

NAME
curl_easy_setopt - set options for a curl easy handle


SYNOPSIS
#include <curl/curl.h>

CURLcode curl_easy_setopt(CURL *handle, CURLOPToption option, parameter);

DESCRIPTION
curl_easy_setopt() is used to tell libcurl how to behave. By using the appropriate options to curl_easy_setopt, you can change libcurl's behavior. A

CURLOPT_PROXY

Set HTTP proxy to use. The parameter should be a char * to a zero terminated string holding the host name or dotted IP address. To specify port number in this string, append `:[port]` to the end of the host name. The proxy string may be prefixed with `[protocol]://` since any such prefix will be ignored. The proxy's port number may optionally be specified with the separate option `CURLOPT_PROXYPORT`.

 when you tell the library to use an HTTP proxy, it will transparently convert operations to HTTP e

Setting this option will disable TCP's Nagle algorithm. The purpose of this algorithm is to try to minimize the number of small packets on the network (where "small packets" means TCP segments less than the Maximum Segment Size (MSS) for the network).

Maximizing the amount of data sent per TCP segment is good because it amortizes the overhead of the send. However, in some cases (most notably telnet or rlogin) small segments may need to be sent without delay. This is less efficient than sending larger amounts of data at a time, and can contribute to congestion on the network if overdone.

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CURLOPT_HTTPAUTH


Pass a long as parameter, which is set to a bitmask, to tell libcurl what authentication method(s) you want it to use. The available bits are listed below. If more than one bit is set, libcurl will first query the site to see what authentication methods it supports and then pick the best one you allow it to use. Note that for some methods, this will induce an extra network round-trip. Set the actual name and password with the CURLOPT_USERPWD option. (Added in 7.10.6)

Accept-Encoding: header containing all supported encodings is sent.

This is a request, not an order; the server may or may not do it. This option must be set (to any non-NULL value) or else any unsolicited encoding done by the server is ignored. See the special file lib/README.encoding for details.

CURLOPT_FOLLOWLOCATION

A non-zero parameter tells the library to follow any Location: header that the server sends as part of an HTTP header.

 this means that the library will re-send the same request on the new location and follow new Location: headers all the way until no more such headers are returned. CURLOPT_MAXREDIRS can be used to limit the number of redirects libcurl will follow.

CURLOPT_UNRESTRICTED_AUTH

A non-zero parameter tells the library it can continue to send authentication (user+password) when following locations, even when hostname changed. Note that this is meaningful only when setting CURLOPT_FOLLOWLOCATION.

CURLOPT_MAXREDIRS

Pass a long. The set number will be the redirection limit. If that many redirections have been followed, the next redirect will cause an error (CURLE_TOO_MANY_REDIRECTS). This option only makes sense if the CURLOPT_FOLLOWLOCATION is used at the same time.

CURLOPT_PUT

A non-zero parameter tells the library to use HTTP PUT to transfer data. The data should be set with CURLOPT_READDATA and CURLOPT_INFILESIZE.

This option is deprecated and starting with version 7.12.1 you should instead use CURLOPT_UPLOAD.

CURLOPT_POST

A non-zero parameter tells the library to do a regular HTTP post. This will also make the library use the a "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded" header. (This is by far the most commonly used POST method).

Use the CURLOPT_POSTFIELDS option to specify what data to post and CURLOPT_POSTFIELDSIZE to set the data size.

Optionally, you can provide data to POST using the CURLOPT_READFUNCTION and CURLOPT_READDATA options but then you must make sure to not set CURLOPT_POSTFIELDS to anything but NULL. When providing data with a callback, you must transmit it using chunked transfer

explicitly pick the new request type using `CURLOPT_NOBODY` or `CURLOPT_HTTPGET`

cookies are cookies without expiry date and they are meant to be alive and existing for this "session" only.

CURLOPT_HTTPGET

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CURLOPT_SOURCE_PREQUOTE

Exactly like CURLOPT_PREQUOTE, but for the source host.

CURLOPT_SOURCE_POSTQUOTE

Exactly like CURLOPT_POSTQUOTE, but for the source host.

CURLOPT_FTP_ACCOUNT

Pass a pointer to a zero-terminated string (or NULL to disable). When an FTP server asks for "account data" after user name and password has been provided, this data is sent off using the ACCT command. (Added in 7.13.0)

 **CURLOPT_TRANSFERTEXT**
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CURLOPT_NOBODY


A non-zero parameter tells the library to not include the body-part in the output. This is only relevant for protocols that have s



CURLOPT_TIMEOUT

Pass a long as parameter containing the maximum time in seconds that you allow the libcurl trans-

internal timeouts). See also the CURLOPT_TIMEOUT option.

 this is not recommended to use in unix multi-threaded programs, as it uses signals unless CURLOPT_NOSIGNAL (see above) is set.

CURLOPT_IPRESOLVE

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become.

CURL_CRT_EGD_SOCKET terminated path name to the Entropy G

