

NAME

curl_easy_recv - receives raw data on an "easy" connection

SYNOPSIS

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

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

DESCRIPTION

This function receives raw data from the established connection. You may use it together with *curl_easy_send(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 your buffer that will get the received data. **buflen** is the maximum amount of data you can get in that buffer. The variable **n** points to will receive the number of received bytes.

To establish the connection, set **CURLOPT_CONNECT_ONLY(3)** option before calling *curl_easy_perform(3)*. Note that *curl_easy_recv(3)* does not work on connections that were created without this option.

You must ensure that the socket has data to read before calling *curl_easy_recv(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 has any data you can read.

AVAILABILITY

Added in 7.18.2.

RETURN VALUE

On success, returns **CURLE_OK**, stores the received data into **buffer**, and the number of bytes it actually read into ***n**.

On failure, returns the appropriate error code.

If there is no data to read, the function returns **CURLE_AGAIN**. Use your operating system facilities to wait until the data is ready, and retry.

Reading exactly 0 bytes would indicate a closed connection.

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_send(3)*