NAME

    CURLOPT_QUOTE – (S)FTP commands to run before transfer

SYNOPSIS

    #include <curl/curl.h>

    CURLcode curl_easy_setopt(CURL *handle, CURLOPT_QUOTE, struct curl_slist *cmds);

DESCRIPTION

    Pass a pointer to a linked list of FTP or SFTP commands to pass to the server prior to your request. This
    will be done before any other commands are issued (even before the CWD command for FTP). The linked
    list should be a fully valid list of 'struct curl_slist' structs properly filled in with text strings. Use
    curl_slist_append(3) to append strings (commands) to the list, and clear the entire list afterwards with
    curl_slist_free_all(3). Disable this operation again by setting a NULL to this option. When speaking to a
    FTP server, prefix the command with an asterisk (*) to make libcurl continue even if the command fails as
    by default libcurl will stop at first failure.

    The set of valid FTP commands depends on the server (see RFC959 for a list of mandatory commands).

    The valid SFTP commands are:

    chgrp group file
            The chgrp command sets the group ID of the file named by the file operand to the group
            ID specified by the group operand. The group operand is a decimal integer group ID.

    chmod mode file
            The chmod command modifies the file mode bits of the specified file. The mode operand
            is an octal integer mode number.

    chown user file
            The chown command sets the owner of the file named by the file operand to the user ID
            specified by the user operand. The user operand is a decimal integer user ID.

    ln source_file target_file
            The ln and symlink commands create a symbolic link at the target_file location pointing
            to the source_file location.

    mkdir directory_name
            The mkdir command creates the directory named by the directory_name operand.

    pwd   The pwd command returns the absolute pathname of the current working directory.

    rename source target
            The rename command renames the file or directory named by the source operand to the
            destination path named by the target operand.

    rm file   The rm command removes the file specified by the file operand.

    rmdir directory
            The rmdir command removes the directory entry specified by the directory operand, pro-
            vided it is empty.

    symlink source_file target_file
            See ln.

DEFAULT

    NULL

PROTOCOLS

    SFTP and FTP

EXAMPLE

　　　TODO

AVAILABILITY

　　　SFTP support added in 7.16.3. *-prefix for SFTP added in 7.24.0

RETURN VALUE

　　　Returns CURLE_OK

SEE ALSO

　　　CURLOPT_POSTQUOTE(3), **CURLOPT_PREQUOTE**(3),