

**NAME**

curl\_easy\_cleanup - End a libcurl easy handle

**SYNOPSIS**

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

```
void curl_easy_cleanup(CURL *handle);
```

**DESCRIPTION**

This function must be the last function to call for an easy session. It is the opposite of the *curl\_easy\_init(3)* function and must be called with the same *handle* as input that a *curl\_easy\_init(3)* call returned.

This might close all connections this handle has used and possibly has kept open until now - unless it was attached to a multi handle while doing the transfers. Don't call this function if you intend to transfer more files, re-using handles is a key to good performance with libcurl.

Occasionally you may get your progress callback or header callback called from within *curl\_easy\_cleanup(3)* (if previously set for the handle using *curl\_easy\_setopt(3)*). Like if libcurl decides to shut down the connection and the protocol is of a kind that requires a command/response sequence before disconnect. Examples of such protocols are FTP, POP3 and IMAP.

Any use of the **handle** after this function has been called and have returned, is illegal. *curl\_easy\_cleanup(3)* kills the handle and all memory associated with it!

For libcurl versions before 7.17,; after you've called this function, you can safely remove all the strings you've previously told libcurl to use, as it won't use them anymore now.

**RETURN VALUE**

None

**EXAMPLE**

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

**SEE ALSO**

[curl\\_easy\\_init\(3\)](#), [curl\\_easy\\_duphandle\(3\)](#), [curl\\_easy\\_reset\(3\)](#), [curl\\_multi\\_cleanup\(3\)](#),  
[curl\\_multi\\_remove\\_handle\(3\)](#)