

data to be sent twice and then the client must be able to rewind. If the need should arise when uploading from stdin, the upload operation will fail.

-b, --cookie <name=data>

NSS ciphers are done differently than OpenSSL and GnuTLS. The full list of NSS ciphers is in the NSSCipherSuite entry at this URL: http://git.fedorahosted.org/cgit/mod_nss.git/plain/docs/mod_nss.html#Directives

If this option is used several times, the last one will be used.

--compressed

(HTTP) Request a compressed response using one of the algorithms curl supports, and save the uncompressed document. If this option is used and the server sends an unsupported encoding, curl will report an error.

--connect-timeout <seconds>

Maximum time in seconds that you allow the connection to the server to take. This only limits the connection phase, once curl has connected this option is of no more use. See also the *-m*, *--max-time* option.

If this option is used several times, the last one will be used.

--create-dirs

When used in conjunction with the *-o* option, curl will create the necessary local directory hierarchy as n

If this option is used several times, only the first one is used.

--cert-type <type>

(SSL) Tells curl what certificate type the provided certificate is in. PEM, DER and ENG are recognized types. If not specified, PEM is assumed.

If this option is used several times, the last one will be used.

--cacert <CA certificate>

(SSL) Tells curl to use the specified certificate file to verify the peer. The file may contain multiple CA certificates. The certificate(s) must be in PEM format. Normally curl is built to use a default file for this, so this option is typically used to alter that default file.

constructs.

You can also tell curl what Content-Type to use by using 'type=', in a manner similar to:

single cwd

curl does one CWD with the full target directory and then operates on the file "normally" (like in the multicwd case). This is somewhat more standards compliant than 'nocwd' but without the full penalty of 'multicwd'.

(Added in 7.15.1)

--ftp-pasv

(FTP) Use passive mode for the data connection. Passive i

-J, --remote-header-name

--keepalive-time <seconds>

This option sets the time a connection needs to remain idle before sending keepalive probes and the time between individual keepalive probes. It is currently effective on operating systems offering the TCP_KEEPIDLE and TCP_KEEPINTVL socket options (meaning Linux, recent AIX, HP-UX and more). This option has no effect if *--no-keepalive* is used. (Added in 7.18.0)

If this option is used several times, the last one will be used. If unspecified, the option defaults to 60 seconds.

--key <key>

(SSL/SSH) Private key fi p

--limit-rate <speed>
Specify the maximum transfer rate you w

--max-redirs <num>

Set maximum number of redirection-followings allowed. If *-L*, *--location* is used, this option can be used to prevent curl from following redirections "in absurdum". By default, the limit is set to 50 redirections. Set this option to -1 to make it limitless.

If this option is used several times, the last one will be used.

--metalink

--netrc-optional

Very similar to **--netrc**, but this option makes the .netrc usage **optional** and not mandatory as the **--netrc** option does.

--negotiate

(HTTP) Enables GSS-Negotiate authentication. The GSS-Negotiate method was designed by Microsoft and is used in their web applications. It is primarily meant as a support for Kerberos5 authentication but may be also used along with another authentication method. For more information see IETF draft [draft-brezak-spnego-http-04.txt](#).

If you want to enable Negotiate for your proxy authentication, then use **--proxy-negotiate**.

This option requires a library built with GSSAPI support. This is not very common. Use **-V --version** to see if your version supports GSS-Negotiate.

When using this option, you must also provide a fake **-u**, **--user** option to activate it.

-o, --output <file>

Write output to <file> instead of stdout. If you are using {} or [] to fetch multiple documents, you can use '#' followed by a number in the <file> specifier. That variable will be replaced with the current string for the URL being fetched. Like in:

```
curl http://{one,two}.site.com -o "file_#1.txt"
```

or use several variables like:

```
curl http://{site,host}.host[1-5].com -o "#1_#2"
```

You may use this option as many times as the number of URLs you have.

See also the *--create-dirs* option to create the local directories dynamically. T

--pass <phrase>
(SSL/SSH) Passphrase for the private key

If this option is used several times, the last one will be used.

curl uses with proxies.

--proxy-digest

Tells curl to use HTTP Digest authentication when communicating with the given proxy. Use --*digest* for enabling HTTP Digest with a remote host.

--proxy-negotiate

Tells curl to use HTTP Negotiate authentication when communicating with the given proxy. Use --*negotiate*

mkdir directory_name

--remote-name-all

This option changes the default action for all given URLs to be dealt with as if *-O, --remote-name*

--ssl-reqd

(FTP, POP3, IMAP, SMTP) Require SSL/TLS for the connection. Terminates the connection if the server doesn't support SSL/TLS. (Added in 7.20.0)

This alias formerly known as'

documented and used as --socks without the number appended.)

This option (as well as --*socks4*) does not work with IPV6, FTPS or LDAP.

--socks5-gssapi-service <servicename>

The default service name for a socks serv

--tftp-blksize <value>

(TFTP) Set TFTP BLKSIZE option (must be >512). This is the block size that curl will try to use when transferring data to or from a TFTP server. By default 512 bytes will be used.

If this option is used several times, the last one will be used.

(Added in 7.20.0)

--tlsauthtype <authtype>

http_code	The numerical response code that was found in the last retrieved HTTP(S) or FTP(s) transfer. In 7.18.2 the alias response_code was added to show the same info.
http_connect	The numerical code that was found in the last response (from a proxy) to a curl


```
socks5://  
    Makes it the equivalent of --socks5  
socks5h://  
    Makes it the equivalent of --socks5-hostname
```

EXIT CODES

There are a bunch of different error codes and their corresponding error messages that may appear during bad conditions. At the time of this writing, the exit codes are:

- 1 Unsupported protocol. This build of curl has no support for this protocol.
- 2 Failed to initialize.
- 3 URL malformed. The syntax was not correct.
- 4 A feature or option that was needed to perform the desired request was not enabled or was explic-

