

NAME

CURLOPT_USERPWD – set user + password to work with

SYNOPSIS

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

```
CURLcode curl_easy_setopt(CURL *handle, CURLOPT_USERPWD, char *userpwd);
```

DESCRIPTION

Pass a char * as parameter, pointing to a zero terminated login details string for the connection. The format of which is: [user name]:[password].

When using NTLM, you can set the domain by prepending it to the user name and separating the domain and name with a forward (/) or backward slash (\). Like this: "domain/user:password" or "domain\user:password". Some HTTP servers (on Windows) support this style even for Basic authentication.

When using HTTP and *CURLOPT_FOLLOWLOCATION(3)*, libcurl might perform several requests to possibly different hosts. libcurl will only send this user and password information to hosts using the initial host name (unless *CURLOPT_UNRESTRICTED_AUTH(3)* is set), so if libcurl follows locations to other hosts it will not send the user and password to those. This is enforced to prevent accidental information leakage.

Use *CURLOPT_HTTPAUTH(3)* to specify the authentication method for HTTP based connections or *CURLOPT_LOGIN_OPTIONS(3)* to control IMAP, POP3 and SMTP options.

The user and password strings are not URL decoded, so there's no way to send in a user name containing a colon using this option. Use *CURLOPT_USERNAME(3)* for that, or include it in the URL.

DEFAULT

NULL

PROTOCOLS

Most

EXAMPLE

TODO

AVAILABILITY

Always

RETURN VALUE

Returns CURLE_OK on success or CURLE_OUT_OF_MEMORY if there was insufficient heap space.

SEE ALSO

CURLOPT_USERNAME(3), CURLOPT_PASSWORD(3),