cURL – cheat sheet

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-A/**--user-agent** <agent string>	Specify the User-Agent string to send to the HTTP server.
-C/**--continue-at** <offset>	Continue/Resume a previous file transfer at the given offset. The given offset is the exact number of bytes that will be skipped, counting from the beginning of the source file before it is transferred to the destination. Use "**-C -**" to tell curl to automatically find out where/how to resume the transfer.
-d/**--data** <data> **--data-ascii**	Sends the specified data in a POST request to the HTTP server, in the same way that a browser does when a user has filled in an HTML form and presses the submit button. This will cause curl to pass the data to the server using the content-type application/x-www-form- urlencoded.
--data-binary <data>	This posts data exactly as specified with no extra processing whatsoever.
-D/**--dump-header** <file>	Write the protocol headers to the specified file.
-e/**--referer** <URL>	Sends the "Referer Page" information to the HTTP server.
-G/**--get**	When used, this option will make all data specified with **-d**/**--data** or **--data-binary** to be used in a HTTP GET request instead of the POST request that otherwise would be used. The data will be appended to the URL with a '?' separator.
-H/**--header** <header>	Extra header to use when getting a web page.
-i/**--include**	Include the HTTP-header in the output.
-I/**--head**	Fetch the HTTP-header only! HTTP-servers feature the command HEAD which this uses to get nothing but the header of a document.
-k/**--insecure**	This option explicitly allows curl to perform "insecure" SSL connections and transfers.
--libcurl <file>	Append this option to any ordinary curl command line, and you will get a libcurl-using source code written to the file that does the equivalent of what your command-line operation does!
--limit-rate <speed>	Specify the maximum transfer rate you want curl to use. This feature is useful if you have a limited pipe and you'd like your transfer not to use your entire bandwidth. The given speed is measured in bytes/second, unless a suffix is appended.
--local-port <num>[-num]	Set a preferred number or range of local port numbers to use for the connection(s).
-N/**--no-buffer**	Disables the buffering of the output stream.
--no-keepalive	Disables the use of keepalive messages on the TCP connection, as by default curl enables them.
-o/**--output** <file>	Write output to <file> instead of stdout. Specifying the output as '-' (a single dash) will force the output to be done to stdout.
-r/**--range** <range>	Retrieve a byte range (i.e. a partial document) from a HTTP/1.1 server.
--raw	When used, it disables all internal HTTP decoding of content or transfer encodings and instead makes them passed on unaltered, raw.
-s/**--silent**	Silent or quiet mode. Don't show progress meter or error messages.
-S/**--show-error**	When used with **-s** it makes curl show an error message if it fails.
-u/**--user** <user:password>	Specify the user name and password to use for server authentication.
-w/**--write-out** <format>	Defines what to display on stdout after a completed and successful operation. (*see man page for more details*)
-x/**--proxy** <proxyhost[:port]>	Use the specified HTTP proxy. The default port number is 1080.
-0/**--http1.0**	Forces curl to issue its requests using HTTP 1.0 instead of using its internally preferred: HTTP 1.1.
-#/**--progress-bar**	Make curl display progress information as a progress bar instead of the statistics.