

PHP Notes

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* Super Global Variables

- Super Global variables are predefined variables in PHP, which are always accessible, regardless of its scope.

- you can access them from any function, class or file without having to do anything special.

Super Global variables are :-

(i) \$GLOBALS :- This is used to access global variables from anywhere in the PHP script.

(ii) \$_SERVER :- It holds information about headers, paths and script location.

(iii) \$_REQUEST :- It is used to collect data after submitting an HTML form.

(iv) \$_POST :- It is used to collect form data after submitting an HTML form with method="post".

(v) \$_GET :- It is also used to collect form data after submitting an HTML form with method="get".

(VI) \$COOKIE :- It is used to save data or
----- get user data on same machine
in browser cookies.

(VII) \$SESSION :- available to current script.
----- also used to maintain session
and data from local machine to server.

* Super Global Arrays :-

Super Global arrays are predefined arrays and can be accessed anywhere in the page, without using the word 'global'.

(i) \$GLOBALS PHP stores all the global variables in array \$GLOBALS.

Example

```
<?php
```

```
$a = 20;
```

```
$b = 10;
```

```
function multiply()
```

```
{
```

```
    $GLOBALS['c'] = $GLOBALS['a'] * $GLOBALS['b'];
```

```
}
```

```
multiply();
```

```
echo $c;
```

```
?,
```

200

//_

(2) \$_SERVER[]

It contains all the data which the server sent in HTTP Response, such as pagename, servername, remote IP address, location etc.

Example

<?php

```
echo $_SERVER['SERVER_NAME'];  
echo "<br>";  
echo $_SERVER['SCRIPT_NAME'];  
echo "<br>";  
echo $_SERVER['SERVER_PORT'];  
echo "<br>";
```

?>

Output

localhost

garray.php

80

← Current file name

(3) \$_REQUEST[]

variable

\$_REQUEST is used to collect data after submitting an HTML form.

Example

<?php

```
echo $_REQUEST["txtname"];
```


//_

```
echo $_REQUEST["txtpwd"];
```

? →

↑ textboxes name
from html files

④ \$ _GET :- It contains all query string
= = = = variables which are sent
with the URL.

→ When form uses method get to transfer data,
the data is visible in the query string.

⑤ \$ _POST :- It is used to store data of
- - - - - form fields which you want to
get on targeted page.

→ With POST method is invisible to others
and has no limits on the amount of
information to send.

⑥ \$ _COOKIE :- It is used to read a cookie value.
= = = = = data is stored on client machine
in form of file, with the help of which you identify
the user.

⑦ \$ _SESSION :- All the session variables are
stored in this array.

⑧ \$ _FILES :- It contains information of the file
which we upload with the help of POST Method.

* IMPORTING and Accessing User Input :-

In PHP `$_GET` and `$_POST` are used to collect form data.

`$_GET` :- is an associative array used to all the information sent through GET method of the form.

- GET method is visible to everyone.
- It has also has limits on amount of information.
- GET method should never be used for sending passwords or other sensitive information.

`$_POST` :- is an associative array used to access all the information sent through POST method of the form.

- POST method is invisible to others.
- POST method has no limits on the amount of information to send.

Notes by :- @jpwebdevelopers-

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The Leader Functions

- It is an In-built function that sends raw HTTP header to the client.

Syntax

`=> = header C $header_value, $replace_value, $http_response_code`

↑
is used to store the header string.

↑
value that needs to be replaced.

↑
used to store the HTTP Response code.

Example

```
<?php
header("location: https://www.jspwebdevelopers.in");
exit;
?>
```

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