

**NAME**

CURLOPT\_COOKIEFILE – file name to read cookies from

**SYNOPSIS**

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

```
CURLcode curl_easy_setopt(CURL *handle, CURLOPT_COOKIEFILE, char *filename);
```

**DESCRIPTION**

Pass a pointer to a zero terminated string as parameter. It should point to the file name of your file holding cookie data to read. The cookie data can be in either the old Netscape / Mozilla cookie data format or just regular HTTP headers (Set-Cookie style) dumped to a file.

It also enables the cookie engine, making libcurl parse and send cookies on subsequent requests with this handle.

Given an empty or non-existing file or by passing the empty string ("") to this option, you can enable the cookie engine without reading any initial cookies.

This option only **reads** cookies. To make libcurl write cookies to file, see *CURLOPT\_COOKIEJAR(3)*.

Exercise caution if you are using this option and multiple transfers may occur. If you use the Set-Cookie format and don't specify a domain then the cookie is sent for any domain (even after redirects are followed) and cannot be modified by a server-set cookie. If a server sets a cookie of the same name then both will be sent on a future transfer to that server, likely not what you intended. To address these issues set a domain in Set-Cookie (doing that will include sub-domains) or use the Netscape format.

If you use this option multiple times, you just add more files to read. Subsequent files will add more cookies.

**DEFAULT**

NULL

**PROTOCOLS**

HTTP

**EXAMPLE**

TODO

**AVAILABILITY**

As long as HTTP is supported

**RETURN VALUE**

Returns CURLE\_OK if HTTP is supported, and CURLE\_UNKNOWN\_OPTION if not.

**SEE ALSO**

CURLOPT\_COOKIE(3), CURLOPT\_COOKIEJAR(3),