of the user to remove from the org

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

remove_membership (*username*)

Remove *username* from this organization.

Unlike `remove_member`, this will cancel a pending invitation.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), username of the member to remove

Returns bool

remove_repository (*repository*, *team_id*)

Remove *repository* from the team with *team_id*.

Parameters

- **repository** (*str*) – (required), form: ‘user/repo’
- **team_id** (*int*) – (required), the unique identifier of the team

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

repositories (*type=""*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over repos for this organization.

Parameters

- **type** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: (‘all’, ‘public’, ‘member’, ‘private’, ‘forks’, ‘sources’), API default: ‘all’
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of members to return. Default: -1 will return all available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repositories in this organization

Return type `Repository`

team (*team_id*)

Return the team specified by *team_id*.

Parameters **team_id** (*int*) – (required), unique id for the team

Returns the team identified by the id in this organization

Return type `Team`

teams (*number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over teams that are part of this organization.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of teams to return. Default: -1 returns all available teams.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of this organization’s teams

Return type `ShortTeam`

class github3.orgs.**Organization** (*json, session*)

Object for the full representation of a Organization.

GitHub's API returns different amounts of information about orgs based upon how that information is retrieved. This object exists to represent the full amount of information returned for a specific org. For example, you would receive this class when calling `organization()`. To provide a clear distinction between the types of orgs, github3.py uses different classes with different sets of attributes.

Changed in version 1.0.0.

This object includes all attributes on `ShortOrganization` as well as the following:

blog

If set, the URL of this organization's blog.

company

The name of the company that is associated with this organization.

created_at

A `datetime` instance representing the time and date when this organization was created.

email

The email address associated with this organization.

followers_count

The number of users following this organization. Organizations no longer have followers so this number will always be 0.

following_count

The number of users this organization follows. Organizations no longer follow users so this number will always be 0.

html_url

The URL used to view this organization in a browser.

location

The location of this organization, e.g., New York, NY.

name

The display name of this organization.

public_repos_count

The number of public repositories owned by thi sorganization.

add_member (*username, team_id*)

Add `username` to `team` and thereby to this organization.

Warning: This method is no longer valid. To add a member to a team, you must now retrieve the team directly, and use the `invite` method.

Warning: This method is no longer valid. To add a member to a team, you must now retrieve the team directly, and use the `invite` method.

Any user that is to be added to an organization, must be added to a team as per the GitHub api.

Changed in version 1.0: The second parameter used to be `team` but has been changed to `team_id`. This parameter is now required to be an integer to improve performance of this method.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), login name of the user to be added
- **team_id** (*int*) – (required), team id

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

add_or_update_membership (*username*, *role*='member')

Add a member or update their role.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), user to add or update.
- **role** (*str*) – (optional), role to give to the user. Options are member, admin. Defaults to member.

Returns the created or updated membership

Return type *Membership*

Raises ValueError if role is not a valid choice

add_repository (*repository*, *team_id*)

Add repository to team.

Changed in version 1.0: The second parameter used to be `team` but has been changed to `team_id`. This parameter is now required to be an integer to improve performance of this method.

Parameters

- **repository** (*str*) – (required), form: 'user/repo'
- **team_id** (*int*) – (required), team id

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

all_events (*username*, *number*=-1, *etag*=None)

Iterate over all org events visible to the authenticated user.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – (required), the username of the currently authenticated user.
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 iterates over all events available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of events

Return type *Event*

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

conceal_member (*username*)

Conceal *username*'s membership in this organization.

Parameters *username* (*str*) – username of the organization member to conceal

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

create_project (*name*, *body=""*)

Create a project for this organization.

If the client is authenticated and a member of the organization, this will create a new project in the organization.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the project
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), the body of the project

Returns the new project

Return type Project

create_repository (*name*, *description=""*, *homepage=""*, *private=False*, *has_issues=True*, *has_wiki=True*, *team_id=0*, *auto_init=False*, *gitignore_template=""*, *license_template=""*)

Create a repository for this organization.

If the client is authenticated and a member of the organization, this will create a new repository in the organization.

name should be no longer than 100 characters

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the repository

Warning: this should be no longer than 100 characters

- **description** (*str*) – (optional)
- **homepage** (*str*) – (optional)
- **private** (*bool*) – (optional), If True, create a private repository. API default: False
- **has_issues** (*bool*) – (optional), If True, enable issues for this repository. API default: True

- **has_wiki** (*bool*) – (optional), If `True`, enable the wiki for this repository. API default: `True`
- **team_id** (*int*) – (optional), id of the team that will be granted access to this repository
- **auto_init** (*bool*) – (optional), auto initialize the repository.
- **gitignore_template** (*str*) – (optional), name of the template; this is ignored if `auto_init` is `False`.
- **license_template** (*str*) – (optional), name of the license; this is ignored if `auto_init` is `False`.

Returns the created repository

Return type `Repository`

create_team (*name*, *repo_names=[]*, *permission='pull'*)

Create a new team and return it.

This only works if the authenticated user owns this organization.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name to be given to the team
- **repo_names** (*list*) – (optional) repositories, e.g. [`'github/dotfiles'`]
- **permission** (*str*) – (optional), options:
 - **pull – (default) members can not push or administer** repositories accessible by this team
 - **push – members can push and pull but not administer** repositories accessible by this team
 - **admin – members can push, pull and administer** repositories accessible by this team

Returns the created team

Return type `Team`

edit (*billing_email=None*, *company=None*, *email=None*, *location=None*, *name=None*, *description=None*, *has_organization_projects=None*, *has_repository_projects=None*, *default_repository_permission=None*, *members_can_create_repositories=None*)
Edit this organization.

Parameters

- **billing_email** (*str*) – (optional) Billing email address (private)
- **company** (*str*) – (optional)
- **email** (*str*) – (optional) Public email address
- **location** (*str*) – (optional)
- **name** (*str*) – (optional)
- **description** (*str*) – (optional) The description of the company.
- **has_organization_projects** (*bool*) – (optional) Toggles whether organization projects are enabled for the organization.

- **has_repository_projects** (*bool*) – (optional) Toggles whether repository projects are enabled for repositories that belong to the organization.
- **default_repository_permission** (*string*) – (optional) Default permission level members have for organization repositories:
 - **read – (default) can pull, but not push to or administer** this repository.
 - **write – can pull and push, but not administer this** repository.
 - **admin** – can pull, push, and administer this repository.
 - **none** – no permissions granted by default.
- **members_can_create_repositories** (*bool*) – (optional) Toggles ability of non-admin organization members to create repositories:
 - **True – (default) all organization members can create** repositories.
 - **False** – only admin members can create repositories.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

events (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over public events for this org (deprecated).

Deprecated since version 1.0.0: Use `public_events()` instead.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 iterates over all events available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of events

Return type *Event*

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

invitations (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over outstanding invitations to this organization.

Returns generator of invitation objects

Return type *Invitation*

invite (*team_ids, invitee_id=None, email=None, role='direct_member'*)

Invite the user to join this organization.

Parameters

- **team_ids** (*list[int]*) – (required), list of team identifiers to invite the user to
- **invitee_id** (*int*) – (required if email is not specified), the identifier for the user being invited
- **email** (*str*) – (required if `invitee_id` is not specified), the email address of the user being invited
- **role** (*str*) – (optional) role to provide to the invited user. Must be one of

Returns the created invitation

Return type `Invitation`

is_member (*username*)

Check if the user named *username* is a member.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – name of the user you'd like to check

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type `bool`

is_public_member (*username*)

Check if the user named *username* is a public member.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – name of the user you'd like to check

Returns True if the user is a public member, False otherwise

Return type `bool`

members (*filter=None, role=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over members of this organization.

Parameters

- **filter** (*str*) – (optional), filter members returned by this method. Can be one of: "2fa_disabled", "all", . Default: "all". Filtering by "2fa_disabled" is only available for organization owners with private repositories.
- **role** (*str*) – (optional), filter members returned by their role. Can be one of: "all", "admin", "member". Default: "all".
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of members to return. Default: -1 will return all available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of members of this organization

Return type `ShortUser`

membership_for (*username*)

Obtain the membership status of *username*.

Implements <https://developer.github.com/v3/orgs/members/#get-organization-membership>

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), username name of the user

Returns the membership information

Return type `Membership`

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

project (*id, etag=None*)

Return the organization project with the given ID.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – (required), ID number of the project

Returns requested project

Return type `Project`

projects (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over projects for this organization.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of members to return. Default: -1 will return all available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of organization projects

Return type `Project`

public_events (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over public events for this org.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 iterates over all events available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of public events

Return type `Event`

public_members (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over public members of this organization.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of members to return. Default: -1 will return all available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of public members

Return type `ShortUser`

publicize_member (*username*)

Make `username`'s membership in this organization public.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – the name of the user whose membership you wish to publicize

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type `bool`

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns `int`

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

remove_member (*username*)

Remove the user named *username* from this organization.

Note: Only a user may publicize their own membership. See also: <https://developer.github.com/v3/orgs/members/#publicize-a-users-membership>

Parameters **username** (*str*) – name of the user to remove from the org

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

remove_membership (*username*)

Remove *username* from this organization.

Unlike `remove_member`, this will cancel a pending invitation.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required), username of the member to remove

Returns bool

remove_repository (*repository*, *team_id*)

Remove *repository* from the team with *team_id*.

Parameters

- **repository** (*str*) – (required), form: 'user/repo'
- **team_id** (*int*) – (required), the unique identifier of the team

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

repositories (*type=""*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over repos for this organization.

Parameters

- **type** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('all', 'public', 'member', 'private', 'forks', 'sources'), API default: 'all'
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of members to return. Default: -1 will return all available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repositories in this organization

Return type Repository

team (*team_id*)

Return the team specified by `team_id`.

Parameters `team_id` (*int*) – (required), unique id for the team

Returns the team identified by the id in this organization

Return type *Team*

teams (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over teams that are part of this organization.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of teams to return. Default: -1 returns all available teams.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of this organization’s teams

Return type *ShortTeam*

12.1.11 Pull Requests and their Associated Objects

This section of the documentation covers the representations of various objects related to the [Pull Requests API](#).

Pull Request Objects

class `github3.pulls.ShortPullRequest` (*json, session*)

Object for the shortened representation of a `PullRequest`.

GitHub’s API returns different amounts of information about prs based upon how that information is retrieved. Often times, when iterating over several prs, GitHub will return less information. To provide a clear distinction between the types of Pull Requests, `github3.py` uses different classes with different sets of attributes.

New in version 1.0.0.

The attributes available on this object are:

url

The URL that describes this exact pull request.

assignee

Deprecated since version 1.0.0: Use `assignees` instead.

The assignee of the pull request, if present, represented as an instance of `ShortUser`

assignees

New in version 1.0.0.

A list of the assignees of the pull request. If not empty, a list of instances of `ShortUser`.

base

A `Base` object representing the base pull request destination.

body

The Markdown formatted body of the pull request message.

body_html

The HTML formatted body of the pull request message.

body_text

The plain-text formatted body of the pull request message.

closed_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this pull request was closed.

comments_url

The URL to retrieve the comments on this pull request from the API.

commits_url

The URL to retrieve the commits in this pull request from the API.

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this pull request was created.

diff_url

The URL to retrieve the diff for this pull request via the API.

head

A `Head` object representing the head pull request destination.

html_url

The URL one would use to view this pull request in the browser.

id

The unique ID of this pull request across all of GitHub.

issue_url

The URL of the resource that represents this pull request as an issue.

links

A dictionary provided by `_links` in the API response.

New in version 1.0.0.

merge_commit_sha

If unmerged, holds the sha of the commit to test mergability. If merged, holds commit sha of the merge commit, squashed commit on the base branch or the commit that the base branch was updated to after rebasing the PR.

merged_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time this pull request was merged. If this pull request has not been merged then this attribute will be `None`.

number

The number of the pull request on the repository.

patch_url

The URL to retrieve the patch for this pull request via the API.

repository

A `ShortRepository` from the `base` instance.

requested_reviewers

A list of `ShortUser` from which a review was requested.

requested_teams

A list of `ShortTeam` from which a review was requested.

review_comment_urlt

A URITemplate instance that expands to provide the review comment URL provided a number.

review_comments_url

The URI to retrieve all review comments on this pull request from the API.

state

The current state of this pull request.

title

The title of this pull request.

updated_at

A `datetime` instance representing the date and time when this pull request was last updated.

user

A `ShortUser` instance representing who opened this pull request.

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

close()

Close this Pull Request without merging.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

commits (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the commits on this pull request.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of commits to return. Default: -1 returns all available commits.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repository commit objects

Return type `ShortCommit`

create_comment (*body*)

Create a comment on this pull request's issue.

Parameters **body** (*str*) – (required), comment body

Returns the comment that was created on the pull request

Return type `IssueComment`

create_review (*body*, *commit_id=None*, *event=None*, *comments=None*)

Create a review comment on this pull request.

Warning: If you do not specify `event`, GitHub will default it to `PENDING` which means that your review will need to be submitted after creation. (See also `submit()`.)

Parameters

- **body** (*str*) – The comment text itself, required when using `COMMENT` or `REQUEST_CHANGES`.
- **commit_id** (*str*) – The SHA of the commit to comment on
- **event** (*str*) – The review action you want to perform. Actions include `APPROVE`, `REQUEST_CHANGES` or `COMMENT`. By leaving this blank you set the action to `PENDING` and will need to submit the review. Leaving blank may result in a 422 error response which will need to be handled.
- **comments** (*list*) – Array of draft review comment objects. Please see Github's [Create a pull request review documentation](#) for details on review comment objects. At the time of writing these were a dictionary with 3 keys: *path*, *position* and *body*.

Returns The created review.

Return type `PullReview`

create_review_comment (*body*, *commit_id*, *path*, *position*)

Create a review comment on this pull request.

Note: All parameters are required by the GitHub API.

Parameters

- **body** (*str*) – The comment text itself
- **commit_id** (*str*) – The SHA of the commit to comment on
- **path** (*str*) – The relative path of the file to comment on
- **position** (*int*) – The line index in the diff to comment on.

Returns The created review comment.

Return type `ReviewComment`

create_review_requests (*reviewers=None*, *team_reviewers=None*)

Ask for reviews on this pull request.

Parameters

- **reviewers** (*list*) – The users to which request a review
- **team_reviewers** (*list*) – The teams to which request a review

Returns The pull request on which the reviews were requested

Return type `ShortPullRequest`

delete_review_requests (*reviewers=None*, *team_reviewers=None*)

Cancel review requests on this pull request.

Parameters

- **reviewers** (*list*) – The users whose review is no longer requested
- **team_reviewers** (*list*) – The teams whose review is no longer requested

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

diff()

Return the diff.

Returns representation of the diff

Return type bytes

files (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the files associated with this pull request.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of files to return. Default: -1 returns all available files.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of pull request files

Return type *PullFile*

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

is_merged()

Check to see if the pull request was merged.

Changed in version 1.0.0: This now always makes a call to the GitHub API. To avoid that, check `merged` before making this call.

Returns True if merged, False otherwise

Return type bool

issue()

Retrieve the issue associated with this pull request.

Returns the issue object that this pull request builds upon

Return type *Issue*

issue_comments (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the issue comments on this pull request.

In this case, GitHub leaks implementation details. Pull Requests are really just Issues with a diff. As such, comments on a pull request that are not in-line with code, are technically issue comments.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of comments to return. Default: -1 returns all available comments.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of non-review comments on this pull request

Return type *IssueComment*

merge (*commit_message=None, sha=None, merge_method='merge'*)

Merge this pull request.

Changed in version 1.0.0: The boolean `squash` parameter has been replaced with `merge_method` which requires a string.

Parameters

- **commit_message** (*str*) – (optional), message to be used for the merge commit
- **sha** (*str*) – (optional), SHA that pull request head must match to merge.
- **merge_method** (*str*) – (optional), Change the merge method. Either 'merge', 'squash' or 'rebase'. Default is 'merge'.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

Returns bool

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type *GitHubSession*

patch ()

Return the patch.

Returns bytestring representation of the patch

Return type bytes

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

reopen ()

Re-open a closed Pull Request.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

review_comments (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the review comments on this pull request.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of comments to return. Default: -1 returns all available comments.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of review comments

Return type *ReviewComment*

review_requests ()

Retrieve the review requests associated with this pull request.

Returns review requests associated with this pull request

Return type *ReviewRequests*

reviews (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the reviews associated with this pull request.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of reviews to return. Default: -1 returns all available files.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of reviews for this pull request

Return type *PullReview*

update (*title=None, body=None, state=None, base=None, maintainer_can_modify=None*)

Update this pull request.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – (optional), title of the pull
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), body of the pull request
- **state** (*str*) – (optional), one of ('open', 'closed')
- **base** (*str*) – (optional), Name of the branch on the current repository that the changes should be pulled into.
- **maintainer_can_modify** (*bool*) – (optional), Indicates whether a maintainer is allowed to modify the pull request or not.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

class github3.pulls.**PullRequest** (*json, session*)

Object for the full representation of a PullRequest.

GitHub's API returns different amounts of information about prs based upon how that information is retrieved. This object exists to represent the full amount of information returned for a specific pr. For example, you would receive this class when calling *pull_request()*. To provide a clear distinction between the types of prs, github3.py uses different classes with different sets of attributes.

Changed in version 1.0.0.

This object has all of the same attributes as *ShortPullRequest* as well as the following:

additions_count

The number of lines of code added in this pull request.

deletions_count

The number of lines of code deleted in this pull request.

comments_count

The number of comments left on this pull request.

commits_count

The number of commits included in this pull request.

mergeable

A boolean attribute indicating whether GitHub deems this pull request is mergeable.

mergeable_state

A string indicating whether this would be a ‘clean’ or ‘dirty’ merge.

merged

A boolean attribute indicating whether the pull request has been merged or not.

merged_by

An instance of *ShortUser* to indicate the user who merged this pull request. If this hasn’t been merged or if *mergeable* is still being decided by GitHub this will be `None`.

review_comments_count

The number of review comments on this pull request.

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object’s attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object’s attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

close ()

Close this Pull Request without merging.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

commits (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the commits on this pull request.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of commits to return. Default: -1 returns all available commits.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repository commit objects

Return type *ShortCommit*

create_comment (*body*)

Create a comment on this pull request's issue.

Parameters **body** (*str*) – (required), comment body

Returns the comment that was created on the pull request

Return type *IssueComment*

create_review (*body, commit_id=None, event=None, comments=None*)

Create a review comment on this pull request.

Warning: If you do not specify `event`, GitHub will default it to `PENDING` which means that your review will need to be submitted after creation. (See also `submit()`.)

Parameters

- **body** (*str*) – The comment text itself, required when using `COMMENT` or `REQUEST_CHANGES`.
- **commit_id** (*str*) – The SHA of the commit to comment on
- **event** (*str*) – The review action you want to perform. Actions include `APPROVE`, `REQUEST_CHANGES` or `COMMENT`. By leaving this blank you set the action to `PENDING` and will need to submit the review. Leaving blank may result in a 422 error response which will need to be handled.
- **comments** (*list*) – Array of draft review comment objects. Please see Github's [Create a pull request review documentation](#) for details on review comment objects. At the time of writing these were a dictionary with 3 keys: *path*, *position* and *body*.

Returns The created review.

Return type *PullReview*

create_review_comment (*body, commit_id, path, position*)

Create a review comment on this pull request.

Note: All parameters are required by the GitHub API.

Parameters

- **body** (*str*) – The comment text itself
- **commit_id** (*str*) – The SHA of the commit to comment on

- **path** (*str*) – The relative path of the file to comment on
- **position** (*int*) – The line index in the diff to comment on.

Returns The created review comment.

Return type *ReviewComment*

create_review_requests (*reviewers=None, team_reviewers=None*)

Ask for reviews on this pull request.

Parameters

- **reviewers** (*list*) – The users to which request a review
- **team_reviewers** (*list*) – The teams to which request a review

Returns The pull request on which the reviews were requested

Return type *ShortPullRequest*

delete_review_requests (*reviewers=None, team_reviewers=None*)

Cancel review requests on this pull request.

Parameters

- **reviewers** (*list*) – The users whose review is no longer requested
- **team_reviewers** (*list*) – The teams whose review is no longer requested

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

diff ()

Return the diff.

Returns representation of the diff

Return type bytes

files (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the files associated with this pull request.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of files to return. Default: -1 returns all available files.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of pull request files

Return type *PullFile*

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

is_merged ()

Check to see if the pull request was merged.

Changed in version 1.0.0: This now always makes a call to the GitHub API. To avoid that, check *merged* before making this call.

Returns True if merged, False otherwise

Return type bool

issue()

Retrieve the issue associated with this pull request.

Returns the issue object that this pull request builds upon

Return type `Issue`

issue_comments (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the issue comments on this pull request.

In this case, GitHub leaks implementation details. Pull Requests are really just Issues with a diff. As such, comments on a pull request that are not in-line with code, are technically issue comments.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of comments to return. Default: -1 returns all available comments.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of non-review comments on this pull request

Return type `IssueComment`

merge (*commit_message=None, sha=None, merge_method='merge'*)

Merge this pull request.

Changed in version 1.0.0: The boolean squash parameter has been replaced with `merge_method` which requires a string.

Parameters

- **commit_message** (*str*) – (optional), message to be used for the merge commit
- **sha** (*str*) – (optional), SHA that pull request head must match to merge.
- **merge_method** (*str*) – (optional), Change the merge method. Either 'merge', 'squash' or 'rebase'. Default is 'merge'.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

Returns bool

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

patch()

Return the patch.

Returns bytestring representation of the patch

Return type bytes

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

reopen ()

Re-open a closed Pull Request.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

review_comments (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the review comments on this pull request.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of comments to return. Default: -1 returns all available comments.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of review comments

Return type *ReviewComment*

review_requests ()

Retrieve the review requests associated with this pull request.

Returns review requests associated with this pull request

Return type *ReviewRequests*

reviews (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the reviews associated with this pull request.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of reviews to return. Default: -1 returns all available files.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of reviews for this pull request

Return type *PullReview*

update (*title=None, body=None, state=None, base=None, maintainer_can_modify=None*)

Update this pull request.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – (optional), title of the pull
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), body of the pull request
- **state** (*str*) – (optional), one of ('open', 'closed')
- **base** (*str*) – (optional), Name of the branch on the current repository that the changes should be pulled into.
- **maintainer_can_modify** (*bool*) – (optional), Indicates whether a maintainer is allowed to modify the pull request or not.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

class github3.pulls.**PullDestination** (*json, session*)

The object that represents a pull request destination.

This is the base class for the *Head* and *Base* objects. Each has identical attributes to this object.

Please see GitHub's [Pull Request Documentation](#) for more information.

ref

The full reference string for the git object

label

The label for the destination (e.g., 'master', 'mybranch')

user

If provided, a *ShortUser* instance representing the owner of the destination

sha

The SHA of the commit at the head of the destination

repository

A *ShortRepository* representing the repository containing this destination

repo

A tuple containing the login and repository name, e.g., ('sigmavirus24', 'github3.py')

This attribute is generated by github3.py and may be deprecated in the future.

