

**NAME**

curl\_easy\_send - sends raw data over an "easy" connection

**SYNOPSIS**

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

```
CURLcode curl_easy_send( CURL *curl, const void *buffer, size_t buflen, size_t *n);
```

**DESCRIPTION**

This function sends arbitrary data over the established connection. You may use it together with *curl\_easy\_recv(3)* to implement custom protocols using libcurl. This functionality can be particularly useful if you use proxies and/or SSL encryption: libcurl will take care of proxy negotiation and connection set-up.

**buffer** is a pointer to the data of length **buflen** that you want sent. The variable **n** points to will receive the number of sent bytes.

To establish the connection, set **CURLOPT\_CONNECT\_ONLY(3)** option before calling *curl\_easy\_perform(3)* or *curl\_multi\_perform()*. Note that *curl\_easy\_send(3)* will not work on connections that were created without this option.

You must ensure that the socket is writable before calling *curl\_easy\_send(3)*, otherwise the call will return **CURLE\_AGAIN** - the socket is used in non-blocking mode internally. Use *curl\_easy\_getinfo(3)* with **CURLINFO\_LASTSOCKET** to obtain the socket; use your operating system facilities like *select(2)* to check if it can be written to.

**AVAILABILITY**

Added in 7.18.2.

**RETURN VALUE**

On success, returns **CURLE\_OK** and stores the number of bytes actually sent into **\*n**. Note that this may very well be less than the amount you wanted to send.

On failure, returns the appropriate error code.

If there's no socket available to use from the previous transfer, this function returns **CURLE\_UNSUPPORTED\_PROTOCOL**.

**EXAMPLE**

See *sendrecv.c* in **docs/examples** directory for usage example.

**SEE ALSO**

*curl\_easy\_setopt(3)*, *curl\_easy\_perform(3)*, *curl\_easy\_getinfo(3)*, *curl\_easy\_recv(3)*