Curl options

Some used in our lab exercise

-i
When included in the curl it provides the information about the HTTP response header in the output.

-X
This specifies a custom request method when communicating with the HTTP server.

-H
This is the header to include in the request when sending HTTP to a server.

-d
This is included when you want to send specified data in a POST request to the HTTP server, in the same way that a browser does when a user has filled in an HTML form and presses the submit button.

Some other curl options

-E, --cert <certificate[:password]>

(TLS) Tells curl to use the specified client certificate file when getting a file with HTTPS, FTPS or another SSL-based protocol.

-C, --continue-at <offset>

Continue/Resume a previous file transfer at the given offset.

-o, --output <file>

Write output to <file> instead of stdout. If you are using {} or [] to fetch multiple documents, you should quote the URL and 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}.example.com" -o "file_#1.txt"
```

or use several variables like:

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

--create-dirs

When used in conjunction with the -o, --output option, curl will create the necessary local directory hierarchy as needed. This option creates the dirs mentioned with the -o, --output option, nothing else. If the --output file name uses no dir or if the dirs it mentions already exist, no dir will be created.

-F, --form <name=content>

(HTTP SMTP IMAP) For HTTP protocol family, this lets curl emulate a filled-in form in which a user has pressed the submit button. This causes curl to POST data using the Content-Type multipart/form-data according to RFC 2388.