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)
Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)
Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

new_session ()
Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type GitHubSession

ratelimit_remaining
Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)
Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')
         [r.refresh() for r in repos]]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

class github3.pulls.**Head** (*json, session*)
An object representing the Head destination of a pull request.
See [PullDestination](#) for more details.

class github3.pulls.**Base** (*json, session*)
An object representing the Base destination of a pull request.
See [PullDestination](#) for more details.

class github3.pulls.**PullFile** (*json, session*)
The object that represents a file in a pull request.
Please see GitHub's [Pull Request Files Documentation](#) for more information.

additions_count
The number of additions made to this file

blob_url
The API resource used to retrieve the blob for this file

changes_count
The number of changes made to this file

contents_url

The API resource to view the raw contents of this file

deletions_count

The number of deletions made to this file

filename

The name of this file

patch

The patch generated by this

Note: If the patch is larger than a specific size it may be missing from GitHub's response. The attribute will be set to `None` in this case.

raw_url

The API resource to view the raw diff of this file

sha

The SHA of the commit that this file belongs to

status

The string with the status of the file, e.g., 'added'

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

contents ()

Return the contents of the file.

Returns An object representing the contents of this file

Return type *Contents*

classmethod from_dict (json_dict, session)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod from_json (json, session)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns `int`

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns `self`

Review Objects

class `github3.pulls.ReviewComment` (*json, session*)

Object representing review comments left on a pull request.

Please see GitHub's [Pull Comments Documentation](#) for more information.

id

The unique identifier for this comment across all GitHub review comments.

author_association

The role of the author of this comment on the repository.

body

The Markdown formatted body of this comment.

body_html

The HTML formatted body of this comment.

body_text

The plain text formatted body of this comment.

commit_id

The SHA of current commit this comment was left on.

created_at

A `datetime` instance representing the date and time this comment was created.

diff_hunk

A string representation of the hunk of the diff where the comment was left.

html_url

The URL to view this comment in the webbrowser.

links

A dictionary of relevant URLs usually returned in the `_links` attribute.

original_commit_id

The SHA of the original commit this comment was left on.

original_position

The original position within the diff that this comment was left on.

pull_request_url

The URL to retrieve the pull request via the API.

updated_at

A `datetime` instance representing the date and time this comment was updated.

user

A `ShortUser` instance representing the author of this comment.

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete()

Delete this comment.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

edit(*body*)

Edit this comment.

Parameters **body** (*str*) – (required), new body of the comment, Markdown formatted

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

classmethod `from_dict` (*json_dict*, *session*)
Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod `from_json` (*json*, *session*)
Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

new_session ()
Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

ratelimit_remaining
Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns `int`

refresh (*conditional=False*)
Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters `conditional` (*bool*) – If `True`, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns `self`

reply (*body*)
Reply to this review comment with a new review comment.

Parameters `body` (*str*) – The text of the comment.

Returns The created review comment.

Return type `ReviewComment`

12.1.12 Repository API Objects

This section of the documentation covers the representations of various objects related to the [Repositories API](#).

Repository Objects

class `github3.repos.repo.Repository` (*json*, *session*)
This organizes the full representation of a single Repository.

The full representation of a Repository is not returned in collections but instead in individual requests, e.g., `repository()`.

This object has all the same attributes as `ShortRepository` as well as:

allow_merge_commit

Note: This attribute is not guaranteed to be present.

Whether the repository allows creating a merge commit when merging when a pull request.

allow_rebase_merge

Note: This attribute is not guaranteed to be present.

Whether the repository allows rebasing when merging a pull request.

allow_squash_merge

Note: This attribute is not guaranteed to be present.

Whether the repository allows squashing commits when merging a pull request.

archived

A boolean attribute that describes whether the current repository has been archived or not.

clone_url

This is the URL that can be used to clone the repository via HTTPS, e.g., `https://github.com/sigmavirus24/github3.py.git`.

created_at

A parsed `datetime` object representing the date the repository was created.

default_branch

This is the default branch of the repository as configured by its administrator(s).

forks_count

This is the number of forks of the repository.

git_url

This is the URL that can be used to clone the repository via the Git protocol, e.g., `git://github.com/sigmavirus24/github3.py`.

has_downloads

This is a boolean attribute that conveys whether or not the repository has downloads.

has_issues

This is a boolean attribute that conveys whether or not the repository has issues.

has_pages

This is a boolean attribute that conveys whether or not the repository has pages.

has_wiki

This is a boolean attribute that conveys whether or not the repository has a wiki.

homepage

This is the administrator set homepage URL for the project. This may not be provided.

language

This is the language GitHub has detected for the repository.

`original_license`

Note: When used with a Github Enterprise instance $\leq 2.12.7$, this attribute will not be returned. To handle these situations sensitively, the attribute will be set to `None`. Repositories may still have a license associated with them in these cases.

This is the `ShortLicense` returned as part of the repository. To retrieve the most recent license, see the `license()` method.

`mirror_url`

The URL that GitHub is mirroring the repository from.

`network_count`

The size of the repository's "network".

`open_issues_count`

The number of issues currently open on the repository.

`parent`

A representation of the parent repository as `ShortRepository`. If this Repository has no parent then this will be `None`.

`pushed_at`

A parsed `datetime` object representing the date a push was last made to the repository.

`size`

The size of the repository.

`source`

A representation of the source repository as `ShortRepository`. If this Repository has no source then this will be `None`.

`ssh_url`

This is the URL that can be used to clone the repository via the SSH protocol, e.g., `ssh@github.com:sigmavirus24/github3.py.git`.

`stargazers_count`

The number of people who have starred this repository.

`subscribers_count`

The number of people watching (or who have subscribed to notifications about) this repository.

`svn_url`

This is the URL that can be used to clone the repository via SVN, e.g., `ssh@github.com:sigmavirus24/github3.py.git`.

`updated_at`

A parsed `datetime` object representing the date a the repository was last updated by its administrator(s).

`watchers_count`

The number of people watching this repository.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/>

`add_collaborator` (*username*)

Add *username* as a collaborator to a repository.

Parameters *username* (str or *User*) – (required), username of the user

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type**archive** (*format*, *path*=", *ref*='master')

Get the tarball or zipball archive for this repo at ref.

See: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/contents/#get-archive-link>**Parameters**

- **format** (*str*) – (required), accepted values: ('tarball', 'zipball')
- **path** (*str*, *file*) – (optional), path where the file should be saved to, default is the filename provided in the headers and will be written in the current directory. it can take a file-like object as well
- **ref** (*str*) – (optional)

Returns True if successful, False otherwise**Return type** bool**as_dict** ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary**Return type** dict**as_json** ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string**Return type** str**asset** (*id*)

Return a single asset.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – (required), id of the asset**Returns** the asset**Return type** *Asset***assignees** (*number*=-1, *etag*=None)

Iterate over all assignees to which an issue may be assigned.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of assignees to return. Default: -1 returns all available assignees
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of users

Return type *ShortUser*

blob (*sha*)

Get the blob indicated by *sha*.

Parameters **sha** (*str*) – (required), sha of the blob

Returns the git blob

Return type *Blob*

branch (*name*)

Get the branch *name* of this repository.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – (required), branch name

Returns the branch

Return type *Branch*

branches (*number=-1, protected=False, etag=None*)

Iterate over the branches in this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of branches to return. Default: -1 returns all branches
- **protected** (*bool*) – (optional), True lists only protected branches. Default: False
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of branches

Return type *Branch*

code_frequency (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the code frequency per week.

New in version 0.7.

Returns a weekly aggregate of the number of additions and deletions pushed to this repository.

Note: All statistics methods may return a 202. On those occasions, you will not receive any objects. You should store your iterator and check the new `last_status` attribute. If it is a 202 you should wait before re-requesting.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of weeks to return. Default: -1 returns all weeks
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of lists [`seconds_from_epoch`, `additions`, `deletions`]

Return type list

collaborators (*affiliation='all', number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the collaborators of this repository.

Parameters

- **affiliation** (*str*) – (optional), affiliation of the collaborator to the repository. Default: “all” returns contributors with all affiliations

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of collaborators to return. Default: -1 returns all comments
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of collaborators

Return type *Collaborator*

comments (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over comments on all commits in the repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of comments to return. Default: -1 returns all comments
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of comments on commits

Return type *RepoComment*

commit (*sha*)

Get a single (repo) commit.

See `git_commit()` for the Git Data Commit.

Parameters **sha** (*str*) – (required), sha of the commit

Returns the commit

Return type *RepoCommit*

commit_activity (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over last year of commit activity by week.

New in version 0.7.

See: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/statistics/>

Note: All statistics methods may return a 202. On those occasions, you will not receive any objects. You should store your iterator and check the new `last_status` attribute. If it is a 202 you should wait before re-requesting.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of weeks to return. Default -1 will return all of the weeks.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of dictionaries

Return type dict

commit_comment (*comment_id*)

Get a single commit comment.

Parameters **comment_id** (*int*) – (required), id of the comment used by GitHub

Returns the comment on the commit

Return type *RepoComment*

commits (*sha=None, path=None, author=None, number=-1, etag=None, since=None, until=None, per_page=None*)

Iterate over commits in this repository.

Parameters

- **sha** (*str*) – (optional), sha or branch to start listing commits from
- **path** (*str*) – (optional), commits containing this path will be listed
- **author** (*str*) – (optional), GitHub login, real name, or email to filter commits by (using commit author)
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of comments to return. Default: -1 returns all comments
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint
- **since** (*datetime* or *str*) – (optional), Only commits after this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* or an ISO8601 formatted date string.
- **until** (*datetime* or *str*) – (optional), Only commits before this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* or an ISO8601 formatted date string.
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional), commits listing page size

Returns generator of commits

Return type *RepoCommit*

compare_commits (*base, head*)

Compare two commits.

Parameters

- **base** (*str*) – (required), base for the comparison
- **head** (*str*) – (required), compare this against base

Returns the comparison of the commits

Return type *Comparison*

contributor_statistics (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the contributors list.

New in version 0.7.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/statistics/>

Note: All statistics methods may return a 202. On those occasions, you will not receive any objects. You should store your iterator and check the new `last_status` attribute. If it is a 202 you should wait before re-requesting.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of weeks to return. Default -1 will return all of the weeks.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of contributor statistics for each contributor

Return type *ContributorStats*

contributors (*anon=False, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the contributors to this repository.

Parameters

- **anon** (*bool*) – (optional), True lists anonymous contributors as well
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of contributors to return. Default: -1 returns all contributors
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of contributor users

Return type *Contributor*

create_blob (*content, encoding*)

Create a blob with *content*.

Parameters

- **content** (*str*) – (required), content of the blob
- **encoding** (*str*) – (required), ('base64', 'utf-8')

Returns string of the SHA returned

Returns str (on Python 3, unicode on Python 2)

create_branch_ref (*name, sha=None*)

Create a branch git reference.

This is a shortcut for calling `github3.repos.repo.Repository.create_ref()`.

Parameters

- **branch** (*str*) – (required), the branch to create
- **sha** (*str*) – the commit to base the branch from

Returns a reference object representing the branch

Return type *Reference*

create_comment (*body, sha, path=None, position=None, line=1*)

Create a comment on a commit.

Parameters

- **body** (*str*) – (required), body of the message
- **sha** (*str*) – (required), commit id
- **path** (*str*) – (optional), relative path of the file to comment on
- **position** (*str*) – (optional), line index in the diff to comment on
- **line** (*int*) – (optional), line number of the file to comment on, default: 1

Returns the created comment

Return type *RepoComment*

create_commit (*message, tree, parents, author=None, committer=None*)

Create a commit on this repository.

Parameters

- **message** (*str*) – (required), commit message

- **tree** (*str*) – (required), SHA of the tree object this commit points to
- **parents** (*list*) – (required), SHAs of the commits that were parents of this commit. If empty, the commit will be written as the root commit. Even if there is only one parent, this should be an array.
- **author** (*dict*) – (optional), if omitted, GitHub will use the authenticated user’s credentials and the current time. Format: {‘name’: ‘Committer Name’, ‘email’: ‘name@example.com’, ‘date’: ‘YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS+HH:00’ }
- **committer** (*dict*) – (optional), if omitted, GitHub will use the author parameters. Should be the same format as the author parameter.

Returns the created commit

Return type *Commit*

create_deployment (*ref*, *required_contexts=None*, *payload=""*, *auto_merge=False*, *description=""*, *environment=None*)

Create a deployment.

Parameters

- **ref** (*str*) – (required), The ref to deploy. This can be a branch, tag, or sha.
- **required_contexts** (*list*) – Optional array of status contexts verified against commit status checks. To bypass checking entirely pass an empty array. Default: []
- **payload** (*str*) – Optional JSON payload with extra information about the deployment. Default: ""
- **auto_merge** (*bool*) – Optional parameter to merge the default branch into the requested deployment branch if necessary. Default: False
- **description** (*str*) – Optional short description. Default: ""
- **environment** (*str*) – Optional name for the target deployment environment (e.g., production, staging, qa). Default: “production”

Returns the created deployment

Return type *Deployment*

create_file (*path*, *message*, *content*, *branch=None*, *committer=None*, *author=None*)

Create a file in this repository.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/contents/#create-a-file>

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – (required), path of the file in the repository
- **message** (*str*) – (required), commit message
- **content** (*bytes*) – (required), the actual data in the file
- **branch** (*str*) – (optional), branch to create the commit on. Defaults to the default branch of the repository
- **committer** (*dict*) – (optional), if no information is given the authenticated user’s information will be used. You must specify both a name and email.
- **author** (*dict*) – (optional), if omitted this will be filled in with committer information. If passed, you must specify both a name and email.

Returns dictionary of contents and commit for created file

Return type *Contents, Commit*

create_fork (*organization=None*)

Create a fork of this repository.

Parameters **organization** (*str*) – (required), login for organization to create the fork under

Returns the fork of this repository

Return type *Repository*

create_hook (*name, config, events=['push'], active=True*)

Create a hook on this repository.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the hook
- **config** (*dict*) – (required), key-value pairs which act as settings for this hook
- **events** (*list*) – (optional), events the hook is triggered for
- **active** (*bool*) – (optional), whether the hook is actually triggered

Returns the created hook

Return type *Hook*

create_issue (*title, body=None, assignee=None, milestone=None, labels=None, assignees=None*)

Create an issue on this repository.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – (required), title of the issue
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), body of the issue
- **assignee** (*str*) – (optional), login of the user to assign the issue to
- **milestone** (*int*) – (optional), id number of the milestone to attribute this issue to (e.g. *m* is a *Milestone* object, *m.number* is what you pass here.)
- **labels** (*[str]*) – (optional), labels to apply to this issue
- **assignees** (*[str]*) – (optional), login of the users to assign the issue to

Returns the created issue

Return type *ShortIssue*

create_key (*title, key, read_only=False*)

Create a deploy key.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – (required), title of key
- **key** (*str*) – (required), key text
- **read_only** (*bool*) – (optional), restrict key access to read-only, default is False

Returns the created key

Return type *Key*

create_label (*name, color, description=None*)

Create a label for this repository.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name to give to the label
- **color** (*str*) – (required), value of the color to assign to the label, e.g., '#fafafa' or 'fafafa' (the latter is what is sent)
- **description** (*str*) – (optional), description to give to the label

Returns the created label**Return type** *Label***create_milestone** (*title, state=None, description=None, due_on=None*)

Create a milestone for this repository.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – (required), title of the milestone
- **state** (*str*) – (optional), state of the milestone, accepted values: ('open', 'closed'), default: 'open'
- **description** (*str*) – (optional), description of the milestone
- **due_on** (*str*) – (optional), ISO 8601 formatted due date

Returns the created milestone**Return type** *Milestone***create_project** (*name, body=None*)

Create a project for this repository.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the project
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), body of the project

Returns the created project**Return type** *Project***create_pull** (*title, base, head, body=None*)

Create a pull request of head onto base branch in this repo.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – (required)
- **base** (*str*) – (required), e.g., 'master'
- **head** (*str*) – (required), e.g., 'username:branch'
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), markdown formatted description

Returns the created pull request**Return type** *ShortPullRequest***create_pull_from_issue** (*issue, base, head*)

Create a pull request from issue #'issue'.

Parameters

- **issue** (*int*) – (required), issue number
- **base** (*str*) – (required), e.g., 'master'

- **head** (*str*) – (required), e.g., ‘username:branch’

Returns the created pull request

Return type *ShortPullRequest*

create_ref (*ref, sha*)

Create a reference in this repository.

Parameters

- **ref** (*str*) – (required), fully qualified name of the reference, e.g. `refs/heads/master`. If it doesn’t start with `refs` and contain at least two slashes, GitHub’s API will reject it.
- **sha** (*str*) – (required), SHA1 value to set the reference to

Returns the created ref

Return type *Reference*

create_release (*tag_name, target_commitish=None, name=None, body=None, draft=False, prerelease=False*)

Create a release for this repository.

Parameters

- **tag_name** (*str*) – (required), name to give to the tag
- **target_commitish** (*str*) – (optional), vague concept of a target, either a SHA or a branch name.
- **name** (*str*) – (optional), name of the release
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), description of the release
- **draft** (*bool*) – (optional), whether this release is a draft or not
- **prerelease** (*bool*) – (optional), whether this is a prerelease or not

Returns the created release

Return type *Release*

create_status (*sha, state, target_url=None, description=None, context='default'*)

Create a status object on a commit.

Parameters

- **sha** (*str*) – (required), SHA of the commit to create the status on
- **state** (*str*) – (required), state of the test; only the following are accepted: ‘pending’, ‘success’, ‘error’, ‘failure’
- **target_url** (*str*) – (optional), URL to associate with this status.
- **description** (*str*) – (optional), short description of the status
- **context** (*str*) – (optional), A string label to differentiate this status from the status of other systems

Returns the created status

Return type *Status*

create_tag (*tag, message, sha, obj_type, tagger, lightweight=False*)

Create a tag in this repository.

By default, this method creates an annotated tag. If you wish to create a lightweight tag instead, pass `lightweight=True`.

If you are creating an annotated tag, this method makes **2 calls** to the API:

1. Creates the tag object
2. Creates the reference for the tag

This behaviour is required by the GitHub API.

Parameters

- **tag** (*str*) – (required), name of the tag
- **message** (*str*) – (required), tag message
- **sha** (*str*) – (required), SHA of the git object this is tagging
- **obj_type** (*str*) – (required), type of object being tagged, e.g., ‘commit’, ‘tree’, ‘blob’
- **tagger** (*dict*) – (required), containing the name, email of the tagger and the date it was tagged
- **lightweight** (*bool*) – (optional), if False, create an annotated tag, otherwise create a lightweight tag (a Reference).

Returns if creating a lightweight tag, this will return a *Reference*, otherwise it will return a *Tag*

Return type *Tag* or *Reference*

create_tree (*tree*, *base_tree=None*)

Create a tree on this repository.

Parameters

- **tree** (*list*) – (required), specifies the tree structure. Format: [{‘path’: ‘path/file’, ‘mode’: ‘filemode’, ‘type’: ‘blob or tree’, ‘sha’: ‘44bfc6d...’}]
- **base_tree** (*str*) – (optional), SHA1 of the tree you want to update with new data

Returns the created tree

Return type *Tree*

delete ()

Delete this repository.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

delete_key (*key_id*)

Delete the key with the specified id from your deploy keys list.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

delete_subscription ()

Delete the user’s subscription to this repository.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

deployment (*id*)

Retrieve the deployment identified by *id*.

Parameters *id* (*int*) – (required), id for deployments.

Returns the deployment

Return type *Deployment*

deployments (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over deployments for this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of deployments to return. Default: -1, returns all available deployments
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request for all deployments

Returns generator of deployments

Return type *Deployment*

directory_contents (*directory_path, ref=None, return_as=<class 'list'>*)

Get the contents of each file in *directory_path*.

If the path provided is actually a directory, you will receive a list back of the form:

```
[('filename.md', Contents(...)),
 ('github.py', Contents(...)),
 # ...
 ('fiz.py', Contents(...))]
```

You can either then transform it into a dictionary:

```
contents = dict(repo.directory_contents('path/to/dir/'))
```

Or you can use the *return_as* parameter to have it return a dictionary for you:

```
contents = repo.directory_contents('path/to/dir/', return_as=dict)
```

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – (required), path to file, e.g. github3/repos/repo.py
- **ref** (*str*) – (optional), the string name of a commit/branch/tag. Default: master
- **return_as** – (optional), how to return the directory's contents. Default: *list*

Returns list of tuples of the filename and the Contents returned

Return type [(*str*, *Contents*)]

Raises `github3.exceptions.UnprocessableResponseBody` – When the requested directory is not actually a directory

edit (*name, description=None, homepage=None, private=None, has_issues=None, has_wiki=None, has_downloads=None, default_branch=None, archived=None, allow_merge_commit=None, allow_squash_merge=None, allow_rebase_merge=None, has_projects=None*)
Edit this repository.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the repository

- **description** (*str*) – (optional), If not `None`, change the description for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **homepage** (*str*) – (optional), If not `None`, change the homepage for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **private** (*bool*) – (optional), If `True`, make the repository private. If `False`, make the repository public. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **has_issues** (*bool*) – (optional), If `True`, enable issues for this repository. If `False`, disable issues for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **has_wiki** (*bool*) – (optional), If `True`, enable the wiki for this repository. If `False`, disable the wiki for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **has_downloads** (*bool*) – (optional), If `True`, enable downloads for this repository. If `False`, disable downloads for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **default_branch** (*str*) – (optional), If not `None`, change the default branch for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **archived** (*bool*) – (optional), If not `None`, toggle the archived attribute on the repository to control whether it is archived or not.
- **allow_rebase_merge** (*bool*) – (optional), If not `None`, change whether the merge strategy that allows adding all commits from the head branch onto the base branch individually is enabled for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **allow_squash_merge** (*bool*) – (optional), If not `None`, change whether combining all commits from the head branch into a single commit in the base branch is allowed. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **allow_merge_commit** (*bool*) – (optional), If not `None`, change whether adding all commits from the head branch to the base branch with a merge commit is allowed. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **has_projects** (*bool*) – (optional), If `True`, enable projects for this repository. If `False`, disable projects for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

events (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events on this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of events

Return type *Event*

file_contents (*path, ref=None*)

Get the contents of the file pointed to by *path*.

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – (required), path to file, e.g. github3/repos/repo.py
- **ref** (*str*) – (optional), the string name of a commit/branch/tag. Default: master

Returns the contents of the file requested

Return type *Contents*

forks (*sort=""*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over forks of this repository.

Parameters

- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('newest', 'oldest', 'stargazers'), API default: 'newest'
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of forks to return. Default: -1 returns all forks
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of forks of this repository

Return type *ShortRepository*

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

git_commit (*sha*)

Get a single (git) commit.

Parameters **sha** (*str*) – (required), sha of the commit

Returns the single commit data from git

Return type *Commit*

hook (*hook_id*)

Get a single hook.

