1. In PHP, both $\_GET and $\_POST are superglobals used to access data sent from an HTML form to a server-side script. However, they differ in how the data is transmitted and the appropriate use cases:

Data transmission:

$\_GET: Data is appended to the URL after a question mark (?), forming a query string. For example, submitting a form with name=jarad would result in a URL like https://example.com/login?name=jarad. This method is visible in the browser's address bar.

$\_POST: Data is sent separately from the URL within the HTTP request body. It's not visible in the address bar.

Use cases:

$\_GET: is used for retrieving data that doesn't modify server-side information. Examples include:

* Search queries (e.g., search terms entered in a search bar)
* Filtering data (e.g., specifying criteria for product listings)

$\_POST: is used for submitting form data that causes changes on the server. Examples include:

* Login credentials (username, email or password)
* New user registration information
* Updating existing data (e.g., editing a profile)
* Uploading files

2. session\_start() and session\_destroy() manage user sessions on web applications. They serve opposite purposes:

session\_start():

Initiates a new session or resumes an existing one.

When called, PHP creates a unique session ID and stores it in a cookie on the user's browser. This ID is used to track user activity across multiple pages within the same session.

Session data is stored on the server-side, often in files or a database, linked to the session ID.

<?php

session\_start(); // Start the session

$\_SESSION['username'] = Jarad;

//Access the session variable

if(isset($\_SESSION['username'])) {

echo "Hello, " . $\_SESSION['username'];

} ?>

session\_destroy():

Terminates the current session, effectively logging the user out.

Clears all session data associated with the session ID.

3.