

NAME

CURLOPT_HTTPAUTH – set HTTP server authentication methods to try

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <curl/curl.h>
```

```
CURLcode curl_easy_setopt(CURL *handle, CURLOPT_HTTPAUTH, long bitmask);
```

DESCRIPTION

Pass a long as parameter, which is set to a bitmask, to tell libcurl which authentication method(s) you want it to use speaking to the remote server.

The available bits are listed below. If more than one bit is set, libcurl will first query the site to see which authentication methods it supports and then pick the best one you allow it to use. For some methods, this will induce an extra network round-trip. Set the actual name and password with the *CURLOPT_USERPWD(3)* option or with the *CURLOPT_USERNAME(3)* and the *CURLOPT_PASSWORD(3)* options.

For authentication with a proxy, see *CURLOPT_PROXYAUTH(3)*.

CURLAUTH_BASIC

HTTP Basic authentication. This is the default choice, and the only method that is in wide-spread use and supported virtually everywhere. This sends the user name and password over the network in plain text, easily captured by others.

CURLAUTH_DIGEST

HTTP Digest authentication. Digest authentication is defined in RFC2617 and is a more secure way to do authentication over public networks than the regular old-fashioned Basic method.

CURLAUTH_DIGEST_IE

HTTP Digest authentication with an IE flavor. Digest authentication is defined in RFC2617 and is a more secure way to do authentication over public networks than the regular old-fashioned Basic method. The IE flavor is simply that libcurl will use a special "quirk" that IE is known to have used before version 7 and that some servers require the client to use.

CURLAUTH_GSSNEGOTIATE

HTTP GSS-Negotiate authentication. The GSS-Negotiate (also known as plain "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 also be used along with other authentication methods. For more information see IETF draft draft-brezak-spnego-http-04.txt.

You need to build libcurl with a suitable GSS-API library for this to work.

CURLAUTH_NTLM

HTTP NTLM authentication. A proprietary protocol invented and used by Microsoft. It uses a challenge-response and hash concept similar to Digest, to prevent the password from being eaves-dropped.

You need to build libcurl with either OpenSSL, GnuTLS or NSS support for this option to work, or build libcurl on Windows with SSPI support.

CURLAUTH_NTLM_WB

NTLM delegating to winbind helper. Authentication is performed by a separate binary application that is executed when needed. The name of the application is specified at compile time but is typically /usr/bin/ntlm_auth

Note that libcurl will fork when necessary to run the winbind application and kill it when complete, calling waitpid() to await its exit when done. On POSIX operating systems, killing the process will cause a SIGCHLD signal to be raised (regardless of whether

CURLOPT_NOSIGNAL(3) is set), which must be handled intelligently by the application. In particular, the application must not unconditionally call `wait()` in its `SIGCHLD` signal handler to avoid being subject to a race condition. This behavior is subject to change in future versions of `libcurl`.

CURLAUTH_ANY

This is a convenience macro that sets all bits and thus makes `libcurl` pick any it finds suitable. `libcurl` will automatically select the one it finds most secure.

CURLAUTH_ANYSAFE

This is a convenience macro that sets all bits except Basic and thus makes `libcurl` pick any it finds suitable. `libcurl` will automatically select the one it finds most secure.

CURLAUTH_ONLY

This is a meta symbol. OR this value together with a single specific auth value to force `libcurl` to probe for un-restricted auth and if not, only that single auth algorithm is acceptable.

DEFAULT

`CURLAUTH_BASIC`

PROTOCOLS

HTTP

EXAMPLE

TODO

AVAILABILITY

Option Added in 7.10.6.

`CURLAUTH_DIGEST_IE` was added added in 7.19.3

`CURLAUTH_ONLY` was added in 7.21.3

`CURLAUTH_NTLM_WB` was added in 7.22.0

RETURN VALUE

Returns `CURLE_OK` if the option is supported, `CURLE_UNKNOWN_OPTION` if not, or `CURLE_NOT_BUILT_IN` if the bitmask specified no supported authentication methods.

SEE ALSO

`CURLOPT_PROXYAUTH(3)`, `CURLOPT_USERPWD(3)`,