Parameters **hook_id** (*int*) – (required), id of the hook

Returns the hook

Return type *Hook*

hooks (*number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over hooks registered on this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of hoks to return. Default: -1 returns all hooks
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of hooks

Return type *Hook*

ignore ()

Ignore notifications from this repository for the user.

New in version 1.0.

This replaces `Repository#set_subscription`.

Returns the new repository subscription

Return type :class:`~github3.notifications.RepositorySubscription`

import_issue (*title, body, created_at, assignee=None, milestone=None, closed=None, labels=None, comments=None*)

Import an issue into the repository.

See also: <https://gist.github.com/jonmagic/5282384165e0f86ef105>

Parameters

- **title** (*string*) – (required) Title of issue
- **body** (*string*) – (required) Body of issue
- **created_at** (*datetime* or *str*) – (required) Creation timestamp
- **assignee** (*string*) – (optional) Username to assign issue to
- **milestone** (*int*) – (optional) Milestone ID
- **closed** (*boolean*) – (optional) Status of issue is Closed if True
- **labels** (*list*) – (optional) List of labels containing string names
- **comments** (*list*) – (optional) List of dictionaries which contain *created_at* and *body* attributes

Returns the imported issue

Return type *ImportedIssue*

imported_issue (*imported_issue_id*)

Retrieve imported issue specified by imported issue id.

Parameters **imported_issue_id** (*int*) – (required) id of imported issue

Returns the imported issue

Return type *ImportedIssue*

imported_issues (*number=-1, since=None, etag=None*)

Retrieve the collection of imported issues via the API.

See also: <https://gist.github.com/jonmagic/5282384165e0f86ef105>

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of imported issues to return. Default: -1 returns all branches
- **since** – (optional), Only imported issues after this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* instance, ISO8601 formatted date string, or a string formatted like so: 2016-02-04 i.e. %Y-%m-%d
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of imported issues

Return type *ImportedIssue*

invitations (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the invitations to this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of invitations to return. Default: -1 returns all available invitations

- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repository invitation objects

Return type *Invitation*

is_assignee (*username*)

Check if the user can be assigned an issue on this repository.

Parameters **username** (*str* or *User*) – name of the user to check

Returns *bool*

is_collaborator (*username*)

Check to see if *username* is a collaborator on this repository.

Parameters **username** (*str* or *User*) – (required), login for the user

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type *bool*

issue (*number*)

Get the issue specified by *number*.

Parameters **number** (*int*) – (required), number of the issue on this repository

Returns the issue

Return type *Issue*

issue_events (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over issue events on this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of events on issues

Return type *IssueEvent*

issues (*milestone=None, state=None, assignee=None, mentioned=None, labels=None, sort=None, direction=None, since=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over issues on this repo based upon parameters passed.

Changed in version 0.9.0: The *state* parameter now accepts ‘all’ in addition to ‘open’ and ‘closed’.

Parameters

- **milestone** (*int*) – (optional), ‘none’, or ‘*’
- **state** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: (‘all’, ‘open’, ‘closed’)
- **assignee** (*str*) – (optional), ‘none’, ‘*’, or login name
- **mentioned** (*str*) – (optional), user’s login name
- **labels** (*str*) – (optional), comma-separated list of labels, e.g. ‘bug,ui,@high’
- **sort** – (optional), accepted values: (‘created’, ‘updated’, ‘comments’, ‘created’)
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: (‘asc’, ‘desc’)

- **since** (*datetime* or *str*) – (optional), Only issues after this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* or an ISO8601 formatted date string, e.g., 2012-05-20T23:10:27Z
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), Number of issues to return. By default all issues are returned
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of issues

Return type `ShortIssue`

key (*id_num*)

Get the specified deploy key.

Parameters **id_num** (*int*) – (required), id of the key

Returns the deploy key

Return type `Key`

keys (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over deploy keys on this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of keys to return. Default: -1 returns all available keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of keys

Return type `Key`

label (*name*)

Get the label specified by *name*.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the label

Returns the label

Return type `Label`

labels (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over labels on this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of labels to return. Default: -1 returns all available labels
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of labels

Return type `Label`

languages (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the programming languages used in the repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of languages to return. Default: -1 returns all used languages
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of tuples

Return type tuple

latest_pages_build()

Get the build information for the most recent Pages build.

Returns the information for the most recent build

Return type *PagesBuild*

latest_release()

Get the latest release.

Draft releases and prereleases are not returned by this endpoint.

Returns the release

Return type *Release*

license()

Get the contents of a license for the repo.

Returns the license

Return type *RepositoryLicense*

mark_notifications(*last_read*=)

Mark all notifications in this repository as read.

Parameters **last_read** (*str*) – (optional), Describes the last point that notifications were checked. Anything updated since this time will not be updated. Default: Now. Expected in ISO 8601 format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ. Example: “2012-10-09T23:39:01Z”.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

merge(*base*, *head*, *message*=)

Perform a merge from head into base.

Parameters

- **base** (*str*) – (required), where you’re merging into
- **head** (*str*) – (required), where you’re merging from
- **message** (*str*) – (optional), message to be used for the commit

Returns the commit resulting from the merge

Return type *RepoCommit*

milestone(*number*)

Get the milestone indicated by number.

Parameters **number** (*int*) – (required), unique id number of the milestone

Returns the milestone

Return type *Milestone*

milestones(*state*=None, *sort*=None, *direction*=None, *number*=-1, *etag*=None)

Iterate over the milestones on this repository.

Parameters

- **state** (*str*) – (optional), state of the milestones, accepted values: (‘open’, ‘closed’)

- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), how to sort the milestones, accepted values: ('due_date', 'completeness')
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), direction to sort the milestones, accepted values: ('asc', 'desc')
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of milestones to return. Default: -1 returns all milestones
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of milestones

Return type *Milestone*

network_events (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events on a network of repositories.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of events

Return type *Event*

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type *GitHubSession*

notifications (*all=False, participating=False, since=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the notifications for this repository.

Parameters

- **all** (*bool*) – (optional), show all notifications, including ones marked as read
- **participating** (*bool*) – (optional), show only the notifications the user is participating in directly
- **since** (*datetime* or *str*) – (optional), filters out any notifications updated before the given time. This can be a *datetime* or an *ISO8601* formatted date string, e.g., 2012-05-20T23:10:27Z
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of notification threads

Return type *Thread*

pages ()

Get information about this repository's pages site.

Returns information about this repository's GitHub pages site

Return type *PagesInfo*

pages_builds (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over pages builds of this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional) the number of builds to return
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag value from a previous request

Returns generator of builds

Return type *PagesBuild*

project (*id*, *etag=None*)

Return the organization project with the given ID.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – (required), ID number of the project

Returns the project

Return type *Project*

projects (*number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over projects for this organization.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of members to return. Default: -1 will return all available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of projects

Return type *Project*

pull_request (*number*)

Get the pull request indicated by *number*.

Parameters **number** (*int*) – (required), number of the pull request.

Returns the pull request

Return type *PullRequest*

pull_requests (*state=None*, *head=None*, *base=None*, *sort='created'*, *direction='desc'*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)

List pull requests on repository.

Changed in version 0.9.0: The *state* parameter now accepts ‘all’ in addition to ‘open’ and ‘closed’. The *sort* parameter was added. The *direction* parameter was added.

• **Parameters**

- **state** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: (‘all’, ‘open’, ‘closed’)
- **head** (*str*) – (optional), filters pulls by head user and branch name in the format `user:ref-name`, e.g., `seveas:debian`
- **base** (*str*) – (optional), filter pulls by base branch name. Example: `develop`.
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), Sort pull requests by `created`, `updated`, `popularity`, `long-running`. Default: ‘created’
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), Choose the direction to list pull requests. Accepted values: (‘desc’, ‘asc’). Default: ‘desc’
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of pulls to return. Default: -1 returns all available pull requests
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of pull requests

Return type *ShortPullRequest*

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

readme()

Get the README for this repository.

Returns this repository's readme

Return type *Contents*

ref(ref)

Get a reference pointed to by *ref*.

The most common will be branches and tags. For a branch, you must specify 'heads/branchname' and for a tag, 'tags/tagname'. Essentially, the system should return any reference you provide it in the namespace, including notes and stashes (provided they exist on the server).

Parameters **ref** (*str*) – (required)

Returns the reference

Return type *Reference*

refresh(conditional=False)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

refs(subspace="", number=-1, etag=None)

Iterate over references for this repository.

Parameters

- **subspace** (*str*) – (optional), e.g. 'tags', 'stashes', 'notes'
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of refs to return. Default: -1 returns all available refs
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of references

Return type *Reference*

release (*id*)

Get a single release.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – (required), id of release

Returns the release

Return type *Release*

release_from_tag (*tag_name*)

Get a release by tag name.

`release_from_tag()` returns a release with specified tag while `release()` returns a release with specified release id

Parameters **tag_name** (*str*) – (required) name of tag

Returns the release

Return type *Release*

releases (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over releases for this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of refs to return. Default: -1 returns all available refs
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of releases

Return type *Release*

remove_collaborator (*username*)

Remove collaborator `username` from the repository.

Parameters **username** (*str* or *User*) – (required), login name of the collaborator

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type *bool*

replace_topics (*new_topics*)

Replace the repository topics with `new_topics`.

Parameters **topics** (*list*) – (required), new topics of the repository

Returns new topics of the repository

Return type *Topics*

stargazers (*number=-1, etag=None*)

List users who have starred this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of stargazers to return. Default: -1 returns all subscribers available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of users

Return type *ShortUser*

statuses (*sha*, *number=-1*, *etag=None*)
Iterate over the statuses for a specific SHA.

Warning: Deprecated in v1.0. Also deprecated upstream <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/statuses/>

Parameters

- **sha** (*str*) – SHA of the commit to list the statuses of
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), return up to number statuses. Default: -1 returns all available statuses.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of statuses

Return type *Status*

subscribe ()
Subscribe the user to this repository's notifications.

New in version 1.0.

This replaces `Repository#set_subscription`

Parameters

- **subscribed** (*bool*) – (required), determines if notifications should be received from this repository.
- **ignored** (*bool*) – (required), determines if notifications should be ignored from this repository.

Returns the new repository subscription

Return type *RepositorySubscription*

subscribers (*number=-1*, *etag=None*)
Iterate over users subscribed to this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of subscribers to return. Default: -1 returns all subscribers available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of users subscribed to this repository

Return type *ShortUser*

subscription ()
Return subscription for this Repository.

Returns the user's subscription to this repository

Return type *RepositorySubscription*

tag (*sha*)
Get an annotated tag.

<http://learn.github.com/p/tagging.html>

Parameters **sha** (*str*) – (required), sha of the object for this tag

Returns the annotated tag

Return type *Tag*

tags (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over tags on this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), return up to at most number tags. Default: -1 returns all available tags.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of tags with GitHub repository specific information

Return type *RepoTag*

teams (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over teams with access to this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), return up to number Teams. Default: -1 returns all Teams.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of teams

Return type *Team*

topics ()

Get the topics of this repository.

Returns this repository's topics

Return type *Topics*

tree (*sha, recursive=False*)

Get a tree.

Parameters

- **sha** (*str*) – (required), sha of the object for this tree
- **recursive** (*bool*) – (optional), whether to fetch the tree recursively

Returns the tree

Return type *Tree*

weekly_commit_count ()

Retrieve the total commit counts.

Note: All statistics methods may return a 202. If github3.py receives a 202 in this case, it will return an empty dictionary. You should give the API a moment to compose the data and then re-request it via this method.

..versionadded:: 0.7

The dictionary returned has two entries: `all` and `owner`. Each has a fifty-two element long list of commit counts. (Note: `all` includes the owner.) `d['all'][0]` will be the oldest week, `d['all'][51]` will be the most recent.

Returns the commit count as a dictionary

Return type dict

class github3.repos.repo.**ShortRepository** (*json, session*)

This represents a Repository object returned in collections.

GitHub's API returns different amounts of information about repositories based upon how that information is retrieved. This object exists to represent the full amount of information returned for a specific repository. For example, you would receive this class when calling `repository()`. To provide a clear distinction between the types of repositories, github3.py uses different classes with different sets of attributes.

This object only has the following attributes:

url

The GitHub API URL for this repository, e.g., `https://api.github.com/repos/sigmavirus24/github3.py`.

archive_urlt

The URITemplate object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `archive_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `archive_urlt.expand()`.

assignees_urlt

The URITemplate object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `assignees_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `assignees_urlt.expand()`.

blobs_urlt

The URITemplate object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `blobs_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `blobs_urlt.expand()`.

branches_urlt

The URITemplate object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `branches_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `branches_urlt.expand()`.

collaborators_urlt

The URITemplate object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `collaborators_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `collaborators_urlt.expand()`.

comments_urlt

The URITemplate object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `comments_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `comments_urlt.expand()`.

commits_urlt

The URITemplate object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `commits_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `commits_urlt.expand()`.

compare_urlt

The URITemplate object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `compare_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `compare_urlt.expand()`.

contents_urlt

The URITemplate object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `contents_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `contents_urlt.expand()`.

contributors_url

The URL to retrieve this repository's list of contributors.

deployments_url

The URL to retrieve this repository's list of deployments.

description

The administrator created description of the repository.

downloads_url

The URL to retrieve this repository's list of downloads.

events_url

The URL to retrieve this repository's list of events.

fork

Whether or not this repository is a fork of another.

forks_url

The URL to retrieve this repository's list of forks.

full_name

The full name of this repository, e.g., sigmavirus24/github3.py.

git_commits_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `git_commits_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `git_commits_urlt.expand()`.

git_refs_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `git_refs_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `git_refs_urlt.expand()`.

git_tags_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `git_tags_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `git_tags_urlt.expand()`.

hooks_url

The URL to retrieve this repository's list of hooks.

html_url

The HTML URL of this repository, e.g., <https://github.com/sigmavirus24/github3.py>.

id

The unique GitHub assigned numerical id of this repository.

issue_comment_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `issue_comment_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `issue_comment_urlt.expand()`.

issue_events_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `issue_events_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `issue_events_urlt.expand()`.

issues_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `issues_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `issues_urlt.expand()`.

keys_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `keys_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `keys_urlt.expand()`.

labels_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `labels_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `labels_urlt.expand()`.

languages_url

The URL to retrieve this repository's list of languages.

merges_url

The URL to retrieve this repository's list of merges.

milestones_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `milestones_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `milestones_urlt.expand()`.

name

The name of the repository, e.g., `github3.py`.

notifications_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `notifications_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `notifications_urlt.expand()`.

owner

The owner of the repository, e.g., `sigmavirus24`.

private

Whether the repository is private or public.

pulls_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `pulls_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `pulls_urlt.expand()`.

releases_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `releases_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `releases_urlt.expand()`.

stargazers_url

The URL to retrieve this repository's list of stargazers.

statuses_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `statuses_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `statuses_urlt.expand()`.

subscribers_url

The URL to retrieve this repository's list of subscribers.

subscription_url

The URL to modify subscription to this repository.

tags_url

The URL to retrieve this repository's list of tags.

teams_url

The URL to retrieve this repository's list of teams.

trees_urlt

The `URITemplate` object representing the URI template returned by GitHub's API. Check `trees_urlt.variables` for the list of variables that can be passed to `trees_urlt.expand()`.

New in version 1.0.0.

add_collaborator (*username*)

Add *username* as a collaborator to a repository.

Parameters *username* (str or *User*) – (required), username of the user

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type

archive (*format*, *path*=", *ref*='master')

Get the tarball or zipball archive for this repo at ref.

See: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/contents/#get-archive-link>

Parameters

- **format** (*str*) – (required), accepted values: ('tarball', 'zipball')
- **path** (*str*, *file*) – (optional), path where the file should be saved to, default is the filename provided in the headers and will be written in the current directory. it can take a file-like object as well
- **ref** (*str*) – (optional)

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

asset (*id*)

Return a single asset.

Parameters *id* (*int*) – (required), id of the asset

Returns the asset

Return type *Asset*

assignees (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over all assignees to which an issue may be assigned.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of assignees to return. Default: -1 returns all available assignees
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of users

Return type *ShortUser*

blob (*sha*)

Get the blob indicated by *sha*.

Parameters **sha** (*str*) – (required), sha of the blob

Returns the git blob

Return type *Blob*

branch (*name*)

Get the branch *name* of this repository.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – (required), branch name

Returns the branch

Return type *Branch*

branches (*number=-1, protected=False, etag=None*)

Iterate over the branches in this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of branches to return. Default: -1 returns all branches
- **protected** (*bool*) – (optional), True lists only protected branches. Default: False
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of branches

Return type *Branch*

code_frequency (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the code frequency per week.

New in version 0.7.

Returns a weekly aggregate of the number of additions and deletions pushed to this repository.

Note: All statistics methods may return a 202. On those occasions, you will not receive any objects. You should store your iterator and check the new `last_status` attribute. If it is a 202 you should wait before re-requesting.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of weeks to return. Default: -1 returns all weeks
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of lists [`seconds_from_epoch`, `additions`, `deletions`]

Return type list

collaborators (*affiliation='all', number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the collaborators of this repository.

Parameters

- **affiliation** (*str*) – (optional), affiliation of the collaborator to the repository. Default: “all” returns contributors with all affiliations
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of collaborators to return. Default: -1 returns all comments
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of collaborators

Return type *Collaborator*

comments (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over comments on all commits in the repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of comments to return. Default: -1 returns all comments
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of comments on commits

Return type *RepoComment*

commit (*sha*)

Get a single (repo) commit.

See `git_commit()` for the Git Data Commit.

Parameters **sha** (*str*) – (required), sha of the commit

Returns the commit

Return type *RepoCommit*

commit_activity (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over last year of commit activity by week.

New in version 0.7.

See: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/statistics/>

Note: All statistics methods may return a 202. On those occasions, you will not receive any objects. You should store your iterator and check the new `last_status` attribute. If it is a 202 you should wait before re-requesting.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of weeks to return. Default -1 will return all of the weeks.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of dictionaries

Return type dict

commit_comment (*comment_id*)

Get a single commit comment.

Parameters **comment_id** (*int*) – (required), id of the comment used by GitHub

Returns the comment on the commit

Return type *RepoComment*

commits (*sha=None, path=None, author=None, number=-1, etag=None, since=None, until=None, per_page=None*)

Iterate over commits in this repository.

Parameters

- **sha** (*str*) – (optional), sha or branch to start listing commits from
- **path** (*str*) – (optional), commits containing this path will be listed
- **author** (*str*) – (optional), GitHub login, real name, or email to filter commits by (using commit author)
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of comments to return. Default: -1 returns all comments
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint
- **since** (*datetime* or *str*) – (optional), Only commits after this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* or an ISO8601 formatted date string.
- **until** (*datetime* or *str*) – (optional), Only commits before this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* or an ISO8601 formatted date string.
- **per_page** (*int*) – (optional), commits listing page size

Returns generator of commits

Return type *RepoCommit*

compare_commits (*base, head*)

Compare two commits.

Parameters

- **base** (*str*) – (required), base for the comparison
- **head** (*str*) – (required), compare this against base

Returns the comparison of the commits

Return type *Comparison*

contributor_statistics (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the contributors list.

New in version 0.7.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/statistics/>

Note: All statistics methods may return a 202. On those occasions, you will not receive any objects. You should store your iterator and check the new `last_status` attribute. If it is a 202 you should wait before re-requesting.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of weeks to return. Default -1 will return all of the weeks.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of contributor statistics for each contributor

Return type *ContributorStats*

contributors (*anon=False, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the contributors to this repository.

Parameters

- **anon** (*bool*) – (optional), True lists anonymous contributors as well
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of contributors to return. Default: -1 returns all contributors
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of contributor users

Return type *Contributor*

create_blob (*content, encoding*)

Create a blob with `content`.

Parameters

- **content** (*str*) – (required), content of the blob
- **encoding** (*str*) – (required), ('base64', 'utf-8')

Returns string of the SHA returned

Returns str (on Python 3, unicode on Python 2)

create_branch_ref (*name, sha=None*)

Create a branch git reference.

This is a shortcut for calling `github3.repos.repo.Repository.create_ref()`.

Parameters

- **branch** (*str*) – (required), the branch to create
- **sha** (*str*) – the commit to base the branch from

Returns a reference object representing the branch

Return type *Reference*

create_comment (*body, sha, path=None, position=None, line=1*)

Create a comment on a commit.

Parameters

- **body** (*str*) – (required), body of the message

- **sha** (*str*) – (required), commit id
- **path** (*str*) – (optional), relative path of the file to comment on
- **position** (*str*) – (optional), line index in the diff to comment on
- **line** (*int*) – (optional), line number of the file to comment on, default: 1

Returns the created comment

Return type *RepoComment*

create_commit (*message, tree, parents, author=None, committer=None*)

Create a commit on this repository.

Parameters

- **message** (*str*) – (required), commit message
- **tree** (*str*) – (required), SHA of the tree object this commit points to
- **parents** (*list*) – (required), SHAs of the commits that were parents of this commit. If empty, the commit will be written as the root commit. Even if there is only one parent, this should be an array.
- **author** (*dict*) – (optional), if omitted, GitHub will use the authenticated user’s credentials and the current time. Format: {‘name’: ‘Committer Name’, ‘email’: ‘name@example.com’, ‘date’: ‘YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS+HH:00’ }
- **committer** (*dict*) – (optional), if omitted, GitHub will use the author parameters. Should be the same format as the author parameter.

Returns the created commit

Return type *Commit*

create_deployment (*ref, required_contexts=None, payload=”, auto_merge=False, description=”, environment=None*)

Create a deployment.

Parameters

- **ref** (*str*) – (required), The ref to deploy. This can be a branch, tag, or sha.
- **required_contexts** (*list*) – Optional array of status contexts verified against commit status checks. To bypass checking entirely pass an empty array. Default: []
- **payload** (*str*) – Optional JSON payload with extra information about the deployment. Default: “”
- **auto_merge** (*bool*) – Optional parameter to merge the default branch into the requested deployment branch if necessary. Default: False
- **description** (*str*) – Optional short description. Default: “”
- **environment** (*str*) – Optional name for the target deployment environment (e.g., production, staging, qa). Default: “production”

Returns the created deployment

Return type *Deployment*

create_file (*path, message, content, branch=None, committer=None, author=None*)

Create a file in this repository.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/contents/#create-a-file>

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – (required), path of the file in the repository
- **message** (*str*) – (required), commit message
- **content** (*bytes*) – (required), the actual data in the file
- **branch** (*str*) – (optional), branch to create the commit on. Defaults to the default branch of the repository
- **committer** (*dict*) – (optional), if no information is given the authenticated user’s information will be used. You must specify both a name and email.
- **author** (*dict*) – (optional), if omitted this will be filled in with committer information. If passed, you must specify both a name and email.

Returns dictionary of contents and commit for created file

Return type *Contents, Commit*

create_fork (*organization=None*)

Create a fork of this repository.

