Curl -i = - - include, “Include the HTTP response headers I the output. The HTTP response headers can include things like server name, cookies, date of the document, HTTP version and more…”

1. Curl -M = Manual. Display the huge help text.
2. Curl -Z = - - parallel, “Makes curl perform its transfers in parallel as compared to the regular serial manner”.
3. Curl -O = - - remote-name, “ Write output to a local file named like the remote file we get. (Only the file part of the remote file is used, the path is cut off.) The file will be saved in the current working directory. If you want the file saved in a different directory, make sure you change the current working directory before invoking curl with this option”.
4. Curl -S = - - Show-error, “When used with -s, --silent, it makes curl show an error message if it fails.”
5. Curl -T = --Upload-file<file>, “This transfers the specified local file to the remote URL. If there is no file part in the specified URL, curl will append the local file name. NOTE that you must use a trailing / on the last directory to really prove to Curl that there is no file name or curl will think that your last directory name is the remote file name to use. That will most likely cause the upload operation to fail. If this is used on an HTTP(S) server, the PUT command will be used.”