

NAME

CURLOPT_TIMEOUT – set maximum time the request is allowed to take

SYNOPSIS

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

```
CURLcode curl_easy_setopt(CURL *handle, CURLOPT_TIMEOUT, long timeout);
```

DESCRIPTION

Pass a long as parameter containing *timeout* - the maximum time in seconds that you allow the libcurl transfer operation to take. Normally, name lookups can take a considerable time and limiting operations to less than a few minutes risk aborting perfectly normal operations. This option may cause libcurl to use the SIGALRM signal to timeout system calls.

In unix-like systems, this might cause signals to be used unless *CURLOPT_NOSIGNAL(3)* is set.

If both *CURLOPT_TIMEOUT(3)* and *CURLOPT_TIMEOUT_MS(3)* are set, the value set last will be used.

Since this puts a hard limit for how long time a request is allowed to take, it has limited use in dynamic use cases with varying transfer times. You are then advised to explore *CURLOPT_LOW_SPEED_LIMIT(3)*, *CURLOPT_LOW_SPEED_TIME(3)* or using *CURLOPT_PROGRESSFUNCTION(3)* to implement your own timeout logic.

DEFAULT

Default timeout is 0 (zero) which means it never times out during transfer.

PROTOCOLS

All

EXAMPLE

```
CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
if(curl) {
    curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, "http://example.com");

    /* complete within 20 seconds */
    curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_TIMEOUT, 20L);

    curl_easy_perform(curl);
}
```

AVAILABILITY

Always

RETURN VALUE

Returns CURLE_OK

SEE ALSO

**CURLOPT_TIMEOUT_MS(3),
CURLOPT_LOW_SPEED_LIMIT(3),**

CURLOPT_CONNECTTIMEOUT(3),

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