Parameters **organization** (*str*) – (required), login for organization to create the fork under

Returns the fork of this repository

Return type *Repository*

create_hook (*name, config, events=['push'], active=True*)

Create a hook on this repository.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the hook
- **config** (*dict*) – (required), key-value pairs which act as settings for this hook
- **events** (*list*) – (optional), events the hook is triggered for
- **active** (*bool*) – (optional), whether the hook is actually triggered

Returns the created hook

Return type *Hook*

create_issue (*title, body=None, assignee=None, milestone=None, labels=None, assignees=None*)

Create an issue on this repository.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – (required), title of the issue
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), body of the issue
- **assignee** (*str*) – (optional), login of the user to assign the issue to
- **milestone** (*int*) – (optional), id number of the milestone to attribute this issue to (e.g. *m* is a *Milestone* object, *m.number* is what you pass here.)
- **labels** (*[str]*) – (optional), labels to apply to this issue
- **assignees** (*[str]*) – (optional), login of the users to assign the issue to

Returns the created issue

Return type *ShortIssue*

create_key (*title, key, read_only=False*)

Create a deploy key.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – (required), title of key
- **key** (*str*) – (required), key text
- **read_only** (*bool*) – (optional), restrict key access to read-only, default is False

Returns the created key

Return type *Key*

create_label (*name, color, description=None*)

Create a label for this repository.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name to give to the label
- **color** (*str*) – (required), value of the color to assign to the label, e.g., '#fafafa' or 'fafafa' (the latter is what is sent)
- **description** (*str*) – (optional), description to give to the label

Returns the created label

Return type *Label*

create_milestone (*title, state=None, description=None, due_on=None*)

Create a milestone for this repository.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – (required), title of the milestone
- **state** (*str*) – (optional), state of the milestone, accepted values: ('open', 'closed'), default: 'open'
- **description** (*str*) – (optional), description of the milestone
- **due_on** (*str*) – (optional), ISO 8601 formatted due date

Returns the created milestone

Return type *Milestone*

create_project (*name, body=None*)

Create a project for this repository.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the project
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), body of the project

Returns the created project

Return type *Project*

create_pull (*title, base, head, body=None*)

Create a pull request of head onto base branch in this repo.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – (required)

- **base** (*str*) – (required), e.g., ‘master’
- **head** (*str*) – (required), e.g., ‘username:branch’
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), markdown formatted description

Returns the created pull request

Return type *ShortPullRequest*

create_pull_from_issue (*issue, base, head*)

Create a pull request from issue #‘issue‘.

Parameters

- **issue** (*int*) – (required), issue number
- **base** (*str*) – (required), e.g., ‘master’
- **head** (*str*) – (required), e.g., ‘username:branch’

Returns the created pull request

Return type *ShortPullRequest*

create_ref (*ref, sha*)

Create a reference in this repository.

Parameters

- **ref** (*str*) – (required), fully qualified name of the reference, e.g. `refs/heads/master`. If it doesn’t start with `refs` and contain at least two slashes, GitHub’s API will reject it.
- **sha** (*str*) – (required), SHA1 value to set the reference to

Returns the created ref

Return type *Reference*

create_release (*tag_name, target_commitish=None, name=None, body=None, draft=False, prerelease=False*)

Create a release for this repository.

Parameters

- **tag_name** (*str*) – (required), name to give to the tag
- **target_commitish** (*str*) – (optional), vague concept of a target, either a SHA or a branch name.
- **name** (*str*) – (optional), name of the release
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), description of the release
- **draft** (*bool*) – (optional), whether this release is a draft or not
- **prerelease** (*bool*) – (optional), whether this is a prerelease or not

Returns the created release

Return type *Release*

create_status (*sha, state, target_url=None, description=None, context='default'*)

Create a status object on a commit.

Parameters

- **sha** (*str*) – (required), SHA of the commit to create the status on

- **state** (*str*) – (required), state of the test; only the following are accepted: ‘pending’, ‘success’, ‘error’, ‘failure’
- **target_url** (*str*) – (optional), URL to associate with this status.
- **description** (*str*) – (optional), short description of the status
- **context** (*str*) – (optional), A string label to differentiate this status from the status of other systems

Returns the created status

Return type *Status*

create_tag (*tag, message, sha, obj_type, tagger, lightweight=False*)

Create a tag in this repository.

By default, this method creates an annotated tag. If you wish to create a lightweight tag instead, pass `lightweight=True`.

If you are creating an annotated tag, this method makes **2 calls** to the API:

1. Creates the tag object
2. Creates the reference for the tag

This behaviour is required by the GitHub API.

Parameters

- **tag** (*str*) – (required), name of the tag
- **message** (*str*) – (required), tag message
- **sha** (*str*) – (required), SHA of the git object this is tagging
- **obj_type** (*str*) – (required), type of object being tagged, e.g., ‘commit’, ‘tree’, ‘blob’
- **tagger** (*dict*) – (required), containing the name, email of the tagger and the date it was tagged
- **lightweight** (*bool*) – (optional), if False, create an annotated tag, otherwise create a lightweight tag (a Reference).

Returns if creating a lightweight tag, this will return a *Reference*, otherwise it will return a *Tag*

Return type *Tag* or *Reference*

create_tree (*tree, base_tree=None*)

Create a tree on this repository.

Parameters

- **tree** (*list*) – (required), specifies the tree structure. Format: [{‘path’: ‘path/file’, ‘mode’: ‘filemode’, ‘type’: ‘blob or tree’, ‘sha’: ‘44bfc6d...’}]
- **base_tree** (*str*) – (optional), SHA1 of the tree you want to update with new data

Returns the created tree

Return type *Tree*

delete ()

Delete this repository.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

delete_key (*key_id*)

Delete the key with the specified id from your deploy keys list.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

delete_subscription ()

Delete the user's subscription to this repository.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

deployment (*id*)

Retrieve the deployment identified by *id*.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – (required), id for deployments.

Returns the deployment

Return type *Deployment*

deployments (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over deployments for this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of deployments to return. Default: -1, returns all available deployments
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request for all deployments

Returns generator of deployments

Return type *Deployment*

directory_contents (*directory_path, ref=None, return_as=<class 'list'>*)

Get the contents of each file in *directory_path*.

If the path provided is actually a directory, you will receive a list back of the form:

```
[('filename.md', Contents(...)),
 ('github.py', Contents(...)),
 # ...
 ('fiz.py', Contents(...))]
```

You can either then transform it into a dictionary:

```
contents = dict(repo.directory_contents('path/to/dir/'))
```

Or you can use the *return_as* parameter to have it return a dictionary for you:

```
contents = repo.directory_contents('path/to/dir/', return_as=dict)
```

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – (required), path to file, e.g. github3/repos/repo.py
- **ref** (*str*) – (optional), the string name of a commit/branch/tag. Default: master
- **return_as** – (optional), how to return the directory's contents. Default: *list*

Returns list of tuples of the filename and the Contents returned

Return type [(str, *Contents*)]

Raises `github3.exceptions.UnprocessableResponseBody` – When the requested directory is not actually a directory

edit (*name*, *description=None*, *homepage=None*, *private=None*, *has_issues=None*, *has_wiki=None*, *has_downloads=None*, *default_branch=None*, *archived=None*, *allow_merge_commit=None*, *allow_squash_merge=None*, *allow_rebase_merge=None*, *has_projects=None*)
Edit this repository.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the repository
- **description** (*str*) – (optional), If not `None`, change the description for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **homepage** (*str*) – (optional), If not `None`, change the homepage for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **private** (*bool*) – (optional), If `True`, make the repository private. If `False`, make the repository public. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **has_issues** (*bool*) – (optional), If `True`, enable issues for this repository. If `False`, disable issues for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **has_wiki** (*bool*) – (optional), If `True`, enable the wiki for this repository. If `False`, disable the wiki for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **has_downloads** (*bool*) – (optional), If `True`, enable downloads for this repository. If `False`, disable downloads for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **default_branch** (*str*) – (optional), If not `None`, change the default branch for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **archived** (*bool*) – (optional), If not `None`, toggle the archived attribute on the repository to control whether it is archived or not.
- **allow_rebase_merge** (*bool*) – (optional), If not `None`, change whether the merge strategy that allows adding all commits from the head branch onto the base branch individually is enabled for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **allow_squash_merge** (*bool*) – (optional), If not `None`, change whether combining all commits from the head branch into a single commit in the base branch is allowed. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **allow_merge_commit** (*bool*) – (optional), If not `None`, change whether adding all commits from the head branch to the base branch with a merge commit is allowed. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.
- **has_projects** (*bool*) – (optional), If `True`, enable projects for this repository. If `False`, disable projects for this repository. API default: `None` - leave value unchanged.

Returns `True` if successful, `False` otherwise

Return type `bool`

events (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events on this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of events

Return type *Event*

file_contents (*path, ref=None*)

Get the contents of the file pointed to by *path*.

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – (required), path to file, e.g. github3/repos/repo.py
- **ref** (*str*) – (optional), the string name of a commit/branch/tag. Default: master

Returns the contents of the file requested

Return type *Contents*

forks (*sort=", number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over forks of this repository.

Parameters

- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('newest', 'oldest', 'stargazers'), API default: 'newest'
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of forks to return. Default: -1 returns all forks
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of forks of this repository

Return type *ShortRepository*

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

git_commit (*sha*)

Get a single (git) commit.

Parameters **sha** (*str*) – (required), sha of the commit

Returns the single commit data from git

Return type *Commit*

hook (*hook_id*)

Get a single hook.

Parameters **hook_id** (*int*) – (required), id of the hook

Returns the hook

Return type *Hook*

hooks (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over hooks registered on this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of hoks to return. Default: -1 returns all hooks
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of hooks

Return type *Hook*

ignore ()

Ignore notifications from this repository for the user.

New in version 1.0.

This replaces `Repository#set_subscription`.

Returns the new repository subscription

Return type :class:`~github3.notifications.RepositorySubscription`

import_issue (*title, body, created_at, assignee=None, milestone=None, closed=None, labels=None, comments=None*)

Import an issue into the repository.

See also: <https://gist.github.com/jonmagic/5282384165e0f86ef105>

Parameters

- **title** (*string*) – (required) Title of issue
- **body** (*string*) – (required) Body of issue
- **created_at** (*datetime* or *str*) – (required) Creation timestamp
- **assignee** (*string*) – (optional) Username to assign issue to
- **milestone** (*int*) – (optional) Milestone ID
- **closed** (*boolean*) – (optional) Status of issue is Closed if True
- **labels** (*list*) – (optional) List of labels containing string names
- **comments** (*list*) – (optional) List of dictionaries which contain `created_at` and `body` attributes

Returns the imported issue

Return type *ImportedIssue*

imported_issue (*imported_issue_id*)

Retrieve imported issue specified by imported issue id.

Parameters **imported_issue_id** (*int*) – (required) id of imported issue

Returns the imported issue

Return type *ImportedIssue*

imported_issues (*number=-1, since=None, etag=None*)

Retrieve the collection of imported issues via the API.

See also: <https://gist.github.com/jonmagic/5282384165e0f86ef105>

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of imported issues to return. Default: -1 returns all branches
- **since** – (optional), Only imported issues after this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* instance, ISO8601 formatted date string, or a string formatted like so: 2016-02-04 i.e. %Y-%m-%d
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of imported issues

Return type *ImportedIssue*

invitations (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the invitations to this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of invitations to return. Default: -1 returns all available invitations
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of repository invitation objects

Return type *Invitation*

is_assignee (*username*)

Check if the user can be assigned an issue on this repository.

Parameters **username** (*str* or *User*) – name of the user to check

Returns *bool*

is_collaborator (*username*)

Check to see if *username* is a collaborator on this repository.

Parameters **username** (*str* or *User*) – (required), login for the user

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type *bool*

issue (*number*)

Get the issue specified by *number*.

Parameters **number** (*int*) – (required), number of the issue on this repository

Returns the issue

Return type *Issue*

issue_events (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over issue events on this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of events on issues

Return type *IssueEvent*

issues (*milestone=None, state=None, assignee=None, mentioned=None, labels=None, sort=None, direction=None, since=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over issues on this repo based upon parameters passed.

Changed in version 0.9.0: The `state` parameter now accepts 'all' in addition to 'open' and 'closed'.

Parameters

- **milestone** (*int*) – (optional), 'none', or '*'
- **state** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('all', 'open', 'closed')
- **assignee** (*str*) – (optional), 'none', '*', or login name
- **mentioned** (*str*) – (optional), user's login name
- **labels** (*str*) – (optional), comma-separated list of labels, e.g. 'bug,ui,@high'
- **sort** – (optional), accepted values: ('created', 'updated', 'comments', 'created')
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('asc', 'desc')
- **since** (*datetime* or *str*) – (optional), Only issues after this date will be returned. This can be a *datetime* or an ISO8601 formatted date string, e.g., 2012-05-20T23:10:27Z
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), Number of issues to return. By default all issues are returned
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of issues

Return type *ShortIssue*

key (*id_num*)

Get the specified deploy key.

Parameters **id_num** (*int*) – (required), id of the key

Returns the deploy key

Return type *Key*

keys (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over deploy keys on this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of keys to return. Default: -1 returns all available keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of keys

Return type *Key*

label (*name*)

Get the label specified by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – (required), name of the label

Returns the label

Return type *Label*

labels (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over labels on this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of labels to return. Default: -1 returns all available labels
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of labels

Return type *Label*

languages (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the programming languages used in the repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of languages to return. Default: -1 returns all used languages
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of tuples

Return type tuple

latest_pages_build ()

Get the build information for the most recent Pages build.

Returns the information for the most recent build

Return type *PagesBuild*

latest_release ()

Get the latest release.

Draft releases and prereleases are not returned by this endpoint.

Returns the release

Return type *Release*

license ()

Get the contents of a license for the repo.

Returns the license

Return type *RepositoryLicense*

mark_notifications (*last_read=""*)

Mark all notifications in this repository as read.

Parameters **last_read** (*str*) – (optional), Describes the last point that notifications were checked. Anything updated since this time will not be updated. Default: Now. Expected in ISO 8601 format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ. Example: “2012-10-09T23:39:01Z”.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

merge (*base, head, message=""*)

Perform a merge from head into base.

Parameters

- **base** (*str*) – (required), where you’re merging into
- **head** (*str*) – (required), where you’re merging from

- **message** (*str*) – (optional), message to be used for the commit

Returns the commit resulting from the merge

Return type *RepoCommit*

milestone (*number*)

Get the milestone indicated by *number*.

Parameters **number** (*int*) – (required), unique id number of the milestone

Returns the milestone

Return type *Milestone*

milestones (*state=None, sort=None, direction=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the milestones on this repository.

Parameters

- **state** (*str*) – (optional), state of the milestones, accepted values: ('open', 'closed')
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), how to sort the milestones, accepted values: ('due_date', 'completeness')
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), direction to sort the milestones, accepted values: ('asc', 'desc')
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of milestones to return. Default: -1 returns all milestones
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of milestones

Return type *Milestone*

network_events (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events on a network of repositories.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of events

Return type *Event*

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type *GitHubSession*

notifications (*all=False, participating=False, since=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the notifications for this repository.

Parameters

- **all** (*bool*) – (optional), show all notifications, including ones marked as read
- **participating** (*bool*) – (optional), show only the notifications the user is participating in directly

- **since** (*datetime* or *str*) – (optional), filters out any notifications updated before the given time. This can be a *datetime* or an *ISO8601* formatted date string, e.g., 2012-05-20T23:10:27Z
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of notification threads

Return type *Thread*

pages ()

Get information about this repository's pages site.

Returns information about this repository's GitHub pages site

Return type *PagesInfo*

pages_builds (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over pages builds of this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional) the number of builds to return
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag value from a previous request

Returns generator of builds

Return type *PagesBuild*

project (*id, etag=None*)

Return the organization project with the given ID.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – (required), ID number of the project

Returns the project

Return type *Project*

projects (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over projects for this organization.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of members to return. Default: -1 will return all available.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of projects

Return type *Project*

pull_request (*number*)

Get the pull request indicated by *number*.

Parameters **number** (*int*) – (required), number of the pull request.

Returns the pull request

Return type *PullRequest*

pull_requests (*state=None, head=None, base=None, sort='created', direction='desc', number=-1, etag=None*)

List pull requests on repository.

Changed in version 0.9.0: The *state* parameter now accepts 'all' in addition to 'open' and 'closed'. The *sort* parameter was added. The *direction* parameter was added.

- **Parameters**

- **state** (*str*) – (optional), accepted values: ('all', 'open', 'closed')
- **head** (*str*) – (optional), filters pulls by head user and branch name in the format `user:ref-name`, e.g., `seveas:debian`
- **base** (*str*) – (optional), filter pulls by base branch name. Example: `develop`.
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), Sort pull requests by `created`, `updated`, `popularity`, `long-running`. Default: 'created'
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), Choose the direction to list pull requests. Accepted values: ('desc', 'asc'). Default: 'desc'
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of pulls to return. Default: -1 returns all available pull requests
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of pull requests

Return type *ShortPullRequest*

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns `int`

readme()

Get the README for this repository.

Returns this repository's readme

Return type *Contents*

ref(ref)

Get a reference pointed to by `ref`.

The most common will be branches and tags. For a branch, you must specify 'heads/branchname' and for a tag, 'tags/tagname'. Essentially, the system should return any reference you provide it in the namespace, including notes and stashes (provided they exist on the server).

Parameters **ref** (*str*) – (required)

Returns the reference

Return type *Reference*

refresh(conditional=False)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header (‘Last-Modified’, or ‘ETag’) on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

refs (*subspace=”, number=-1, etag=None*)
Iterate over references for this repository.

Parameters

- **subspace** (*str*) – (optional), e.g. ‘tags’, ‘stashes’, ‘notes’
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of refs to return. Default: -1 returns all available refs
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of references

Return type *Reference*

release (*id*)
Get a single release.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – (required), id of release

Returns the release

Return type *Release*

release_from_tag (*tag_name*)
Get a release by tag name.

release_from_tag() returns a release with specified tag while release() returns a release with specified release id

Parameters **tag_name** (*str*) – (required) name of tag

Returns the release

Return type *Release*

releases (*number=-1, etag=None*)
Iterate over releases for this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of refs to return. Default: -1 returns all available refs
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of releases

Return type *Release*

remove_collaborator (*username*)
Remove collaborator *username* from the repository.

Parameters **username** (*str* or *User*) – (required), login name of the collaborator

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

replace_topics (*new_topics*)
Replace the repository topics with *new_topics*.

Parameters `topics` (*list*) – (required), new topics of the repository

Returns new topics of the repository

Return type `Topics`

stargazers (*number=-1, etag=None*)

List users who have starred this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of stargazers to return. Default: -1 returns all subscribers available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of users

Return type `ShortUser`

statuses (*sha, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the statuses for a specific SHA.

Warning: Deprecated in v1.0. Also deprecated upstream <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/statuses/>

Parameters

- **sha** (*str*) – SHA of the commit to list the statuses of
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), return up to number statuses. Default: -1 returns all available statuses.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of statuses

Return type `Status`

subscribe ()

Subscribe the user to this repository's notifications.

New in version 1.0.

This replaces `Repository#set_subscription`

Parameters

- **subscribed** (*bool*) – (required), determines if notifications should be received from this repository.
- **ignored** (*bool*) – (required), determines if notifications should be ignored from this repository.

Returns the new repository subscription

Return type `RepositorySubscription`

subscribers (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over users subscribed to this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of subscribers to return. Default: -1 returns all subscribers available

- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of users subscribed to this repository

Return type *ShortUser*

subscription ()

Return subscription for this Repository.

Returns the user's subscription to this repository

Return type *RepositorySubscription*

tag (*sha*)

Get an annotated tag.

<http://learn.github.com/p/tagging.html>

Parameters **sha** (*str*) – (required), sha of the object for this tag

Returns the annotated tag

Return type *Tag*

tags (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over tags on this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), return up to at most number tags. Default: -1 returns all available tags.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of tags with GitHub repository specific information

Return type *RepoTag*

teams (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over teams with access to this repository.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), return up to number Teams. Default: -1 returns all Teams.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of teams

Return type *Team*

topics ()

Get the topics of this repository.

Returns this repository's topics

Return type *Topics*

tree (*sha, recursive=False*)

Get a tree.

Parameters

- **sha** (*str*) – (required), sha of the object for this tree
- **recursive** (*bool*) – (optional), whether to fetch the tree recursively

Returns the tree

Return type *Tree*

weekly_commit_count ()

Retrieve the total commit counts.

Note: All statistics methods may return a 202. If github3.py receives a 202 in this case, it will return an empty dictionary. You should give the API a moment to compose the data and then re-request it via this method.

..versionadded:: 0.7

The dictionary returned has two entries: `all` and `owner`. Each has a fifty-two element long list of commit counts. (Note: `all` includes the owner.) `d['all'][0]` will be the oldest week, `d['all'][51]` will be the most recent.

Returns the commit count as a dictionary

Return type dict

class github3.repos.repo.StarredRepository (*json, session*)

This object represents the data returned about a user's starred repos.

GitHub used to send back the `starred_at` attribute on Repositories but then changed the structure to a new object that separates that from the Repository representation. This consolidates the two.

Attributes:

starred_at

A parsed `datetime` object representing the date a the repository was starred.

repository

The *Repository* that was starred by the user.

See also: <https://developer.github.com/v3/activity/starring/#list-repositories-being-starred>

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod `from_json` (*json*, *session*)
Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

new_session ()
Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

ratelimit_remaining
Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns `int`

refresh (*conditional=False*)
Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns `self`

class `github3.repos.contents.Contents` (*json*, *session*)
A representation of file contents returned via the API.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/contents/>

This object has the following attributes:

content
The body of the file. If this is present, it may be base64 encoded.

encoding
The encoding used on the `content` when returning the data from the API, e.g., `base64`. If `content` is not present this will not be present either.

decoded

Note: This is a computed attribute which isn't returned by the API.

Changed in version 0.5.2.

Decoded content of the file as a bytes object. If we try to decode to character set for you, we might encounter an exception which will prevent the object from being created. On python2 this is the same as a string, but on python3 you should call the `decode` method with the character set you wish to use, e.g., `content.decoded.decode('utf-8')`.

git_url

The URL for the Git API pertaining to this file.

html_url

The URL to open this file in a browser.

links

A dictionary of links returned about the contents and related resources.

name

The name of the file.

path

The path to this file.

sha

The SHA1 of the contents of this file.

size

The size of file in bytes.

submodule_git_url

The URL of the git submodule (if this is a git submodule).

target

If the file is a symlink, this will be present and provides the type of file that the symlink points to.

type

Type of content, e.g., 'file', 'symlink', or 'submodule'.

delete (*message*, *branch=None*, *committer=None*, *author=None*)

Delete this file.

Parameters

- **message** (*str*) – (required), commit message to describe the removal
- **branch** (*str*) – (optional), branch where the file exists. Defaults to the default branch of the repository.
- **committer** (*dict*) – (optional), if no information is given the authenticated user's information will be used. You must specify both a name and email.
- **author** (*dict*) – (optional), if omitted this will be filled in with committer information. If passed, you must specify both a name and email.

