

## **SUPERGLOBALS**

- Some predefined variables in PHP are "superglobals", which means that they are always accessible, regardless of scope - and you can access them from any function, class or file without having to do anything special.
- The PHP superglobal variables are:
  - i. `$GLOBALS`
  - ii. `$_SERVER`
  - iii. `$_REQUEST`
  - iv. `$_POST`
  - v. `$_GET`
  - vi. `$_FILES`
  - vii. `$_ENV`
  - viii. `$_COOKIE`
  - ix. `$_SESSION`

## **GLOBAL VARIABLE**

Global variables are variables that can be accessed from any scope.

Variables of the outer most scope are automatically global variables, and can be used by any scope, e.g. inside a function.

To use a global variable inside a function you have to either define them as global with the `global` keyword, or refer to them by using the `$GLOBALS` syntax.

## **SERVER VARIABLE**

`$_SERVER` is a PHP super global variable which holds information about headers, paths, and script locations.

## **REQUEST VARIABLE**

`$_REQUEST` is a PHP super global variable which contains submitted form data, and all cookie data.

In other words, `$_REQUEST` is an array containing data from `$_GET`, `$_POST`, and `$_COOKIE`.

## **POST VARIABLE**

`$_POST` contains an array of variables received via the HTTP POST method.

There are two main ways to send variables via the HTTP Post method:

- i. HTML forms
- ii. JavaScript HTTP requests

## **GET VARIABLE**

`$_GET` contains an array of variables received via the HTTP GET method.

There are two main ways to send variables via the HTTP GET method:

- i. Query strings in the URL
- ii. HTML Forms