Returns dictionary of new content and associated commit

Return type *Contents* and *Commit*

update (*message*, *content*, *branch=None*, *committer=None*, *author=None*)

Update this file.

Parameters

- **message** (*str*) – (required), commit message to describe the update
- **content** (*str*) – (required), content to update the file with
- **branch** (*str*) – (optional), branch where the file exists. Defaults to the default branch of the repository.
- **committer** (*dict*) – (optional), if no information is given the authenticated user's information will be used. You must specify both a name and email.

- **author** (*dict*) – (optional), if omitted this will be filled in with committer information. If passed, you must specify both a name and email.

Returns dictionary containing the updated contents object and the commit in which it was changed.

Return type dictionary of *Contents* and *Commit*

class github3.repos.hook.**Hook** (*json, session*)

The representation of a hook on a repository.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/hooks/>

This object has the following attributes:

active

A boolean attribute describing whether the hook is active or not.

config

A dictionary containing the configuration for this hook.

created_at

A *datetime* object representing the date and time when this hook was created.

events

The list of events which trigger this hook.

id

The unique identifier for this hook.

name

The name provided to this hook.

updated_at

A *datetime* object representing the date and time when this hook was updated.

delete ()

Delete this hook.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

edit (*config={}*, *events=[]*, *add_events=[]*, *rm_events=[]*, *active=True*)

Edit this hook.

Parameters

- **config** (*dict*) – (optional), key-value pairs of settings for this hook
- **events** (*list*) – (optional), which events should this be triggered for
- **add_events** (*list*) – (optional), events to be added to the list of events that this hook triggers for
- **rm_events** (*list*) – (optional), events to be removed from the list of events that this hook triggers for
- **active** (*bool*) – (optional), should this event be active

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

ping ()

Ping this hook.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

test ()

Test this hook.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

class github3.repos.issue_import.**ImportedIssue** (*json, session*)

Represents an issue imported via the unofficial API.

See also: <https://gist.github.com/jonmagic/5282384165e0f86ef105>

This object has the following attributes:

created_at

A *datetime* object representing the date and time when this imported issue was created.

id

The globally unique identifier for this imported issue.

import_issues_url

The URL used to import more issues via the API.

repository_url

The URL used to retrieve the repository via the API.

status

The status of this imported issue.

updated_at

A *datetime* object representing the date and time when this imported issue was last updated.

Git-related Objects

class github3.repos.tag.**RepoTag** (*json, session*)

Representation of a tag made on a GitHub repository.

Note: This is distinct from *Tag*. This object has information specific to a tag on a *GitHub* repository. That includes URLs to the tarball and zipball files auto-generated by GitHub.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/#list-tags>

This object has the following attributes:

commit

Changed in version 1.0.0: This attribute used to be a two item dictionary.

A *MiniCommit* object representing the commit this tag references.

name

The name of this tag, e.g., v1.0.0.

tarball_url

The URL for the tarball file generated by GitHub for this tag.

zipball_url

The URL for the zipball file generated by GitHub for this tag.

Branches

class `github3.repos.branch.Branch` (*json, session*)

The representation of a branch returned in a collection.

GitHub's API returns different amounts of information about repositories based upon how that information is retrieved. This object exists to represent the limited amount of information returned for a specific branch in a collection. For example, you would receive this class when calling `branches()`. To provide a clear distinction between the types of branches, github3.py uses different classes with different sets of attributes.

This object has the same attributes as a `ShortBranch` as well as the following:

links

The dictionary of URLs returned by the API as `_links`.

protected

A boolean attribute that describes whether this branch is protected or not.

original_protection

Changed in version 1.1.0: To support a richer branch protection API, this is the new name for the information formerly stored under the attribute `protection`.

A dictionary with details about the protection configuration of this branch.

protection_url

The URL to access and manage details about this branch's protection.

class `github3.repos.branch.ShortBranch` (*json, session*)

The representation of a branch returned in a collection.

GitHub's API returns different amounts of information about repositories based upon how that information is retrieved. This object exists to represent the limited amount of information returned for a specific branch in a collection. For example, you would receive this class when calling `branches()`. To provide a clear distinction between the types of branches, github3.py uses different classes with different sets of attributes.

This object has the following attributes:

commit

A `MiniCommit` representation of the newest commit on this branch with the associated repository meta-data.

name

The name of this branch.

class `github3.repos.branch.BranchProtection` (*json, session*)

The representation of a branch's protection.

See also:

Branch protection API documentation [GitHub's documentation of branch protection](#)

This object has the following attributes:

enforce_admins

A `ProtectionEnforceAdmins` instance representing whether required status checks are required for admins.

restrictions

A `ProtectionRestrictions` representing who can push to this branch. Team and user restrictions are only available for organization-owned repositories.

required_pull_request_reviews

A *ProtectionRequiredPullRequestReviews* representing the protection provided by requiring pull request reviews.

required_status_checks

A *ProtectionRequiredStatusChecks* representing the protection provided by requiring status checks.

delete()

Remove branch protection.

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

update (*enforce_admins=None, required_status_checks=None, required_pull_request_reviews=None, restrictions=None*)

Enable force push protection and configure status check enforcement.

See: <http://git.io/v4Gvu>

Parameters

- **enforce_admins** (*str*) – (optional), Specifies the enforcement level of the status checks. Must be one of ‘off’, ‘non_admins’, or ‘everyone’. Use *None* or omit to use the already associated value.
- **required_status_checks** (*list*) – (optional), A list of strings naming status checks that must pass before merging. Use *None* or omit to use the already associated value.
- **required_pull_request_reviews** (*obj*) – (optional), Object representing the configuration of Request Pull Request Reviews settings. Use *None* or omit to use the already associated value.
- **restrictions** (*obj*) – (optional), Object representing the configuration of Restrictions. Use *None* or omit to use the already associated value.

Returns Updated branch protection

Return type *BranchProtection*

class github3.repos.branch.**ProtectionEnforceAdmins** (*json, session*)

The representation of a sub-portion of branch protection.

See also:

Branch protection API documentation GitHub’s documentation of branch protection

Admin enforcement of protected branch GitHub’s documentation of protecting a branch with admins

This object has the following attributes:

enabled

A boolean attribute indicating whether the *enforce_admins* protection is enabled or disabled.

disable()

Disable Admin enforcement for protected branch.

enable()

Enable Admin enforcement for protected branch.

class `github3.repos.branch.ProtectionRestrictions` (*json, session*)

The representation of a sub-portion of branch protection.

See also:

Branch protection API documentation GitHub's documentation of branch protection

Branch restriction documentation GitHub's description of branch restriction

This object has the following attributes:

original_teams

List of *ShortTeam* objects representing the teams allowed to push to the protected branch.

original_users

List of *ShortUser* objects representing the users allowed to push to the protected branch.

teams_url

The URL to retrieve the list of teams allowed to push to the protected branch.

users_url

The URL to retrieve the list of users allowed to push to the protected branch.

add_teams (*teams*)

Add teams to the protected branch.

See: <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/branches/#add-team-restrictions-of-protected-branch>

Warning: This will not update the object to replace the `original_teams` attribute.

Parameters **teams** (*list*) – The list of the team names to have access to interact with protected branch.

Returns List of added teams

Return type List[*github3.orgs.ShortTeam*]

add_users (*users*)

Add users to protected branch.

See <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/branches/#add-user-restrictions-of-protected-branch>

Warning: This will not update the object to replace the `original_users` attribute.

Parameters **users** (*list*) – The list of the user logins to have access to interact with protected branch.

Returns List of added users

Return type List[*github3.users.ShortUser*]

delete ()

Completely remove restrictions of the protected branch.

See <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/branches/#remove-user-restrictions-of-protected-branch>

Returns True if successful, False otherwise.

Return type bool

remove_teams (*teams*)

Remove teams from protected branch.

See <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/branches/#remove-team-restrictions-of-protected-branch>

Parameters **teams** (*list*) – The list of the team names to stop having access to interact with protected branch.

Returns List of removed teams

Return type List[*github3.orgs.ShortTeam*]

remove_users (*users*)

Remove users from protected branch.

See <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/branches/#remove-user-restrictions-of-protected-branch>

Parameters **users** (*list*) – The list of the user logins to stop having access to interact with protected branch.

Returns List of removed users

Return type List[*github3.users.ShortUser*]

replace_teams (*teams*)

Replace teams that will have access to protected branch.

See <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/branches/#replace-team-restrictions-of-protected-branch>

Parameters **teams** (*list*) – The list of the team names to have access to interact with protected branch.

Returns List of teams that now have access to the protected branch

Return type List[*github3.orgs.ShortTeam*]

replace_users (*users*)

Replace users that will have access to protected branch.

See <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/branches/#replace-user-restrictions-of-protected-branch>

Parameters **users** (*list*) – The list of the user logins to have access to interact with protected branch.

Returns List of users that now have access to the protected branch

Return type List[*github3.users.ShortUser*]

teams (*number=-1*)

Retrieve an up-to-date listing of teams.

Returns An iterator of teams

Return type *ShortTeam*

users (*number=-1*)

Retrieve an up-to-date listing of users.

Returns An iterator of users

Return type *ShortUser*

class github3.repos.branch.**ProtectionRequiredPullRequestReviews** (*json, session*)

The representation of a sub-portion of branch protection.

See also:

Branch protection API documentation GitHub’s documentation of branch protection.

Branch Required Pull Request Reviews GitHub’s documentation of required pull request review protections

This object has the following attributes:

dismiss_stale_reviews

A boolean attribute describing whether stale pull request reviews should be automatically dismissed by GitHub.

dismissal_restrictions

If specified, a *ProtectionRestrictions* object describing the dismissal restrictions for pull request reviews.

require_code_owner_reviews

A boolean attribute describing whether to require “code owners” to review a pull request before it may be merged.

required_approving_review_count

An integer describing the number (between 1 and 6) of reviews required before a pull request may be merged.

delete ()

Remove the Required Pull Request Reviews.

Returns Whether the operation finished successfully or not

Return type bool

update (*dismiss_stale_reviews=None*, *require_code_owner_reviews=None*, *required_approving_review_count=None*, *dismissal_restrictions=None*)
Update the configuration for the Required Pull Request Reviews.

Parameters

- **dismiss_stale_reviews** (*bool*) – Whether or not to dismiss stale pull request reviews automatically
- **require_code_owner_reviews** (*bool*) – Blocks merging pull requests until code owners review them
- **required_approving_review_count** (*int*) – The number of reviewers required to approve pull requests. Acceptable values are between 1 and 6.
- **dismissal_restrictions** (*dict*) – An empty dictionary will disable this. This must have the following keys: `users` and `teams` each mapping to a list of user logins and team slugs respectively.

Returns A updated instance of the required pull request reviews.

Return type *ProtectionRequiredPullRequestReviews*

class github3.repos.branch.**ProtectionRequiredStatusChecks** (*json*, *session*)
The representation of a sub-portion of branch protection.

See also:

Branch protection API documentation GitHub’s documentation of branch protection

Required Status Checks documentation GitHub’s description of required status checks

Required Status Checks API documentation The API documentation for required status checks

add_contexts (*contexts*)

Add contexts to the existing list of required contexts.

See: <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/branches/#add-required-status-checks-contexts-of-protected-branch>

Parameters **contexts** (*list*) – The list of contexts to append to the existing list.

Returns The updated list of contexts.

Return type list

contexts ()

Retrieve the list of contexts required as status checks.

See: <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/branches/#list-required-status-checks-contexts-of-protected-branch>

Returns A list of context names which are required status checks.

Return type list

delete ()

Remove required status checks from this branch.

See: <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/branches/#remove-required-status-checks-of-protected-branch>

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

delete_contexts (*contexts*)

Delete the contexts required as status checks.

See <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/branches/#replace-required-status-checks-contexts-of-protected-branch>

Parameters **contexts** (*list*) – The names of the contexts to be required as status checks

Returns The updated list of contexts required as status checks.

Return type list

remove_contexts (*contexts*)

Remove the specified contexts from the list of required contexts.

See: <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/branches/#remove-required-status-checks-contexts-of-protected-branch>

Parameters **contexts** (*list*) – The context names to remove

Returns The updated list of contexts required as status checks.

Return type list

replace_contexts (*contexts*)

Replace the existing contexts required as status checks.

See <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/branches/#replace-required-status-checks-contexts-of-protected-branch>

Parameters **contexts** (*list*) – The names of the contexts to be required as status checks

Returns The new list of contexts required as status checks.

Return type list

update (*strict=None, contexts=None*)

Update required status checks for the branch.

This requires admin or owner permissions to the repository and branch protection to be enabled.

See also:

API docs Description of how to update the required status checks.

Parameters

- **strict** (*bool*) – Whether this should be strict protection or not.
- **contexts** (*list*) – A list of context names that should be required.

Returns A new instance of this class with the updated information

Return type *ProtectionRequiredStatusChecks*

Commits

class `github3.repos.commit.MiniCommit` (*json, session*)
A commit returned on a ShortBranch.

class `github3.repos.commit.ShortCommit` (*json, session*)
Representation of an incomplete commit in a collection.

class `github3.repos.commit.RepoCommit` (*json, session*)
Representation of a commit with repository and git data.

class `github3.repos.comparison.Comparison` (*json, session*)
A representation of a comparison between two or more commit objects.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/commits/#compare-two-commits>

This object has the following attributes:

```
.. attribute:: ahead_by
```

The number of commits between the head and base commit.

base_commit

A *ShortCommit* representing the base commit in this comparison.

behind_by

The number of commits the head commit is behind the base.

commits

A list of *ShortCommit* objects representing the commits in the comparison.

diff_url

The URL to retrieve the diff between the head and base commits.

files

A list of dictionaries describing each of the modified files in the comparison.

html_url

The URL to view the comparison in a browser.

patch_url

The URL to retrieve the patch-formatted diff of this comparison.

permalink_url

The permanent URL to retrieve this comparison.

status

Whether the head commit is ahead or behind of base.

total_commits

The total number of commits difference.

diff()

Retrieve the diff for this comparison.

Returns the diff as a bytes object

Return type bytes

patch()

Retrieve the patch formatted diff for this commit.

Returns the patch as a bytes object

Return type bytes

Release Objects

class github3.repos.release.**Asset** (*json, session*)

Representation of an asset in a release.

See also:

List Assets, [assets\(\)](#) Documentation around listing assets of a release

Upload Assets, [upload_asset\(\)](#) Documentation around uploading assets to a release

Get a Single Asset, [asset\(\)](#) Documentation around retrieving an asset

Edit an Asset, [edit\(\)](#) Documentation around editing an asset

Delete an Asset, [delete\(\)](#) Documentation around deleting an asset

This object has the following attributes:

browser_download_url

The user-friendly URL to download this asset via a browser.

content_type

The Content-Type provided by the uploader when this asset was created.

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this asset was created.

download_count

The number of times this asset has been downloaded.

download_url

The URL to retrieve this uploaded asset via the API, e.g., tarball, zipball, etc.

id

The unique identifier of this asset.

label

The short description of this asset.

name

The name provided to this asset.

size

The file size of this asset.

state

The state of this asset, e.g., 'uploaded'.

updated_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this asset was most recently updated.

delete()

Delete this asset if the user has push access.

Returns True if successful; False if not successful

Return type bool

download(path=)

Download the data for this asset.

Parameters `path` (`str`, `file`) – (optional), path where the file should be saved to, default is the filename provided in the headers and will be written in the current directory. It can take a file-like object as well

Returns name of the file, if successful otherwise `None`

Return type `str`

edit(name, label=None)

Edit this asset.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – (required), The file name of the asset
- **label** (`str`) – (optional), An alternate description of the asset

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

class `github3.repos.release.Release` (`json`, `session`)

Representation of a GitHub release.

It holds the information GitHub returns about a release from a `Repository`.

Please see GitHub's [Releases Documentation](#) for more information.

This object has the following attributes:

original_assets

A list of `Asset` objects representing the assets uploaded for this release.

assets_url

The URL to retrieve the assets from the API.

author

A `ShortUser` representing the creator of this release.

body

The description of this release as written by the release creator.

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this release was created.

draft

A boolean attribute describing whether this release is a draft.

html_url

The URL to view this release in a browser.

id

The unique identifier of this release.

name

The name given to this release by the *author*.

prerelease

A boolean attribute indicating whether the release is a pre-release.

published_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this release was published.

tag_name

The name of the tag associated with this release.

tarball_url

The URL to retrieve a GitHub generated tarball for this release from the API.

target_commitish

The reference (usually a commit) that is targeted by this release.

upload_url

A `URITemplate` object that expands to form the URL to upload assets to.

zipball_url

The URL to retrieve a GitHub generated zipball for this release from the API.

archive (*format*, *path=""*)

Get the tarball or zipball archive for this release.

Parameters

- **format** (*str*) – (required), accepted values: ('tarball', 'zipball')
- **path** (*str*, *file*) – (optional), path where the file should be saved to, default is the filename provided in the headers and will be written in the current directory. It can take a file-like object as well

Returns True if successful, False otherwise

Return type bool

asset (*asset_id*)

Retrieve the asset from this release with `asset_id`.

Parameters **asset_id** (*int*) – ID of the Asset to retrieve

Returns the specified asset, if it exists

Return type *Asset*

assets (*number=-1*, *etag=None*)

Iterate over the assets available for this release.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), Number of assets to return
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), last ETag header sent

Returns generator of asset objects

Return type *Asset*

delete ()

Delete this release.

Only users with push access to the repository can delete a release.

Returns True if successful; False if not successful

Return type bool

edit (*tag_name=None, target_commitish=None, name=None, body=None, draft=None, prerelease=None*)

Edit this release.

Only users with push access to the repository can edit a release.

If the edit is successful, this object will update itself.

Parameters

- **tag_name** (*str*) – (optional), Name of the tag to use
- **target_commitish** (*str*) – (optional), The “commitish” value that determines where the Git tag is created from. Defaults to the repository’s default branch.
- **name** (*str*) – (optional), Name of the release
- **body** (*str*) – (optional), Description of the release
- **draft** (*boolean*) – (optional), True => Release is a draft
- **prerelease** (*boolean*) – (optional), True => Release is a prerelease

Returns True if successful; False if not successful

Return type bool

upload_asset (*content_type, name, asset, label=None*)

Upload an asset to this release.

Note: All parameters are required.

Parameters

- **content_type** (*str*) – The content type of the asset. Wikipedia has a list of common media types
- **name** (*str*) – The name of the file
- **asset** – The file or bytes object to upload.
- **label** – (optional), An alternate short description of the asset.

Returns the created asset

Return type *Asset*

Pages Objects

class github3.repos.pages.**PagesInfo** (*json, session*)

Representation of the information about a GitHub pages website.

cname

The cname in use for the pages site, if one is set.

custom_404

A boolean attribute indicating whether the user configured a custom 404 page for this site.

status

The current status of the pages site, e.g., `built`.

class `github3.repos.pages.PagesBuild` (*json, session*)

Representation of a single build of a GitHub pages website.

commit

The SHA of the commit that triggered this build.

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this build was created.

duration

The time it spent processing this build.

error

If this build errored, a dictionary containing the error message and details about the error.

pusher

A `ShortUser` representing the user who pushed the commit that triggered this build.

status

The current status of the build, e.g., `building`.

updated_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this build was last updated.

Comment Objects

More information about these classes can be found in the official documentation about [comments](#).

class `github3.repos.comment.ShortComment` (*json, session*)

The representation of an abridged comment on an object in a repo.

This object has the following attributes:

author_association

The affiliation the author of this comment has with the repository.

body

The Markdown formatted text of this comment.

commit_id

The SHA1 associated with this comment.

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this comment was created.

html_url

The URL to view this comment in a browser.

id

The unique identifier of this comment.

line

The line number where the comment is located.

path

The path to the file where this comment was made.

position

The position in the diff where the comment was left.

updated_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this comment was most recently updated.

user

A `ShortUser` representing the author of this comment.

class `github3.repos.comment.RepoComment` (*json, session*)

The representation of the full comment on an object in a repository.

This object has the same attributes as a `ShortComment` as well as the following:

body_html

The HTML formatted text of this comment.

body_text

The plain-text formatted text of this comment.

Deployment and Status Objects

class `github3.repos.deployment.Deployment` (*json, session*)

Representation of a deployment of a repository at a point in time.

See also: <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/deployments/>

This object has the following attributes:

created_at

A `datetime` representing the date and time when this deployment was created.

creator

A `ShortUser` representing the user who created this deployment.

description

The description of this deployment as provided by the `creator`.

environment

The environment targeted for this deployment, e.g., 'production', 'staging'.

id

The unique identifier of this deployment.

payload

The JSON payload string sent as part to trigger this deployment.

ref

The reference used to create this deployment, e.g., 'deploy-20140526'.

sha

The SHA1 of the branch on GitHub when it was deployed.

statuses_url

The URL to retrieve the statuses of this deployment from the API.

updated_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this deployment was most recently updated.

create_status (*state, target_url=None, description=None*)

Create a new deployment status for this deployment.

Parameters

- **state** (*str*) – (required), The state of the status. Can be one of `pending`, `success`, `error`, or `failure`.
- **target_url** (*str*) – The target URL to associate with this status. This URL should contain output to keep the user updated while the task is running or serve as historical information for what happened in the deployment. Default: `''`.
- **description** (*str*) – A short description of the status. Default: `''`.

Returns the incomplete deployment status

Return type *DeploymentStatus*

statuses (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the deployment statuses for this deployment.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), the number of statuses to return. Default: `-1`, returns all statuses.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), the ETag header value from the last time you iterated over the statuses.

Returns generator of the statuses of this deployment

Return type *DeploymentStatus*

class `github3.repos.deployment.DeploymentStatus` (*json, session*)

Representation of the status of a deployment of a repository.

See also <https://developer.github.com/v3/repos/deployments/#get-a-single-deployment-status>

This object has the following attributes:

created_at

A *datetime* representing the date and time when this deployment status was created.

creator

A *ShortUser* representing the user who created this deployment status.

deployment_url

The URL to retrieve the information about the deployment from the API.

description

The description of this status as provided by the *creator*.

id

The unique identifier of this deployment.

state

The state of the deployment, e.g., `'success'`.

target_url

The URL to associate with this status. This should link to the output of the deployment.

class `github3.repos.status.ShortStatus` (*json, session*)

Representation of a short status on a repository.

New in version 1.0.0.

This is the representation found in a *CombinedStatus* object.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/statuses/>

This object has the following attributes:

context

This is a string that explains the context of this status object. For example, 'continuous-integration/travis-ci/pr'.

created_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this status was created.

creator

A `ShortUser` representing the user who created this status.

description

A short description of the status.

id

The unique identifier of this status object.

state

The state of this status, e.g., 'success', 'pending', 'failure'.

target_url

The URL to retrieve more information about this status.

updated_at

A `datetime` object representing the date and time when this status was most recently updated.

class `github3.repos.status.CombinedStatus` (*json, session*)

A representation of the combined statuses in a repository.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/statuses/>

This object has the following attributes:

commit_url

The URL of the commit this combined status is present on.

repository

A `ShortRepository` representing the repository on which this combined status exists.

sha

The SHA1 of the commit this status exists on.

state

The state of the combined status, e.g., 'success', 'pending', 'failure'.

statuses

The list of `ShortStatus` objects representing the individual statuses that is combined in this object.

total_count

The total number of sub-statuses.

class `github3.repos.status.Status` (*json, session*)

Representation of a full status on a repository.

See also: <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/statuses/>

This object has the same attributes as a `ShortStatus` as well as the following attributes:

creator

A `ShortUser` representing the user who created this status.

Contributor Statistics Objects

class `github3.repos.stats.ContributorStats` (*json, session*)

Representation of a user's contributor statistics to a repository.

See also <http://developer.github.com/v3/repos/statistics/>

This object has the following attributes:

author

A *ShortUser* representing the contributor whose stats this object represents.

total

The total number of commits authored by *author*.

weeks

A list of dictionaries containing weekly statistical data.

alternate_weeks

Note: *github3* generates this data for a more humane interface to the data in *weeks*.

A list of dictionaries that provide an easier to remember set of keys as well as a `datetime` object representing the start of the week. The dictionary looks vaguely like:

```
{
    'start of week': datetime(2013, 5, 5, 5, 0, tzinfo=tzutc())
    'additions': 100,
    'deletions': 150,
    'commits': 5,
}
```

12.1.13 Search Results

These classes are meant to expose the entirety of an item returned as a search result by GitHub's Search API.

class `github3.search.CodeSearchResult` (*json, session*)

A representation of a code search result from the API.

This object has the following attributes:

git_url

The URL to retrieve the blob via Git

html_url

The URL to view the blob found in a browser.

name

The name of the file where the search result was found.

path

The path in the repository to the file containing the result.

repository

A *ShortRepository* representing the repository in which the result was found.

score

The confidence score assigned to the result.

sha

The SHA1 of the blob in which the code can be found.

text_matches

A list of the text matches in the blob that generated this result.

Note: To receive these, you must pass `text_match=True` to `search_code()`.

class `github3.search.IssueSearchResult` (*json, session*)

A representation of a search result containing an issue.

This object has the following attributes:

issue

A *ShortIssue* representing the issue found in this search result.

score

The confidence score of this search result.

text_matches

A list of matches in the issue for this search result.

Note: To receive these, you must pass `text_match=True` to `search_issues()`.

class `github3.search.RepositorySearchResult` (*json, session*)

A representation of a search result containing a repository.

This object has the following attributes:

```
.. attribute:: repository
```

A *ShortRepository* representing the repository found by the search.

score

The confidence score of this search result.

text_matches

A list of the text matches in the repository that generated this result.

Note: To receive these, you must pass `text_match=True` to `search_code()`.

class `github3.search.UserSearchResult` (*json, session*)

Representation of a search result for a user.

This object has the following attributes:

score

The confidence score of this result.

text_matches

If present, a list of text strings that match the search string.

user

A *ShortUser* representing the user found in this search result.

12.1.14 Custom Iterator Structures

Many of the methods in `github3.py` that return iterators of another object are actually returning one of the iterators below. These iterators effectively allow users to ignore GitHub's API pagination of large sets of data. In all senses, they behave like a normal Python iterator. Their difference is that they have extra logic around making API requests and coercing the JSON into predefined objects.

class `github3.structs.GitHubIterator` (*count*, *url*, *cls*, *session*, *params=None*, *etag=None*,
headers=None)

The `GitHubIterator` class powers all of the `iter_*` methods.

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

cls = None

Class for constructing an item to return

count = None

Number of items left in the iterator

etag = None

The ETag Header value returned by GitHub

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod from_json (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

headers = None

Headers generated for the GET request

last_response = None

The last response seen

last_status = None

Last status code received

last_url = None

Last URL that was requested

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

original = None

Original number of items requested

params = None

Parameters of the query string

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns `int`

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters **conditional** (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns `self`

url = None

URL the class used to make it's first GET

class `github3.structs.SearchIterator` (*count, url, cls, session, params=None, etag=None, headers=None*)

This is a special-cased class for returning iterable search results.

It inherits from `GitHubIterator`. All members and methods documented here are unique to instances of this class. For other members and methods, check its parent class.

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type `dict`

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

items = None

Items array returned in the last request

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type GitHubSession

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

total_count = None

Total count returned by GitHub

12.1.15 Users and their Associated Objects

This section of the documentation covers the representations of various objects related to the [Users API](#).

User Objects

class `github3.users.ShortUser` (*json, session*)

Object for the shortened representation of a User.

GitHub’s API returns different amounts of information about users based upon how that information is retrieved. Often times, when iterating over several users, GitHub will return less information. To provide a clear distinction between the types of users, github3.py uses different classes with different sets of attributes.

New in version 1.0.0.

avatar_url

The URL of the avatar (possibly from Gravatar)

events_urlt

A URITemplate object from `uritemplate` that can be used to generate an events URL

followers_url

A string representing the resource to retrieve a User’s followers

following_urlt

A URITemplate object from `uritemplate` that can be used to generate the URL to check if this user is following `other_user`

gists_urlt

A URITemplate object from `uritemplate` that can be used to generate the URL to retrieve a Gist by its id

gravatar_id

The identifier for the user’s gravatar

html_url

The URL of the user’s publicly visible profile. For example, `https://github.com/sigmavirus24`

id

The unique ID of the account

login

The username of the user, e.g., `sigmavirus24`

organizations_url

A string representing the resource to retrieve the organizations to which a user belongs

received_events_url

A string representing the resource to retrieve the events a user received

repos_url

A string representing the resource to list a user’s repositories

site_admin

A boolean attribute indicating whether the user is a member of GitHub’s staff

starred_urlt

A URITemplate object from `uritemplate` that can be used to generate a URL to retrieve whether the user has starred a repository.

subscriptions_url

A string representing the resource to list a user’s subscriptions

type

A string representing the type of User account this. In all cases should be “User”

url

A string of this exact resource retrievable from GitHub's API

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete()

Delete the user.

Per GitHub API documentation, it is often preferable to suspend the user.

Note: This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

demote()

Demote a site administrator to simple user.

You can demote any user account except your own.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

events (*public=False, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events performed by this user.

Parameters

- **public** (*bool*) – (optional), only list public events for the authenticated user
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

followers (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the followers of this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of followers to return. Default: -1 returns all available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Users***following** (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the users being followed by this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of users to return. Default: -1 returns all available users
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Users***classmethod from_dict** (*json_dict, session*)Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.**classmethod from_json** (*json, session*)Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.**gpg_keys** (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the GPG keys of this user.

New in version 1.2.0.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of GPG keys to return. Default: -1 returns all available GPG keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *GPGKeys***impersonate** (*scopes=None*)

Obtain an impersonation token for the user.

The retrieved token will allow impersonation of the user. This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Parameters **scopes** (*list*) – (optional), areas you want this token to apply to, i.e., ‘gist’, ‘user’**Returns** *Authorization***is_assignee_on** (*username, repository*)Check if this user can be assigned to issues on *username/repository*.**Parameters**

- **username** (*str*) – owner’s username of the repository
- **repository** (*str*) – name of the repository

Returns True if the use can be assigned, False otherwise**Return type** *bool***is_following** (*username*)Check if this user is following *username*.

Parameters `username` (*str*) – (required)

Returns bool

keys (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the public keys of this user.

New in version 0.5.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of keys to return. Default: -1 returns all available keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Keys*

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type *GitHubSession*

organization_events (*org, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events from the user's organization dashboard.

Note: You must be authenticated to view this.

Parameters

- **org** (*str*) – (required), name of the organization
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

organizations (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over organizations the user is member of.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of organizations to return. Default: -1 returns all available organization
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *ShortOrganizations*

promote ()

Promote a user to site administrator.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

received_events (*public=False, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events that the user has received.

If the user is the authenticated user, you will see private and public events, otherwise you will only see public events.

Parameters

- **public** (*bool*) – (optional), determines if the authenticated user sees both private and public or just public
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all events available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

rename (*login*)

Rename the user.

Note: This is only available for administrators of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Parameters login (*str*) – (required), new name of the user

Returns bool

revoke_impersonation ()

Revoke all impersonation tokens for the current user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

starred_repositories (*sort=None, direction=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories starred by this user.

Changed in version 0.5: Added sort and direction parameters (optional) as per the change in GitHub's API.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of starred repos to return. Default: -1, returns all available repos
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), either ‘created’ (when the star was created) or ‘updated’ (when the repository was last pushed to)
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), either ‘asc’ or ‘desc’. Default: ‘desc’
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *StarredRepository*

subscriptions (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories subscribed to by this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of subscriptions to return. Default: -1, returns all available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Repository*

suspend ()

Suspend the user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

This API is disabled if you use LDAP, check the GitHub API docs for more information.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

unsuspend ()

Unsuspend the user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

This API is disabled if you use LDAP, check the GitHub API docs for more information.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

class github3.users.**User** (*json, session*)

Object for the full representation of a User.

GitHub’s API returns different amounts of information about users based upon how that information is retrieved. This object exists to represent the full amount of information returned for a specific user. For example, you would receive this class when calling *user()*. To provide a clear distinction between the types of users, github3.py uses different classes with different sets of attributes.

This object no longer contains information about the currently authenticated user (e.g., *me()*).

Changed in version 1.0.0.

This object contains all of the attributes available on *ShortUser* as well as the following:

bio

The markdown formatted User’s biography

blog

The URL of the user’s blog

company

The name or GitHub handle of the user’s company

created_at

A parsed `datetime` object representing the date the user was created

email

The email address the user has on their public profile page

followers_count

The number of followers of this user

following_count

The number of users this user follows

hireable

Whether or not the user has opted into GitHub jobs advertising

location

The location specified by the user on their public profile

name

The name specified by their user on their public profile

public_gists_count

The number of public gists owned by this user

updated_at

A parsed `datetime` object representing the date the user was last updated

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete()

Delete the user.

Per GitHub API documentation, it is often preferable to suspend the user.

Note: This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

demote()

Demote a site administrator to simple user.

You can demote any user account except your own.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

events (*public=False, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events performed by this user.

Parameters

- **public** (*bool*) – (optional), only list public events for the authenticated user
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

followers (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the followers of this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of followers to return. Default: -1 returns all available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Users*

following (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the users being followed by this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of users to return. Default: -1 returns all available users
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Users*

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

gpg_keys (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the GPG keys of this user.

New in version 1.2.0.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of GPG keys to return. Default: -1 returns all available GPG keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *GPGKeys*

impersonate (*scopes=None*)

Obtain an impersonation token for the user.

The retrieved token will allow impersonation of the user. This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Parameters **scopes** (*list*) – (optional), areas you want this token to apply to, i.e., ‘gist’, ‘user’

Returns *Authorization*

is_assignee_on (*username, repository*)

Check if this user can be assigned to issues on username/repository.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – owner’s username of the repository
- **repository** (*str*) – name of the repository

Returns True if the use can be assigned, False otherwise

Return type *bool*

is_following (*username*)

Check if this user is following username.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required)

Returns *bool*

keys (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the public keys of this user.

New in version 0.5.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of keys to return. Default: -1 returns all available keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Keys*

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type *GitHubSession*

organization_events (*org, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events from the user’s organization dashboard.

Note: You must be authenticated to view this.

Parameters

- **org** (*str*) – (required), name of the organization
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

organizations (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over organizations the user is member of.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of organizations to return. Default: -1 returns all available organization
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *ShortOrganizations*

promote ()

Promote a user to site administrator.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

received_events (*public=False, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events that the user has received.

If the user is the authenticated user, you will see private and public events, otherwise you will only see public events.

Parameters

- **public** (*bool*) – (optional), determines if the authenticated user sees both private and public or just public
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all events available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

rename (*login*)

Rename the user.

Note: This is only available for administrators of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Parameters **login** (*str*) – (required), new name of the user

Returns bool

revoke_impersonation ()

Revoke all impersonation tokens for the current user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

starred_repositories (*sort=None, direction=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories starred by this user.

Changed in version 0.5: Added sort and direction parameters (optional) as per the change in GitHub's API.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of starred repos to return. Default: -1, returns all available repos
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), either 'created' (when the star was created) or 'updated' (when the repository was last pushed to)
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), either 'asc' or 'desc'. Default: 'desc'
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *StarredRepository*

subscriptions (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories subscribed to by this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of subscriptions to return. Default: -1, returns all available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Repository*

suspend ()

Suspend the user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

This API is disabled if you use LDAP, check the GitHub API docs for more information.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

unsuspend ()

Unsuspend the user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

This API is disabled if you use LDAP, check the GitHub API docs for more information.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

class github3.users.**AuthenticatedUser** (*json, session*)
Object to represent the currently authenticated user.

This is returned by *me()*. It contains the extra information that is not returned for other users such as the currently authenticated user’s plan and private email information.

New in version 1.0.0.

Changed in version 1.0.0: The `total_private_gists` attribute is no longer returned by GitHub’s API and so is removed.

This object has all of the same attribute as the *ShortUser* and *User* objects as well as:

disk_usage

The amount of repository space that has been used by you, the user

owned_private_repos_count

The number of private repositories owned by you, the user

plan

Note: When used with a Github Enterprise instance $\leq 2.12.7$, this attribute will not be returned. To handle these situations sensitively, the attribute will be set to `None`. Repositories may still have a license associated with them in these cases.

The name of the plan that you, the user, have purchased

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object’s attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object’s attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete()

Delete the user.

Per GitHub API documentation, it is often preferable to suspend the user.

Note: This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

demote ()

Demote a site administrator to simple user.

You can demote any user account except your own.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

events (*public=False, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events performed by this user.

Parameters

- **public** (*bool*) – (optional), only list public events for the authenticated user
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

followers (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the followers of this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of followers to return. Default: -1 returns all available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Users*

following (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the users being followed by this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of users to return. Default: -1 returns all available users
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Users*

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

gpg_keys (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the GPG keys of this user.

New in version 1.2.0.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of GPG keys to return. Default: -1 returns all available GPG keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of GPGKeys

impersonate (*scopes=None*)

Obtain an impersonation token for the user.

The retrieved token will allow impersonation of the user. This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Parameters **scopes** (*list*) – (optional), areas you want this token to apply to, i.e., ‘gist’, ‘user’

Returns Authorization

is_assignee_on (*username, repository*)

Check if this user can be assigned to issues on username/repository.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – owner’s username of the repository
- **repository** (*str*) – name of the repository

Returns True if the use can be assigned, False otherwise

Return type bool

is_following (*username*)

Check if this user is following username.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required)

Returns bool

keys (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the public keys of this user.

New in version 0.5.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of keys to return. Default: -1 returns all available keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Keys*

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type GitHubSession

organization_events (*org, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events from the user’s organization dashboard.

Note: You must be authenticated to view this.

Parameters

- **org** (*str*) – (required), name of the organization
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events

- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

organizations (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over organizations the user is member of.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of organizations to return. Default: -1 returns all available organization
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *ShortOrganizations*

promote ()

Promote a user to site administrator.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

received_events (*public=False, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events that the user has received.

If the user is the authenticated user, you will see private and public events, otherwise you will only see public events.

Parameters

- **public** (*bool*) – (optional), determines if the authenticated user sees both private and public or just public
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all events available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

rename (*login*)

Rename the user.

Note: This is only available for administrators of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Parameters **login** (*str*) – (required), new name of the user

Returns bool

revoke_impersonation ()

Revoke all impersonation tokens for the current user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

starred_repositories (*sort=None, direction=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories starred by this user.

Changed in version 0.5: Added sort and direction parameters (optional) as per the change in GitHub's API.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of starred repos to return. Default: -1, returns all available repos
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), either 'created' (when the star was created) or 'updated' (when the repository was last pushed to)
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), either 'asc' or 'desc'. Default: 'desc'
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *StarredRepository*

subscriptions (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories subscribed to by this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of subscriptions to return. Default: -1, returns all available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Repository*

suspend ()

Suspend the user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

This API is disabled if you use LDAP, check the GitHub API docs for more information.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

unsuspend ()

Unsuspend the user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

This API is disabled if you use LDAP, check the GitHub API docs for more information.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

class github3.users.**Collaborator** (*json, session*)

Object for the representation of a collaborator.

New in version 1.1.0.

When retrieving a repository's contributors, GitHub returns the same information as a *ShortUser* with an additional attribute:

permissions

Admin, push, and pull permissions of a collaborator

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete ()

Delete the user.

Per GitHub API documentation, it is often preferable to suspend the user.

Note: This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

demote ()

Demote a site administrator to simple user.

You can demote any user account except your own.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

events (*public=False, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events performed by this user.

Parameters

- **public** (*bool*) – (optional), only list public events for the authenticated user
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

followers (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the followers of this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of followers to return. Default: -1 returns all available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Users*

following (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the users being followed by this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of users to return. Default: -1 returns all available users
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Users*

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

gpg_keys (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the GPG keys of this user.

New in version 1.2.0.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of GPG keys to return. Default: -1 returns all available GPG keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *GPGKeys*

impersonate (*scopes=None*)

Obtain an impersonation token for the user.

The retrieved token will allow impersonation of the user. This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Parameters **scopes** (*list*) – (optional), areas you want this token to apply to, i.e., ‘gist’, ‘user’

Returns *Authorization*

is_assignee_on (*username, repository*)

Check if this user can be assigned to issues on *username/repository*.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – owner’s username of the repository
- **repository** (*str*) – name of the repository

Returns True if the use can be assigned, False otherwise

Return type bool

is_following (*username*)

Check if this user is following *username*.

Parameters **username** (*str*) – (required)

Returns bool

keys (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the public keys of this user.

New in version 0.5.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of keys to return. Default: -1 returns all available keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Keys*

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type *GitHubSession*

organization_events (*org, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events from the user’s organization dashboard.

Note: You must be authenticated to view this.

Parameters

- **org** (*str*) – (required), name of the organization
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

organizations (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over organizations the user is member of.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of organizations to return. Default: -1 returns all available organization
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *ShortOrganizations*

promote()

Promote a user to site administrator.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

received_events (*public=False, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events that the user has received.

If the user is the authenticated user, you will see private and public events, otherwise you will only see public events.

Parameters

- **public** (*bool*) – (optional), determines if the authenticated user sees both private and public or just public
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all events available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

rename (*login*)

Rename the user.

Note: This is only available for administrators of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Parameters login (*str*) – (required), new name of the user

Returns bool

revoke_impersonation()

Revoke all impersonation tokens for the current user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

starred_repositories (*sort=None, direction=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories starred by this user.

Changed in version 0.5: Added sort and direction parameters (optional) as per the change in GitHub's API.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of starred repos to return. Default: -1, returns all available repos
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), either 'created' (when the star was created) or 'updated' (when the repository was last pushed to)
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), either 'asc' or 'desc'. Default: 'desc'
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *StarredRepository*

subscriptions (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories subscribed to by this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of subscriptions to return. Default: -1, returns all available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Repository*

suspend()

Suspend the user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

This API is disabled if you use LDAP, check the GitHub API docs for more information.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

unsuspend()

Unsuspend the user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

This API is disabled if you use LDAP, check the GitHub API docs for more information.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

class github3.users.**Contributor** (*json, session*)

Object for the specialized representation of a contributor.

New in version 1.0.0.

Changed in version 1.1.0: This class now refreshes to a *User*.

The attribute `contributions` was renamed to `contributions_count`, the documentation already declared it as `contributions_count`, it was the implementation now reflects this as well.

When retrieving a repository's contributors, GitHub returns the same information as a *ShortUser* with an additional attribute:

contributions_count

The number of contributions a contributor has made to the repository

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete ()

Delete the user.

Per GitHub API documentation, it is often preferable to suspend the user.

Note: This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

demote ()

Demote a site administrator to simple user.

You can demote any user account except your own.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

events (public=False, number=-1, etag=None)

Iterate over events performed by this user.

Parameters

- **public** (*bool*) – (optional), only list public events for the authenticated user
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events.
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

followers (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the followers of this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of followers to return. Default: -1 returns all available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Users*

following (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the users being followed by this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of users to return. Default: -1 returns all available users
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Users*

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json, session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

gpg_keys (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the GPG keys of this user.

New in version 1.2.0.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of GPG keys to return. Default: -1 returns all available GPG keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *GPGKeys*

impersonate (*scopes=None*)

Obtain an impersonation token for the user.

The retrieved token will allow impersonation of the user. This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Parameters **scopes** (*list*) – (optional), areas you want this token to apply to, i.e., ‘gist’, ‘user’

Returns *Authorization*

is_assignee_on (*username, repository*)

Check if this user can be assigned to issues on *username/repository*.

Parameters

- **username** (*str*) – owner’s username of the repository
- **repository** (*str*) – name of the repository

Returns True if the use can be assigned, False otherwise

Return type *bool*

is_following (*username*)

Check if this user is following *username*.

Parameters *username* (*str*) – (required)

Returns bool

keys (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over the public keys of this user.

New in version 0.5.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of keys to return. Default: -1 returns all available keys
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Keys*

new_session ()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type *GitHubSession*

organization_events (*org, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events from the user's organization dashboard.

Note: You must be authenticated to view this.

Parameters

- **org** (*str*) – (required), name of the organization
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all available events
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

organizations (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over organizations the user is member of.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of organizations to return. Default: -1 returns all available organization
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *ShortOrganizations*

promote ()

Promote a user to site administrator.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

received_events (*public=False, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over events that the user has received.

If the user is the authenticated user, you will see private and public events, otherwise you will only see public events.

Parameters

- **public** (*bool*) – (optional), determines if the authenticated user sees both private and public or just public
- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of events to return. Default: -1 returns all events available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Events*

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

rename (*login*)

Rename the user.

Note: This is only available for administrators of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Parameters login (*str*) – (required), new name of the user

Returns bool

revoke_impersonation ()

Revoke all impersonation tokens for the current user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

starred_repositories (*sort=None, direction=None, number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories starred by this user.

Changed in version 0.5: Added sort and direction parameters (optional) as per the change in GitHub's API.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of starred repos to return. Default: -1, returns all available repos
- **sort** (*str*) – (optional), either 'created' (when the star was created) or 'updated' (when the repository was last pushed to)
- **direction** (*str*) – (optional), either 'asc' or 'desc'. Default: 'desc'
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *StarredRepository*

subscriptions (*number=-1, etag=None*)

Iterate over repositories subscribed to by this user.

Parameters

- **number** (*int*) – (optional), number of subscriptions to return. Default: -1, returns all available
- **etag** (*str*) – (optional), ETag from a previous request to the same endpoint

Returns generator of *Repository*

suspend ()

Suspend the user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

This API is disabled if you use LDAP, check the GitHub API docs for more information.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

unsuspend ()

Unsuspend the user.

This is only available for admins of a GitHub Enterprise instance.

This API is disabled if you use LDAP, check the GitHub API docs for more information.

Returns bool – True if successful, False otherwise

AuthenticatedUser Peripherals

class github3.users.**Key** (*json, session*)

The object representing a user's SSH key.

Please see GitHub's [Key Documentation](#) for more information.

Changed in version 1.0.0: Removed `title` attribute

key

A string containing the actual text of the SSH Key

id

GitHub's unique ID for this key

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object’s attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object’s attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

delete()

Delete this key.

classmethod from_dict(json_dict, session)

Return an instance of this class formed from json_dict.

classmethod from_json(json, session)

Return an instance of this class formed from json.

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type GitHubSession

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh(conditional=False)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None’s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header (‘Last-Modified’, or ‘ETag’) on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

update (*title*, *key*)

Update this key.

Warning: As of 20 June 2014, the API considers keys to be immutable. This will soon begin to return MethodNotAllowed errors.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – (required), title of the key
- **key** (*str*) – (required), text of the key file

Returns bool

class github3.users.**Plan** (*json*, *session*)

The *Plan* object.

Please see GitHub's [Authenticated User](#) documentation for more details.

collaborators_count

Changed in version 1.0.0.

The number of collaborators allowed on this plan

name

The name of the plan on GitHub

private_repos_count

Changed in version 1.0.0.

The number of allowed private repositories

space

The amount of space allotted by this plan

as_dict ()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json ()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

classmethod `from_dict` (*json_dict*, *session*)
Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod `from_json` (*json*, *session*)
Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

is_free ()
Check if this is a free plan.

Returns bool

new_session ()
Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

ratelimit_remaining
Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)
Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters `conditional` (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

class `github3.users.Email` (*json*, *session*)
The object used to represent an `AuthenticatedUser`'s email.

Please see GitHub's [Emails documentation](#) for more information.

This object has all of the attributes of `ShortEmail` as well as the following attributes:

primary

A boolean value representing whether the address is the primary address for the user or not

visibility

A string value representing whether an authenticated user can view the email address. Use `public` to allow it, `private` to disallow it.

as_dict ()
Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

classmethod from_dict (*json_dict*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json_dict*.

classmethod from_json (*json*, *session*)

Return an instance of this class formed from *json*.

new_session()

Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type GitHubSession

ratelimit_remaining

Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns int

refresh (*conditional=False*)

Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of None's and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters conditional (*bool*) – If True, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns self

12.1.16 Internals

Decorators

This part of the documentation covers the decorators module which contains all of the decorators used in github3.py.

Warning: These decorators are only to be used internally in development of this library.

Decorator Functions

`github3.decorators.requires_auth(x)`

`github3.decorators.requires_basic_auth(x)`

`github3.decorators.requires_app_credentials(func)`

Require `client_id` and `client_secret` to be associated.

This is used to note and enforce which methods require a `client_id` and `client_secret` to be used.

Models

This part of the documentation covers a lot of lower-level objects that are never directly seen or used by the user (developer). They are documented for future developers of this library.

Warning: These classes are only to be used internally in development of this library.

class `github3.models.GitHubCore(json, session)`

The base object for all objects that require a session.

The `GitHubCore` object provides some basic attributes and methods to other sub-classes that are very useful to have.

as_dict()

Return the attributes for this object as a dictionary.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.loads(obj.as_json())
```

Returns this object's attributes serialized to a dictionary

Return type dict

as_json()

Return the json data for this object.

This is equivalent to calling:

```
json.dumps(obj.as_dict())
```

Returns this object's attributes as a JSON string

Return type str

classmethod `from_dict` (*json_dict*, *session*)
Return an instance of this class formed from `json_dict`.

classmethod `from_json` (*json*, *session*)
Return an instance of this class formed from `json`.

new_session ()
Generate a new session.

Returns A brand new session

Return type `GitHubSession`

ratelimit_remaining
Number of requests before GitHub imposes a ratelimit.

Returns `int`

refresh (*conditional=False*)
Re-retrieve the information for this object.

The reasoning for the return value is the following example:

```
repos = [r.refresh() for r in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
```

Without the return value, that would be an array of `None`'s and you would otherwise have to do:

```
repos = [r for i in g.repositories_by('kennethreitz')]
[r.refresh() for r in repos]
```

Which is really an anti-pattern.

Changed in version 0.5.

Parameters `conditional` (*bool*) – If `True`, then we will search for a stored header ('Last-Modified', or 'ETag') on the object and send that as described in the [Conditional Requests](#) section of the docs

Returns `self`

13.1 Release Notes and History

All of the release notes that have been recorded for github3.py are organized here with the newest releases first.

13.1.1 1.x Release Series

1.2.0: 2018-08-22

This is a larger release with some enhancements and bug fixes.

Features Added

- Partial GitHub Apps support. We added the following:
 - `GitHub.login_as_app` to login using JWT as an Application
 - `GitHub.login_as_app_installation` to login using a token obtained from an App's JWT
 - `GitHub.app` to retrieve an application by its "slug"
 - `GitHub.app_installation` to retrieve a specific installation by its ID
 - `GitHub.app_installations` to retrieve all of an App's installations
 - `GitHub.app_installation_for_organization` to retrieve an organization's installation of an App
 - `GitHub.app_installation_for_repository` to retrieve an installation for a specific repository
 - `GitHub.app_installation_for_user` to retrieve an installation for a specific user
 - `GitHub.authenticated_app` to retrieve the metadata for a specific App

– Not supported as of this release:

- * [Installations API](#)
- * [List installations for user](#)
- * [User-to-server OAuth access token](#)

- Organization Invitations Preview API is now supported. This includes an additional `Invitation` object. This is the result of hard work by Hal Wine.
- A `ShortLabel` class was added to represent the shorter (description-less) representation of labels returned by the API.
- The branch protections API is now completely represented in `github3.py`.
- We now support the GPG Keys API.
- We now support the Commit Search API.
- We now support Repository Invitations.
- We now have `assign` and `unassign` methods that support assigning and unassigning multiple users at once.
- We now support review requests on Pull Requests.
- We now support the ability for a user to activate their membership in an Organization.
- We now support recursively traverse a tree via the API.
- We now support enabling or disabling projects on a Repository.
- We now support editing and reading Repository topics.
- We now support Repository Pull Request merge settings.

Bugs Fixed

- No longer require a Gist to have an owner.
- `Branch.latest_sha()` now returns text (unicode) as documented.

Special Thanks

A great deal of the exception feature work done above was performed by the newest team member of the `github3.py` project: Jacopo Notarstefano (a.k.a, [@jacquerie](#) on GitHub). This project has had new life breathed into it thanks to Jacopo.

1.1.0: 2018-04-09

This is a small release with some enhancements.

Features Added

- `Repository.collaborators` now returns a `users.Collaborator` object, instead of a `users.ShortUser` object. This is to support collaborator affiliations. A refresh call of this object (and `users.Contributor`) will result in a full `users.User` object.

- The call to iterate collaborators of a repository (`Repository#collaborators`) can now take an `affiliation` filter with options of `outside`, `direct`, and `all`. The default is `all`, which preserves the previous behavior of this method.

Bugs Fixed

- Parse certain attributes on `IssueEvent` into objects (again, this was a regression in 1.0)
- Handle older GitHub Enterprise responses for authenticated user objects
- Handle large file pull request responses not including a `patch` attribute

1.0.2: 2018-03-28

Bugs Fixed

- Handle 304s from users passing `etag`
- Generate `_api` attribute for `ShortBranch` objects
- Require auth for creating gists
- Ensure only desired auth scheme is used with requests
- Handle older GitHub Enterprise responses for repository objects

1.0.1: 2018-03-14

Bugs Fixed

- Fix missing `python-dateutil` requirement when installing from a wheel.

1.0.0: 2018-03-13

1.0.0 is a huge release. It includes a great deal of changes to `github3.py`. It is suggested you read the following release notes carefully.

Unfortunately, it's plausible that some things have slipped through the cracks in these release notes.

Breaking Changes

- Methods that iterate over collections return a separate class than methods that retrieve a single instance. These objects have separate representations when retrieving the data from GitHub's API. They include:
 - Team now can be represented by `ShortTeam` or `Team`
 - Organization now can be represented by `ShortOrganization` or `Organization`
 - Issue now can be represented by `ShortIssue` or `Issue`
 - PullRequest now can be represented by `ShortPullRequest` or `PullRequest`
 - Commit now can be represented by `ShortCommit`, or `Commit`
 - Gist now can be represented by `ShortGist`, `GistFork`, or `Gist`

- GistFile now can be represented by ShortGistFile or GistFile
- Repository objects:
 - * Branch now can be represented by ShortBranch or Branch
 - * RepoComment now can be represented by ShortComment or ShortRepoComment
 - * Repository now can be represented by ShortRepository or Repository
 - * RepoCommit now can be represented by MiniCommit, ShortCommit, or RepoCommit
 - * Status now can be represented by ShortStatus or Status
- User now can be represented by ShortUser, Contributor, User, or AuthenticatedUser
- License now can be represented by ShortLicense or License
- Refreshing a short representation of an object will result in a new object of a new class returned. For example:

```
import github3
users = [(u, u.refresh()) for u in github3.all_users(10)]
for short_user, user in users:
    assert isinstance(short_user, github3.users.ShortUser)
    assert isinstance(user, github3.users.User)
```

- Remove Thread.comment, Thread.thread, Thread.urls attributes.
- Remove Thread#is_unread method. Use the Thread.unread attribute instead.
- Subscription has been split into two objects: ThreadSubscription and RepositorySubscription with the same methods.
- Remove is_ignored method from our Subscription objects. Use the ignored attribute instead.
- Remove is_subscribed method from our Subscription objects. Use the subscribed attribute instead.
- Move Users#add_email_addresses to GitHub#add_email_addresses.
- Move Users#delete_email_addresses to GitHub#delete_email_addresses.
- Remove Users#add_email_address and Users#delete_email_address.
- Remove Repository#update_label.
- When you download a release asset, instead of returning True or False, it will return the name of the file in which it saved the asset.
- The download method on github3.pulls.PullFile instances has been removed.
- The contents method on github3.pulls.PullFile instances now return instances of github3.repos.contents.Contents.
- Replace Repository#comments_on_commit with RepoCommit#comments.
- Organization#add_member has been changed. The second parameter has been changed to team_id and now expects an integer.
- Organization#add_repository has been changed. The second parameter has been changed to team_id and now expects an integer.
- All methods and functions starting with iter_ have been renamed.

Old name	New name
github3.iter_all_repos	github3.all_repositories

Continued on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

Old name	New name
github3.iter_all_users	github3.all_users
github3.iter_events	github3.all_events
github3.iter_followers	github3.followers_of
github3.iter_following	github3.followed_by
github3.iter_repo_issues	github3.issues_on
github3.iter_orgs	github3.organizations_with
github3.iter_user_repos	github3.repositories_by
github3.iter_starred	github3.starred_by
github3.iter_subscriptions	github3.subscriptions_for
Deployment#iter_statuses	Deployment#statuses
Gist#iter_comments	Gist#comments
Gist#iter_commits	Gist#commits
Gist#iter_files	Gist#files
Gist#iter_forks	Gist#forks
GitHub#iter_all_repos	GitHub#all_repositories
GitHub#iter_all_users	GitHub#all_users
GitHub#iter_authorizations	GitHub#authorizations
GitHub#iter_emails	GitHub#emails
GitHub#iter_events	GitHub#events
GitHub#iter_followers	GitHub#{followers, followers_of}
GitHub#iter_following	GitHub#{following, followed_by}
GitHub#iter_gists	GitHub#{gists, gists_by, public_gists}
GitHub#iter_notifications	GitHub#notifications
GitHub#iter_org_issues	GitHub#organization_issues
GitHub#iter_issues	GitHub#issues
GitHub#iter_user_issues	GitHub#user_issues
GitHub#iter_repo_issues	GitHub#issues_on
GitHub#iter_keys	GitHub#keys
GitHub#iter_orgs	GitHub#{organizations, organizations_with}
GitHub#iter_repos	GitHub#repositories
GitHub#iter_user_repos	GitHub#repositories_by
GitHub#iter_user_teams	GitHub#user_teams
Issue#iter_comments	Issue#comments
Issue#iter_events	Issue#events
Issue#iter_labels	Issue#labels
Milestone#iter_labels	Milestone#labels
Organization#iter_members	Organization#members
Organization#iter_public_members	Organization#public_members
Organization#iter_repos	Organization#repositories
Organization#iter_teams	Organization#teams
PullRequest#iter_comments	PullRequest#review_comments
PullRequest#iter_commits	PullRequest#commits
PullRequest#iter_files	PullRequest#files
PullRequest#iter_issue_comments	PullRequest#issue_comments
Team#iter_members	Team#members
Team#iter_repos	Team#repositories
Repository#iter_assignees	Repository#assignees
Repository#iter_branches	Repository#branches
Repository#iter_code_frequency	Repository#code_frequency

Continued on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

Old name	New name
Repository#iter_collaborators	Repository#collaborators
Repository#iter_comments	Repository#comments
Repository#iter_comments_on_commit	RepoCommit#comments
Repository#iter_commit_activity	Repository#commit_activity
Repository#iter_commits	Repository#commits
Repository#iter_contributor_statistics	Repository#contributor_statistics
Repository#iter_contributors	Repository#contributors
Repository#iter_forks	Repository#forks
Repository#iter_hooks	Repository#hooks
Repository#iter_issues	Repository#issues
Repository#iter_issue_events	Repository#issue_events
Repository#iter_keys	Repository#keys
Repository#iter_labels	Repository#labels
Repository#iter_languages	Repository#languages
Repository#iter_milestones	Repository#milestones
Repository#iter_network_events	Repository#network_events
Repository#iter_notifications	Repository#notifications
Repository#iter_pages_builds	Repository#pages_builds
Repository#iter_pulls	Repository#pull_requests
Repository#iter_refs	Repository#refs
Repository#iter_releases	Repository#releases
Repository#iter_stargazers	Repository#stargazers
Repository#iter_subscribers	Repository#subscribers
Repository#iter_statuses	Repository#statuses
Repository#iter_tags	Repository#tags
Repository#iter_teams	Repository#teams
Repository#iter_teams	Repository#teams
User#iter_events	User#events
User#iter_followers	User#followers
User#iter_following	User#following
User#iter_keys	User#keys
User#iter_org_events	User#organization_events
User#iter_received_events	User#received_events
User#iter_orgs	User#organizations
User#iter_starred	User#starred_repositories
User#iter_subscriptions	User#subscriptions

- `github3.login` has been simplified and split into two functions:
 - `github3.login` serves the majority use case and only provides an authenticated GitHub object.
 - `github3.enterprise_login` allows GitHub Enterprise users to log into their service.
- `GitHub#iter_followers` was split into two functions:
 - `GitHub#followers_of` which iterates over all of the followers of a user whose username you provide
 - `GitHub#followers` which iterates over all of the followers of the authenticated user
- `GitHub#iter_following` was split into two functions:
 - `GitHub#followed_by` which iterates over all of the users followed by the username you provide
 - `GitHub#following` which iterates over all of the users followed by the authenticated user
- `GitHub#iter_gists` was split into three functions:

- `GitHub#public_gists` which iterates over all of the public gists on GitHub
- `GitHub#gists_for` which iterates over all the public gists of a specific user
- `GitHub#gists` which iterates over the authenticated users gists
- `GitHub#iter_orgs` was split into two functions:
 - `GitHub#organizations` which iterates over the authenticated user's organization memberships
 - `GitHub#organizations_with` which iterates over the given user's organization memberships
- `GitHub#iter_subscriptions` was split into two functions:
 - `GitHub#subscriptions_for` which iterates over an arbitrary user's subscriptions
 - `GitHub#subscriptions` which iterates over the authenticated user's subscriptions
- `GitHub#iter_starred` was split into two functions:
 - `GitHub#starred_by` which iterates over an arbitrary user's stars
 - `GitHub#starred` which iterates over the authenticated user's stars
- `GitHub#user` was split into two functions:
 - `GitHub#user` which retrieves an arbitrary user's information
 - `GitHub#me` which retrieves the authenticated user's information
- `GitHub#update_user` has been renamed to `GitHub#update_me` and only uses 1 API call now. It was renamed to reflect the addition of `GitHub#me`.
- The legacy watching API has been removed:
 - `GitHub#subscribe`
 - `GitHub#unsubscribe`
 - `GitHub#is_subscribed`
- `GitHub#create_repo` was renamed to `GitHub#create_repository`
- `GitHub#delete_key` was removed. To delete a key retrieve it with `GitHub#key` and then call `Key#delete`.
- `Repository#set_subscription` was split into two simpler functions
 - `Repository#subscribe` subscribes the authenticated user to the repository's notifications
 - `Repository#ignore` ignores notifications from the repository for the authenticated user
- `Repository#contents` was split into two simpler functions
 - `Repository#file_contents` returns the contents of a file object
 - `Repository#directory_contents` returns the contents of files in a directory.
- `Organization#add_repo` and `Team#add_repo` have been renamed to `Organization#add_repository` and `Team#add_repository` respectively.
- `Organization#create_repo` has been renamed to `Organization#create_repository`. It no longer accepts `has_downloads`. It now accepts `license_template`.
- `Organization#remove_repo` has been renamed to `Organization#remove_repository`. It now accepts `team_id` instead of `team`.
- `github3.ratelimit_remaining` was removed
- `GitHub` instances can no longer be used as context managers

- The pull request API has changed.
 - The `links` attribute now contains the raw `_links` attribute from the API.
 - The `merge_commit_sha` attribute has been removed since it was deprecated in the GitHub API.
 - To present a more consistent universal API, certain attributes have been renamed.

Old name	New attribute name
<code>PullFile.additions</code>	<code>additions_count</code>
<code>PullFile.deletions</code>	<code>deletions_count</code>
<code>PullFile.changes</code>	<code>changes_count</code>
<code>PullRequest.additions</code>	<code>additions_count</code>
<code>PullRequest.comments</code>	<code>comments_count</code>
<code>PullRequest.commits</code>	<code>commits_count</code>
<code>PullRequest.deletions</code>	<code>deletions_count</code>
<code>PullRequest.review_comments</code>	<code>review_comments_count</code>

- The Gist API has changed.
 - The `forks` and `files` attributes that used to keep count of the number of forks and files have been **removed**.
 - The `comments` attribute which provided the number of comments on a gist, has been **renamed** to `comments_count`.
 - The `is_public` method has been removed since it just returned the `Gist.public` attribute.
- Most instances of `login` as a parameter have been changed to `username` for clarity and consistency. This affects the following methods:
 - `github3.authorize`
 - `github3.repositories_by`
 - `github3.user`
 - `GitHub`
 - `GitHub#authorize`
 - `GitHub#follow`
 - `GitHub#is_following`
 - `GitHub#is_starred`
 - `GitHub#issue`
 - `GitHub#followers_of`
 - `GitHub#followed_by`
 - `GitHub#gists_by`
 - `GitHub#issues_on`
 - `GitHub#organizations_with`
 - `GitHub#starred_by`
 - `GitHub#subscriptions_for`
 - `GitHub#user`
 - `GitHubEnterprise`

- Issue#assign
- Organization#add_member
- Organization#is_member
- Organization#is_public_member
- Organization#remove_member
- Repository#add_collaborator
- Repository#is_assignee
- Repository#is_collaborator
- Repository#remove_collaborator
- Team#add_member
- Team#is_member
- User#is_assignee_on
- User#is_following

- `Repository.stargazers` is now `Repository.stargazers_count` (conforming with the attribute name returned by the API).
- The `Issue` API has changed in order to provide a more consistent attribute API. `Issue.comments` is now `Issue.comments_count` and returns the number of comments on an issue.
- The `Issue.labels` attribute has also been renamed. It is now available from `Issue.original_labels`. This will provide the user with the list of `Label` objects that was returned by the API. To retrieve an updated list of labels, the user can now use `Issue#labels`, e.g.

```
i = github3.issue('sigmavirus24', 'github3.py', 30)
labels = list(i.labels())
```

- The `Organization` and `User` APIs have changed to become more consistent with the rest of the library and GitHub API. The following attribute names have been changed

Old name	New attribute name
<code>Organization.followers</code>	<code>followers_count</code>
<code>Organization.following</code>	<code>following_count</code>
<code>Organization.public_repos</code>	<code>public_repos_count</code>
<code>User.followers</code>	<code>followers_count</code>
<code>User.following</code>	<code>following_count</code>
<code>User.public_repos</code>	<code>public_repos_count</code>

- The `Release.assets` attribute has been renamed to `Release.original_assets`. To retrieve up-to-date assets, use the `Release#assets` method.
- The `Authorization` API has changed. The `update` method has been split into three methods: `add_scopes`, `remove_scopes`, `replace_scopes`. This highlights the fact that `Authorization#update` used to require more than one request.
- `Event#is_public` has been removed. Simply check the event's `public` attribute instead.
- `Repository#delete_file` and `Repository#update_file` have been removed. Simply delete or update a file using the `Contents` API.
- `Content#delete` now returns a dictionary that matches the JSON returned by the API. It contains the `Contents` and the `Commit` associated with the deletion.

- `Content#update` now returns a dictionary that matches the JSON returned by the API. It contains the `Contents` and the `Commit` associated with the deletion.
- `Issue.pull_request` has been renamed to `Issue.pull_request_urls`

New Features

- Most objects now have a `session` attribute. This is a subclass of a `Session` object from `requests`. This can now be used in conjunction with a third-party caching mechanism. The suggested caching library is `cachecontrol`.
- All object's `url` attribute are now available.
- You can now retrieve a repository by its id with `GitHub#repository_with_id`.
- You can call the `pull_request` method on an `Issue` now to retrieve the associated pull request:

```
import github3

i = github3.issue('sigmavirus24', 'github3.py', 301)
pr = i.pull_request()
```

- Add support for the Issue locking API currently in Preview Mode
- Add `Organization#all_events`.
- Add `Tag.tagger_as_User` which attempts to return the tagger as a `User`.
- Add `Repo.statuses` and a corresponding `repo.status.CombinedStatus` to
- Support filtering organization members by whether they have 2FA enabled.
- Support filtering organization and team members by role.
- Add `GitHub#all_organizations`.
- Add `PullRequest#create_comment`.
- Add `Repository#release_by_tag_name` to retrieve a `Release` from a `Repository` by its associated tag name.
- Add `Repository#latest_release` to retrieve the latest `Release` for a `Repository`.
- Add `GitHub#license` to retrieve a `github3.license.License` by the license name.
- Add `GitHub#licenses` to iterate over all the licenses returned by GitHub's Licenses API.
- Add protection information to `github3.repos.branch.Branch`.
- Add `Branch#protect` and `Branch#unprotect` to support updating a `Branch`'s protection status.
- Vastly improved GitHub Enterprise support:
 - Add `User#rename` to rename a user in a GitHub Enterprise installation.
 - Add `GitHub#create_user` to create a user.
 - Add `User#impersonate` to create an impersonation token by an admin for a particular user.
 - Add `User#revoke_impersonation` to revoke all impersonation tokens for a user.
 - Add `User#promote` to promote a particular user to a site administrator.
 - Add `User#demote` to demote a site administrator to a simple user.
 - Add `User#suspend` to suspend a user's account.

- Add `User#unsuspend` to reinstate a user's account.
- Add `original_content` attribute to a `GistFile`
- Add `GistFile#content` to retrieve the contents of a file in a gist from the API.
- Add support for the alpha [bulk issue import API](#)
- You can now download a file in a pull request to a file on disk.
- You can retrieve the contents of the file in a pull request as bytes.
- Add `id` attribute to `github3.repos.milestone.Milestone`.
- Add support for `sort`, `direction`, and `since` parameters to the `comments` method on `github3.issues.Issue`.
- Add `branch` argument to `update` and `delete` methods on `github3.repos.contents.Contents`.
- Add `permissions` attribute to `github3.repos.repo.Repository` object to retrieve the permissions for a specific repository.
- Allow a deployment to be retrieved by its id.
- Add the `delete` method to the `github3.repos.release.Asset` class.

Bugs Fixed

- Fix the dependencies and requirements. In 1.0.0a3 we moved to using the `setup.cfg` file to define optional dependencies for wheels. By doing so we accidentally left out our actual hard dependencies.
- The `context` parameter to `Repository#create_status` now properly defaults to "default".
- Fix `AttributeError` when `IssueEvent` has assignee.
- Correctly set the `message` attribute on `RepoCommit` instances.
- Include `browser_download_url` on `Asset` instances.
- (Packaging related) Fix `setup.py` to use proper values for certain parameters.
- Fix `ValueError` for `Repository#create_file`.
- Pull request files can now be downloaded even when the repository is private.
- Fix exception when merging a pull request with an empty commit message.
- Add missing Issue events.
- Coerce review comment positions to integers.

Deprecations and Other Changes

- Deprecate `Organization#events` in favor of `Organization#public_events`.
- Fix test failures on Windows caused by unclosed file handles. `get` a combined view of commit statuses for a given ref.
- The `refresh` method will eventually stop updating the instance in place and instead only return new instances of objects.

13.1.2 0.x Release Series

0.9.3: 2014-11-04

- Backport of `PullRequest#create_review_comment` by Adrian Moisey
- Backport of `PullRequest#review_comments` by Adrian Moisey
- Backport of a fix that allows authenticated users to download Release Assets. Original bug reported by Eugene Fidelin in issue #288.
- Documentation typo fix by Marc Abramowitz

0.9.2: 2014-10-05

- Updates for new team management API changes
 - Add `Team#invite`, `Team#membership_for`, and `Team#revoke_membership`
 - Deprecate `Team#add_member`, `Team#remove_member`, and `Organization#add_member`.
 - Update payload handler for `TeamAddEvent`.

0.9.1: 2014-08-10

- Correct `Repository` attribute `fork_count` should be `forks_count`

0.9.0: 2014-05-04

- Add Deployments API
- Add Pages API
- Add support so applications can revoke a `single authorization` or `all authorizations` created by the application
- Add the ability for users to `ping` hooks
- Allow users to list a `Repository's collaborators`
- Allow users to create an empty blob on a `Repository`
- Update how users can list issues and pull requests. See: <http://developer.github.com/changes/2014-02-28-issue-and-pull-query-enhancements/> This includes breaking changes to `Repository#iter_pulls`.
- Update methods to handle the `pagination changes`.
- Fix typo `stargarzers_url`
- Add `assets` attribute to `Release` object.
- Fix wrong argument to `Organization#create_team` (`permissions` versus `permission`)
- Fix `Issue Search Result's` representation and initialization
- Fix `Repository Search Result's` initialization
- Allow users to pass a two-factor authentication callback to `GitHub#authorize`.

0.8.2: 2014-02-11

- Fix bug in `GitHub#search_users` (and `github3.search_users`). Thanks @abesto
- Expose the stargazers count for repositories. Thanks @seveas

0.8.1: 2014-01-26

- Add documentation for using Two-factor Authentication
- Fix oversight where `github3.login` could not be used for 2FA

0.8.0: 2014-01-03

- **Breaking Change** Remove legacy search API

I realize this should have been scheduled for 1.0 but I was a bit eager to remove this.

- Use Betamax to start recording integration tests
- Add support for Releases API
- Add support for Feeds API
- Add support for Two-Factor Authentication via the API
- Add support for New Search API
 - Add `github3.search_code`, `github3.search_issues`, `github3.search_repositories`, `github3.search_users`
 - Add `GitHub#search_code`, `GitHub#search_issues`, `GitHub#search_repositories`, `GitHub#search_users`
- Switch to requests `>= 2.0`
- Totally remove all references to the Downloads API
- Fix bug in `Repository#update_file` where `branch` was not being sent to the API. Thanks @tpetr!
- Add `GitHub#rate_limit` to return all of the information from the `/rate_limit` endpoint.
- Catch missing attributes – `diff_hunk`, `original_commit_id` – on `ReviewComment`.
- Add support for the Emojis endpoint
- Note deprecation of a few object attributes
- Add support for the `ReleaseEvent`
- Add `GitHub#iter_user_teams` to return all of the teams the authenticated user belongs to

0.7.1: 2013-09-30

- Add dependency on `uritemplate.py` to add URITemplates to different classes. See the documentation for attributes which are templates.
- Fixed issue trying to parse `html_url` on Pull Requests courtesy of @rogerhu.
- Remove `expecter` as a test dependency courtesy of @esacteksab.
- Fixed issue #141 trying to find an Event that doesn't exist.

0.7.0: 2013-05-19

- Fix `Issue.close`, `Issue.reopen`, and `Issue.assign`. (Issue #106)
- Add `check_authorization` to the `GitHub` class to cover the new part of the API.
- Add `create_file`, `update_file`, `delete_file`, `iter_contributor_statistics`, `iter_commit_activity`, `iter_code_frequency` and `weekly_commit_count` to the `Repository` object.
- Add update and delete methods to the `Contents` object.
- Add `is_following` to the `User` object.
- Add `head`, `base` parameters to `Repository.iter_pulls`.
- The signature of `Hook.edit` has changed since that endpoint has changed as well. See: [github/developer.github.com@b95f291a47954154a6a8cd7c2296cdda9b610164](https://github.com/developer.github.com@b95f291a47954154a6a8cd7c2296cdda9b610164)
- `github3.GitHub` can now be used as a context manager, e.g.,

```
with github.GitHub() as gh:  
    u = gh.user('sigmavirus24')
```

0.6.1: 2013-04-06

- Add equality for labels courtesy of Alejandro Gomez (@alejandrogomez)

0.6.0: 2013-04-05

- Add `sort` and `order` parameters to `github3.GitHub.search_users` and `github3.GitHub.search_repos`.
- Add `iter_commits` to `github3.gists.Gist` as a means of re-requesting just the history from GitHub and iterating over it.
- Add minimal logging (e.g., `logging.getLogger('github3')`)
- Re-organize the library a bit. (Split up `repos.py`, `issues.py`, `gists.py` and a few others into sub-modules for my sanity.)
- Calling `refresh(True)` on a `github3.structs.GitHubIterator` actually works as expected now.
- API `iter_` methods now accept the `etag` argument as the `GitHub.iter_` methods do.
- Make `github3.octocat` and `github3.github.GitHub.octocat` both support sending messages to make the Octocat say things. (Think cowsay)
- Remove vendored dependency of PySO8601.
- Split `GitHub.iter_repos` into `GitHub.iter_user_repos` and `GitHub.iter_repos`. As a consequence `github3.iter_repos` is now `github3.iter_user_repos`
- `IssueComment.update` was corrected to match GitHub's documentation
- `github3.login` now accepts an optional `url` parameter for users of the GitHub Enterprise API, courtesy of Kristian Glass (@doismellburning)
- Several classes now allow their instances to be compared with `==` and `!=`. In most cases this will check the unique id provided by GitHub. In others, it will check SHAs and any other guaranteed immutable and unique attribute. The class doc-strings all have information about this and details about how equivalence is determined.

0.5.3: 2013-03-19

- Add missing optional parameter to `Repository.contents`. Thanks @tpetr

0.5.2: 2013-03-02

- Stop trying to decode the byte strings returned by `b64decode`. Fixes #72

0.5.1: 2013-02-21

- Hot fix an issue when a user doesn't have a real name set

0.5.0: 2013-02-16

- 100% (mock) test coverage
- Add support for the `announced meta` endpoint.
- Add support for conditional refreshing, e.g.,

```
import github3

u = github3.user('sigmavirus24')

# some time later

u.refresh() # Will ALWAYS send a GET request and lower your rate limit
u.refresh(True) # Will send the GET with a header such that if nothing
                # has changed, it will not count against your rate limit
                # otherwise you'll get the updated user object.
```

- Add support for conditional iterables. What this means is that you can do:

```
import github3

i = github3.iter_all_repos(10)

for repo in i:
    # do stuff

i = github3.iter_all_repos(10, etag=i.etag)
```

And the second call will only give you the new repositories since the last request. This mimics behavior in [pengwynn/octokit](#)

- Add support for sortable stars.
- In `github3.users.User`, `iter_keys` now allows you to iterate over **any** user's keys. No name is returned for each key. This is the equivalent of visiting: `github.com/:user.keys`
- In `github3.repos.Repository`, `pubsubhubbub` has been removed. Use `github3.github.Github.pubsubhubbub` instead
- In `github3.api`, `iter_repo_issues`'s signature has been corrected.
- Remove `list_{labels, comments, events}` methods from `github3.issues.Issue`
- Remove `list_{comments, commits, files}` methods from `github3.pulls.PullRequest`

- In `github3.gists.Gist`:
 - the `user` attribute was changed by GitHub and is now the `owner` attribute
 - the `public` attribute and the `is_public` method return the same information. The method will be removed in the next version.
 - the `is_starred` method now requires authentication
 - the default `refresh` method is no longer over-ridden. In a change made in before, a generic `refresh` method was added to most objects. This was overridden in the `Gist` object and would cause otherwise unexpected results.
- `github3.events.Event.is_public()` and `github3.events.Event.public` now return the same information. In the next version, the former will be removed.
- In `github3.issues.Issue`
 - `add_labels` now returns the list of `Labels` on the issue instead of a boolean.
 - `remove_label` now returns a boolean.
 - `remove_all_labels` and `replace_labels` now return lists. The former should return an empty list on a successful call. The latter should return a list of `github3.issue.Label` objects.
- Now we won't get spurious `GitHubErrors` on 404s, only on other expected errors whilst accessing the json in a response. All methods that return an object can now *actually* return `None` if it gets a 404 instead of just raising an exception. (Inspired by #49)
- `GitHubStatus` API now works.

0.4.0: 2013-01-16

- In `github3.legacy.LegacyRepo`
 - `has_{downloads, issues, wiki}` are now attributes.
 - `is_private()` and the `private` attribute return the same thing `is_private()` will be deprecated in the next release.
- In `github3.repos.Repository`
 - `is_fork()` is now deprecated in favor of the `fork` attribute
 - `is_private()` is now deprecated in favor of the `private` attribute
- In `github3.repos.Hook`
 - `is_active()` is now deprecated in favor of the `active` attribute
- In `github3.pulls.PullRequest`
 - `is_mergeable()` is now deprecated in favor of the `mergeable` attribute
- In `github3.notifications.Thread`
 - `is_unread()` is now deprecated in favor of the `unread`
- `pubsubhubbub()` is now present on the `GitHub` object and will be removed from the `Repository` object in the next release
- 70% test coverage

0.3.0: 2013-01-01

- In github3.repos.Repository
 - is_fork() and fork return the same thing
 - is_private() and private return the same thing as well
 - has_downloads, has_issues, has_wiki are now straight attributes
- In github3.repos.Hook
 - is_active() and active return the same value
- In github3.pulls.PullRequest
 - is_mergeable() and mergeable are now the same
 - repository now returns a tuple of the login and name of the repository it belongs to
- In github3.notifications.Thread
 - is_unread() and unread are now the same
- In github3.gists
 - GistFile.filename and GistFile.name return the same information
 - Gist.history now lists the history of the gist
 - GistHistory is an object representing one commit or version of the history
 - You can retrieve gists at a specific version with GistHistory.get_gist()
- github3.orgs.Organization.iter_repos now accepts all *types*
- list_* methods on Organization objects that were missed are now deleted
- Some objects now have __str__ methods. You can now do things like:

```
import github3
u = github3.user('sigmavirus24')
r = github3.repository(u, 'github3.py')
```

And

```
import github3

repo = github3.repository('sigmavirus24', 'github3.py')

template = """Some kind of template where you mention this repository
{0}"""

print(template.format(repo))
# Some kind of template where you mention this repository
# sigmavirus24/github3.py
```

Current list of objects with this feature:

- github3.users.User (uses the login name)
- github3.users.Key (uses the key text)
- github3.users.Repository (uses the login/name pair)
- github3.users.RepoTag (uses the tag name)

- `github3.users.Contents` (uses the decoded content)
- 60% test coverage with mock
- Upgrade to requests 1.0.x

0.2.0: 2012-11-21

- MAJOR API CHANGES:
 - `GitHub.iter_subscribed` → `GitHub.iter_subscriptions`
 - Broken `list_*` functions in `github3.api` have been renamed to the correct `iter_*` methods on `GitHub`.
 - Removed `list_*` functions from `Repository`, `Gist`, `Organization`, and `User` objects
- Added `zen` of `GitHub` method.
- More tests
- Changed the way `Repository.edit` works courtesy of Kristian Glass (@doismellburning)
- Changed `Repository.contents` behavior when acting on a 404.
- 50% test coverage via mock tests

0.1.0: 2012-11-13

- Add API for GitHub Enterprise customers.

0.1b2: 2012-11-10

- Handle 500 errors better, courtesy of Kristian Glass (@doismellburning)
- Handle sending JSON with % symbols better, courtesy of Kristian Glass
- Correctly handle non-GitHub committers and authors courtesy of Paul Swartz (@paulswartz)
- Correctly display method signatures in documentation courtesy of (@seveas)

0.1b1: 2012-10-31

- unit tests implemented using mock instead of hitting the GitHub API (#37)
- removed `list_*` functions from `GitHub` object
- Notifications API coverage

0.1b0: 2012-10-06

- Support for the complete GitHub API (accomplished)
 - Now also includes the Statuses API
 - Also covers the `auto_init` parameters to the `Repository` creation methodology
 - Limited implementation of iterators in the place of list functions.
- 98% coverage by unit tests

All development happens on [GitHub](#). Please remember to add yourself to the list of contributors in `AUTHORS.rst`, especially if you're going to be working on the list below.

14.1 Contributor Friendly Work

In order of importance:

Documentation

I know I'm not the best at writing documentation so if you want to clarify or correct something, please do so.

Examples

Have a clever example that takes advantage of `github3.py`? Feel free to share it.

Otherwise, feel free to example the list of issues where we would like [help](#) and feel free to take one.

14.2 Running the Unittests

The tests are generally run using `tox`. `Tox` can be installed like so

```
pip install tox
```

We test against PyPy and the following versions of Python:

- 2.7
- 3.4
- 3.5
- 3.6

If you simply run `tox` it will run tests against all of these versions of python and run `flake8` against the codebase as well. If you want to run against one specific version, you can do

```
tox -e py36
```

And if you want to run tests against a specific file, you can do

```
tox -e py36 -- tests/unit/test_github.py
```

To run the tests, `tox` uses `py.test` so you can pass any options or parameters to `py.test` after specifying `--`. For example, you can get more verbose output by doing

```
tox -e py36 -- -vv
```

14.2.1 Writing Tests for github3.py

Unit Tests

In computer programming, unit testing is a method by which individual units of source code, sets of one or more computer program modules together with associated control data, usage procedures, and operating procedures are tested to determine if they are fit for use. Intuitively, one can view a unit as the smallest testable part of an application.

—Unit Testing on Wikipedia

In `github3.py` we use unit tests to make assertions about how the library behaves without making a request to the internet. For example, one assertion we might write would check if custom information is sent along in a request to GitHub.

An existing test like this can be found in `tests/unit/test_repos_release.py`:

```
def test_delete(self):
    self.instance.delete()
    self.session.delete.assert_called_once_with(
        self.example_data['url'],
        headers={'Accept': 'application/vnd.github.manifold-preview'}
    )
```

In this test, we check that the library passes on important headers to the API to ensure the request will work properly. `self.instance` is created for us and is an instance of the `Release` class. The test then calls `delete` to make a request to the API. `self.session` is a mock object which fakes out a normal session. It does not allow the request through but allows us to verify how `github3.py` makes a request. We can see that `github3.py` called `delete` on the session. We assert that it was only called once and that the only parameters sent were a URL and the custom headers that we are concerned with.

Mocks

Above we talked about mock objects. What are they?

In object-oriented programming, mock objects are simulated objects that mimic the behavior of real objects in controlled ways. A programmer typically creates a mock object to test the behavior of some other object, in much the same way that a car designer uses a crash test dummy to simulate the dynamic behavior of a human in vehicle impacts.

—Mock Object on Wikipedia

We use mocks in `github3.py` to prevent the library from talking directly with GitHub. The mocks we use intercept requests the library makes so we can verify the parameters we use. In the example above, we were able to check that certain parameters were the only ones sent to a session method because we mocked out the session.

You may have noticed in the example above that we did not have to set up the mock object. There is a convenient helper written in `tests/unit/helper.py` to do this for you.

Example - Testing the Release Object

Here's a full example of how we test the `Release` object in `tests/unit/test_repos_release.py`.

Our first step is to import the `UnitHelper` class from `tests/unit/helper.py` and the `Release` object from `github3/repos/release.py`.

```
from .helper import UnitHelper
from github3.repos.release import Release
```

Then we construct our test class and indicate which class we will be testing (or describing).

```
class TestRelease(UnitHelper):
    described_class = Release
```

We can then use the [GitHub API documentation about Releases](#) to retrieve example release data. We then can use that as example data for our test like so:

```
class TestRelease(UnitHelper):
    described_class = Release
    example_data = {
        "url": releases_url("/1"),
        "html_url": "https://github.com/octocat/Hello-World/releases/v1.0.0",
        "assets_url": releases_url("/1/assets"),
        "upload_url": releases_url("/1/assets{?name}"),
        "id": 1,
        "tag_name": "v1.0.0",
        "target_commitish": "master",
        "name": "v1.0.0",
        "body": "Description of the release",
        "draft": False,
        "prerelease": False,
        "created_at": "2013-02-27T19:35:32Z",
        "published_at": "2013-02-27T19:35:32Z"
    }
```

The above code now will handle making clean and brand new instances of the `Release` object with the example data and a faked out session. We can now construct our first test.

```
def test_delete(self):
    self.instance.delete()
    self.session.delete.assert_called_once_with(
        self.example_data['url'],
        headers={'Accept': 'application/vnd.github.manifold-preview'}
    )
```

Integration Tests

Integration testing is the phase in software testing in which individual software modules are combined and tested as a group.

The purpose of integration testing is to verify functional, performance, and reliability requirements placed on major design items.

—Integration tests on Wikipedia

In `github3.py` we use integration tests to ensure that when we make what should be a valid request to GitHub, it is in fact valid. For example, if we were testing how `github3.py` requests a user's information, we would expect a request for a real user's data to be valid. If the test fails we know either what the library is doing is wrong or the data requested does not exist.

An existing test that demonstrates integration testing can be found in `tests/integration/test_repos_release.py`:

```
def test_iter_assets(self):
    """Test the ability to iterate over the assets of a release."""
    cassette_name = self.cassette_name('iter_assets')
    with self.recorder.use_cassette(cassette_name):
        repository = self.gh.repository('sigmavirus24', 'github3.py')
        release = repository.release(76677)
        for asset in release.iter_assets():
            assert isinstance(asset, github3.repos.release.Asset)
            assert asset is not None
```

In this test we use `self.recorder` to record our interaction with GitHub. We then proceed to make the request to GitHub that will exercise the code we wish to test. First we request a `Repository` object from GitHub and then using that we request a `Release` object. After receiving that release, we exercise the code that lists the assets of a `Release`. We verify that each asset is an instance of the `Asset` class and that at the end the `asset` variable is not `None`. If `asset` was `None`, that would indicate that GitHub did not return any data and it did not exercise the code we are trying to test.

Betamax

`Betamax` is the library that we use to create the recorder above. It sets up the session object to intercept every request and corresponding response and save them to what it calls `cassettes`. After you record the interaction it never has to speak to the internet again for that request.

In `github3.py` there is a helper class (much like `UnitHelper`) in `tests/integration/helper.py` which sets everything up for us.

Example - Testing the Release Object

Here's an example of how we write an integration test for `github3.py`. The example can be found in `tests/integration/test_repos_release.py`.

Our first steps are the necessary imports.

```
import github3

from .helper import IntegrationHelper
```

Then we start writing our test right away.

```

class TestRelease(IntegrationHelper):
    def test_delete(self):
        """Test the ability to delete a release."""
        self.token_login()
        cassette_name = self.cassette_name('delete')
        with self.recorder.use_cassette(cassette_name):
            repository = self.gh.repository('github3py', 'github3.py')
            release = repository.create_release(
                '0.8.0.pre', 'develop', '0.8.0 fake release',
                'To be deleted'
            )
            assert release is not None
            assert release.delete() is True

```

Every test has access to `self.gh` which is an instance of `GitHub`. `IntegrationHelper` provides a lot of methods that allow you to focus on what we are testing instead of setting up for the test. The first of those methods we see in use is `self.token_login` which handles authenticating with a token. It's sister method is `self.basic_login` which handles authentication with basic credentials. Both of these methods will set up the authentication for you on `self.gh`.

The next convenience method we see is `self.cassette_name`. It constructs a cassette name for you based on the test class name and the string you provide it.

Every test also has access to `self.recorder`. This is the Betamax recorder that has been set up for you to record your interactions. The recorder is started when you write

```

with self.recorder.use_cassette(cassette_name):
    # ...

```

Everything that talks to GitHub should be written inside of the context created by the context manager there. No requests to GitHub should be made outside of that context.

In that context, we then retrieve a repository and create a release for it. We want to be sure that we will be deleting something that exists so we assert that what we received back from GitHub is not `None`. Finally we call `delete` and assert that it returns `True`.

When you write your new test and record a new cassette, be sure to add the new cassette file to the repository, like so:

```
git add tests/cassettes/Release_delete.json
```

Recording Cassettes that Require Authentication/Authorization

If you need to write a test that requires an Authorization (i.e., OAuth token) or Authentication (i.e., username and password), all you need to do is set environment variables when running `py.test`, e.g.,

```

GH_AUTH="abc123" py.test
GH_USER="sigmavirus24" GH_PASSWORD="super-secure-password-plz-kthxbai" py.test

```

If you are concerned that your credentials will be saved, you need not worry. Betamax sanitizes information like that before saving the cassette. It never does hurt to double check though.

CHAPTER 15

Contact

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